CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 1 of 1909.**

REPORT 13

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd January 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 27th, 1908.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th December, writes:—" . . . . The Indian reforms. Ever since the promulgation of the famous scheme of local self-government by Lord Ripon, it has been felt by the natives of this Presidency that it has never been given a fair trial. The power of nomination which was exercised by Government has resulted in paralysing the efforts of the elected members. The power of the very strict supervision exercised by the Government in controlling the budget and every item of expenditure has practically rendered it a farce. It has really been a departmental work by Government, and the only result has been an accumulation of the taxes of the country. If you want to give the system a fair trial the local Boards and Municipalities must be composed solely of elected members with complete power of self-government with the sole exception that the Government may have a veto on any measure which it may consider detrimental to the public interests. In working out that scheme, therefore the member of the Government in charge of it must be a man who will be anxious for the success of local self-government, who will therefore see that the rules are so framed as to get the best men into the Council. We feel that it is practically impossible for an Englishman in this country—peopled by different races with varying customs—to know who the proper men are who ought to be in such a Council. The member of the Government in charge of the department should not only be accessible to all the members of local bodies but must be one who will invite confidence. This is impossible in the case of a European member. There are many matters which on paper might wear a complexion different from that which it would bear after a personal interview. The scheme of local self-government can never be worked out smoothly, unless there is perfect harmony of feeling between the member of Government and the elected members of the local Council. We are quite satisfied therefore that if this great scheme of local self-government is to have a fair trial, it is essential that there must be an Indian in the Executive Council. Otherwise the same result will follow as hitherto. . . . . "

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 31st, 1908.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 31st December, writes:—" . . . . The Indian reforms. Lord Morley's way will be made difficult indeed. We in India have, therefore, a plain duty. We must strengthen his hands and those of Lord Minto. The Congress has led the way; and from every town and village, from every hamlet, and centre of population, must go forth voices of thanks-giving and jubilation, so that Lord Morley and Lord Minto may know the extent and intensity of the feeling of satisfaction and gratitude awakened by their proposals for the constitutional advancement of the people of this country."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1908.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 29th December, writes:—" The debate on the East India Loans Bill. second reading of the East India Loans Bill in the House of Commons which took place in the 1st December last is full of instructive lessons to those who would reflect on the difficulties of a dependency which is absolutely governed by an Imperial democracy. The East India Loans Bills which are periodically passed by Parliament at the instance of the Indian Secretary of State, are a species of enabling statutes which have been made necessary under the Government of India Act of 1858. Obviously, this salutary provision was intended with a view to enforce Parliamentary supervision over the finances of the Indian

Empire and thereby control the administrative policy of the Indian Government. The occasion, therefore, when these Bills are introduced afford legitimate opportunities for the criticism of the Indian Government's financial policy. But the exigencies of party politics always dominate over the interests of India and in the result the latter usually go to the wall. The debate on the present Bill is a most forcible illustration of this statement. . . . . Neither party was interested and their sheer indifference pushed the Bill through to the Lords. Though things have somewhat improved of late in the House of Commons, the substance of our grievance in this respect has remained unsolved to this day."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Madras Industrial Conference.

3. In an article on Sir Vitaldass Thackersay's speech at the Industrial Conference, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th December, writes:—" . . . . . As explained by Sir Vitaldass himself, we have to run our industrial race in competition with formidable rivals. When any enterprise is started by our countrymen, wherein these rivals have an adverse stake, they have the means and the necessary conditions of starving our enterprises to death. The methods of American Trust organisations are readily available. A powerful company, with ramifications all over the world and determined to hold the monopoly of a particular branch of business in this country, could easily afford to employ a portion of its immense profits elsewhere for the express purpose of driving a rival out of the field. We have not that power which democratic America possesses of fighting against these blood-thirsty demons of industrial trust; nor have we the means to hold out against such odds and risk a large portion of present available capital in hopes of distant gain. Under such conditions, we believe that much store must be set by patriotism and enthusiasm in aid of the success of indigenous enterprise. The war which the white is waging against Indians in South Africa and Australasia is a cruel war based on sentiment, and sentiment alone. If business consideration had been allowed to play their proper part in such war, we Indians would be very well content to take the chances of competition. But, if the white man prefers to buy his wares from a white man to buying from a Brown at half the cost, is it then too much to ask our countrymen to be guided by sentiment to the extent to which they can afford, in order to ensure the industrial regeneration of our land. Other countries, like Germany and Japan, are subsidising, directly or indirectly, their mercantile marine. As Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Desai clearly pointed out, Japan owns her present material prosperity in no small extent to her present mercantile marine. She is able to convey her wares to the Bombay market at no cost to the producer, though at the cost of the State. It was in this manner that the Japanese hosiery has killed Bombay hosiery. If our countrymen are ever to take part in industrial enterprise in which such competition is involved, in the absence of equal conditions, such enterprises are doomed. Shall we wait till we become self-governing enough to be able to obtain similar facilities for our undertakings before starting our enterprises? If we do wait, is it not likely that we shall lose what little ground we still hold, and by the time we acquire the necessary power, we might not have the means requisite, or the sacrifice necessary. In warfare between unequal combatants, unequal in numbers, unequal in physical strength man to man, a deep and enduring sentiment has often decided in favour of apparently the weaker party. In industrial warfare the same principle may be expected to apply; and we hope that while our young men would spare no pains to acquire business capacity, they would not be discouraged by initial failures and temporary retardations, but be moved cheerfully to their goal, by a deep and abiding sentiment of a determination to win their country's cause. With these qualifications, we commend the excellent advice of Sir Vitaldass Damodardass Thackersay to all pioneers and partakers in India's industrial movements."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1908.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1908.

The Madras Congress.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th December, writes:—"The Presidential Address of the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, whatever disappointed critics may say, is a most momentous document. Taking the time and circumstances under which it has been delivered it may be regarded as the manifesto of the Indian constitutional party. All embracing in its political vision and unerring in the clearness of its logic and unswerving of its set purpose it is at once an exposition and indication of the Congress, its aims and its methods. In it will be found the complete answer to such of our countrymen as have chosen to keep away from us by differences of opinion as regards the aims or methods. There is no dallying with anarchism or other unconstitutional political schisms. Unmistakable in its expression of our deep and abiding loyalty, at the same time it clearly voices forth our aspirations for the present and our yearning for the future. In it Lord Morley and the British public will find the mature opinions of all right-minded Indians on the new reform scheme, both as regards what has been granted as well as what further advance could be made. While expressing our deep thanks and our gratitude to that English statesmanship, which has 'dared to be just,' it fails not to point out the directions in which the proposed reforms require careful deliberation and maturation in order that they may produce the expected result, the satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the Indian, educated and trained in British ideals and British statesmanship. Eloquent in its own way it is not an impassioned document concentrating the energies of expression on any one passing problems of the hour. This is not the time for impassioned eloquence. There is no room for exuberant enthusiasm so long as several of our countrymen, some of whom were, perhaps, misguided, are consigned to the company of felons in the common jail, or leading a solitary life torn away from their family and friends for reasons they know not what. Grateful we may be, and we are, but the enthusiasm of the moment is, at least, in Bengal, somewhat marred by the fact that that great blunder, the partition of Bengal, remains unmodified as a momento of irresponsible autocracy, a perpetual reminder to a noble and patriotic race of their political impotence. At the same time we cannot allow ourselves to be guided solely by the melancholy incidents of recent days or recollections of the past and give expression to a vehement rhetoric of denunciation in the face of the honest and sincere offer of the Governments here and in England of a really substantial instalment of political reform . . . . . ."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1908.

The Madras Congress.

The Indian Patriot, of the 30th December, writes:—" . . . . . The Congress was expected to, and it did, condemn the detestable outrages and violence perpetrated in certain places and which has been a disgrace upon the civilization and traditions of our race. And with the new strength which the Congress has acquired by its own wisdom and firmness and by the cordial and generous attitude of the Government, it may be hoped that the forces of anarchism and violence will disappear from the land. What is essential is that the co-operation between the Government and the people must be strengthened. The reforms, when faithfully carried, will certainly conduce to this result; and the satisfactory settlement the question of Indian status and rights in the British Colonies is another end to be kept in view in creating a complete identity of interests for all classes of His Majesty's subjects. This question had a separate resolution yesterday. The experience of South African Indians detailed in the course of the speeches yesterday shows a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, intolerable to Indian subjects of the King. There are, indeed, difficulties in the way; but unless those difficulties are met, there can never be that complete harmony of imperial feeling which is so essential for imperial unity and strength. The question of *Swadeshi* may now be said to be purged of its surly feature of boycott. The Congress has definitely given it up even as regards Bengal where there was sufficient provocative cause for its introduction; but, as we have always held, boycott is not to be a permanent agency. In exceptional circumstances, it may be

occasionally resorted to. But we think that stage has passed when, even in Bengal, it can be worked with advantage and without harm. In any case, the Congress, as an All-India institution, cannot in the present changed circumstances, prudently give its sanction to a propaganda which, in certain parts of the country, has not been free from evils calculated to alienate the European from the Indian race. On the whole, we are sure that the proceedings of the Congress do not involve anything that can give the least cause for dissatisfaction to any class of His Majesty's subjects; and the European community, we hope, will appreciate the genuine desire it has shown to enlist, as far as possible, their cordial good-will and sympathy."

The Madras Congress.

The Madras Standard, of the 30th December, writes:—" . . . . . In his peroration which was alike dignified and noble Dr. Ghose drew a glowing picture of the glorious future before us and before the Congress. In common with the rest of our countrymen we shall contemplate and look forward with anticipatory joy to the dawn of that era of emancipation, of social and material progress, of health and happiness and of improved relationship, on a more permanent basis, between the rulers and the ruled whom Providence has brought together for their common good."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Lawyer, *Madras*, November 1908.

5. The *Lawyer*, of November,* says:—After Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court was appointed the Chief Justice of that Court, three Barristers were holding the acting appointment of Advocate-General for a period of six months and the Government has now appointed one Mr. Strangman for the post. This appointment is objected to even by the Anglo-Indian papers, on the ground that there are many senior Barristers practising in the same court who are better fitted to occupy this place, and that the Government was not justified in giving the appointment to a junior superseding the claims of all seniors in the Court. The Government could have well avoided this criticism by appointing a qualified Indian to the place as it has done in Calcutta and Madras. No doubt the rules of the Bombay High Court do not permit the appointment being given to an Indian vakil; but there was nothing to prevent its being given to an Indian Barrister. Anyhow it does not become the Government to continue still to supersede the claims of the natives in connection with the higher appointments.

The Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court.

(*d*) *Education.*

Quasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Dec. 21st, 1908.

6. The *Quasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st December, says that the Government of the United Provinces has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem towards the cause of education imparted by the Nudwa. It adds that the grant is most opportune and that it is impossible for the Mussalmans of India to sufficiently express their gratitude to the Government for the grant, which will be as the miraculous power of the Messiah to the Nudwa College in strengthening its foundation in enabling it to meet its many important and urgent demand, and in making its progress speedy.

The grant of Rs. 500 by Government to the Nudwa College.

(*k*) *General.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 23rd, 1908.

7. The *Desabhimani*, of the 23rd December*, observes in English:—"It has been our firm belief that India will witness the dawn of a new and happy era during the present Liberal Government, placed as it is under a most happy constellation. When we have at the helm of affairs such sympathetic and popular Governors as Their Excellencies Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir George Clarke as Governors of Madras and Bombay and such a cool-headed and broad-minded administrator as Lord Minto as our Viceroy and, above all, such an eminently wise, liberal and intrepid statesman as Viscount Morley as the Secretary of State for India, our belief has been on the surest of foundations and the despatch of the Secretary of State promulgated on Thursday last has more than justified our most sanguine hopes. It is a most precious document for us, the Indians, as it is the beginning of Parliamentary institutions in our country in regard to local administration and as it will always be gratefully referred to as the kind, willing and liberal recognition of our political rights and aspirations and as an important landmark in our political history.

Indian reforms.

"* * * * * *

* Received in the current week.

"It is now unnecessary for us to enter into the details of the scheme except to point out the main advantages of it. Mr. Morley with his far-seeing and judicious statesmanship initiated this reform in his own Council last year by the appointment of two Indians to the India Council and having now seen the success of the experiment under his very eyes and the able assistance he has received from their advice and co-operation, he has been convinced of the necessity and justice of the reform he has now promulgated. The most important part of the scheme is the provision for the appointment of at least one Indian to the Supreme and Provincial Executive Councils which will give us a direct share in the actual administration of the country. It is idle to contend, as some prejudiced Anglo-Indian journals do, that there are no Indians of administrative capacity to be so appointed. It is too soon to venture an opinion of that sort without making the experiment and giving it a fair trial; and we are confident that if the selection is properly made, Indians will certainly prove their fitness in the Executive Councils of British India, as they have done in those of the Native States. Nor is there any real force in the objection on the score of additional expenditure, as there can be no difficulty in finding the money for such a useful and legitimate reform from the ever-growing financial surplus. . . . . The provisions for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the extension of their functions to the discussion of administrative questions are rightly in the opinion of the Viceroy 'the widest, most deep-reaching and most substantial features of the scheme.' . . . . . Thus it will be seen that the scheme now put forward is in the words of our veteran retired justice 'a very liberal instalment of change and we must do everything in our power to justify it.' We must, at the same time, say that we join Diwan Bahadur Krishnasami Rao in his earnest desire that no difficulties should arise in obtaining Parliamentary sanction to such of the proposals as require the amendment of the statutes, and that the Government of India should give their full and cordial support to the measures which need Indian Legislation to bring them into force. But so long as we have Lord Minto here and Lord Morley in England at the helm of Indian affairs, who are so fully in accord regarding the scheme all difficulties will vanish as the mist before the rising sun, and it only remains for us to hope 'that with this dawn of a new era the recollection of the dark days through which we have been passing may disappear.' We have no doubt that the scheme is such as to satisfy every reasonable Indian and that the ensuing Congress at Madras would gratefully and loyally accept it."

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 26th December, observes:—There seem to be only two new privileges secured for the Legislative Council members from the recent reforms. Though they cannot be said to be real privileges, we have to be satisfied with them to some extent. Hitherto, the members had to rest contented with the answers given to their questions by the Government officials, but hereafter they can put supplemental questions in order to clear doubts when the answers appear to be inconsistent. The Government officials will therefore have to take care that their "defects" are not exposed. Further, the budget has been hitherto prepared by the Government officials and presented to the Council, when a few stray remarks were made thereon. Hereafter the draft budget prepared by them would be placed before a Committee consisting of not more than twelve non-official members, whose remarks would receive due consideration from the officials who would prepare another draft accordingly.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

Recent reforms.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

9. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th December, in a leader notes with great pleasure the rendition of the Banganapalle jagir to the promising young Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur. In this connection the paper advises the Nawab to conduct his administration on British principles, which consist in keeping (1) the subjects happy,

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

The rendition of the Banganapalle jagir.

(2) the exchequer on the increase, (3) the lands in a prosperous condition, (4) the Judicial and Financial administration balanced, (5) one's attention more towards defence to meet external rather than internal danger, (6) peace and tranquillity throughout the length and breadth of the country with religious toleration.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1908.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th December *, writes:—

The coming Congress.

The Secretaries of the Congress have published the draft of the Resolutions to be passed by the Congress. It is quite natural that we should take this opportunity of our publicly expressing through the Congress our joy and satisfaction at the message recently sent by the King, and so this forms the subject of the first Resolution. The next Resolution will express our abhorrence of the present anarchical and seditious tendencies. The next in order will deal with the condition of our brethren in the Transvaal and then the usual Resolutions about the increase of the military expenditure, the desirability of our people adhering to the *Swadeshi* movement and the necessity of the separation of the executive from judicial functions will be passed. The recent reform proposals do not find a place in this draft evidently because they were not published at the time, when this draft was prepared. Anyhow we hope a Resolution will be passed recording our satisfaction at these reforms and expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Lord Morley for the same. Though these reforms have been introduced with a liberal heart and with complete confidence in the Indians, there is a doubt entertained by many of us as to whether the officials here will work them out sincerely without making unnecessary delay or raising useless objections. So, a Resolution may also be passed expressing this doubt and praying that the reforms should be carried out without delay.

The draft does not make any mention of national education which formed the subject of one of the Resolutions of the Calcutta Congress. This Resolution, as it stood, declared that lower education should be made free and gradually compulsory too, that the Universities should be under the control of representatives of the people and not under the Government as they are at present and that schools and colleges should be established by the people imparting education on national lines. The last portion of this Resolution is considered objectionable by men like Sir P. Mehta in that it apparently implies work hostile to the Government. But we think it is possible to change this Resolution in such a way as to remove the apparent tinge of hostility from it and also make it practically workable. Moreover, it may become possible to bring the education in the country under our control, as we will have some powers in the Government, if the reforms of Lord Morley are carried out. So we think it is necessary that a Resolution should be passed that the education imparted must be such as to keep the students in touch with the ancient history, customs and civilisation of the Indians and that the schools and colleges must generally be under our own control. In no other country in the world is the education of the natives of the country under the control of foreigners, and it is because our education is in the hands of foreigners that we have lost all the qualities of our ancestors.

There are two other points also on which it is quite necessary that the Congress should pass Resolutions. Firstly, there must be a Resolution demanding the abolition of the Regulation of 1818, the like of which does not exist in any other part of the British Empire and under which even respectable men are spirited away without any specific charge being framed against them and without their being tried formally by a court of law. Secondly, there must be a Resolution asking the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire and report on the causes that have brought about the present high scale of prices and to take steps to remove those causes as far as possible, because the proposed reforms cannot do any practical good to the famishing poor, however much they may benefit the educated classes.

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* Received in the current week.

11. The *Mysore Star*, of the 28th December last, has a long article in which it disapproves of the action of the Central Provinces Government in prohibiting the assembling of the Extremist Congress at Nagpur and says that it is calculated to cause great sorrow to all Indian patriots, but expresses the opinion that it is quite plain that if any good should result to the country from agitation it must be through the action of the Moderate party and not through Extremist methods. These latter methods are not peaceful, and not calculated to reconcile the men in authority. During the last two years the doings of the Extremists have caused incalculable mischief to the country and have given rise to various repressive measures. The ultimate result of the vapourings of the Extremists can be nothing but disaster to the country as their method is the impossible one of forcing the strongest Government in the world to yield to their clamour.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 28th, 1908.

The Extremists and the National Congress.

Then after quoting the message of Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. A. O. Hume to the Reception Committee of the Madras Congress, the editor desires that every patriotic Indian will take their advice and calls upon all of them to think of the mischief they have already created and their God-forsaken condition, listen to the advice of their well-wishers and give up their evil ways.

12. A leader in the *Bharata Bandhu*, of the 19th December, referring to the clandestine arrest and deportation of Aswini Kumar Dutt and others who are prominent Bengalee patriots under a mouldy and unused Regulation 3 of 1818 unearthed from the hoary and antiquated pages of the Indian Penal Regulations, says that the cruel deed thus perpetrated is sure to affect deeply every Indian without any exception and observes that it is highly deplorable if Government should resort to any high-handed deed being prevailed upon to do so under the magical influence of such Anglo-Indian papers, as the *Englishman*, which invariably take an optimistic view of everything done by Government and to which the most painful sufferings of others are a source of enjoyment. The article then refers to the recently-enacted Crimes Act under which anything done by the people may be construed into a crime and warns them not even to sneeze lest it should be construed as an offence. It next condemns the action of the Moderates in trying to convene a new unconstitutional Congress at Madras and remarks that although these people cherish the hope of obtaining various concessions in administrative matters from Government by means of this Congress, yet they are sure to be disappointed in their expectations considering the fact that even the Great Indian National Congress was not able to obtain any great beneficial concession. When the mountain in labours has brought forth only a mouse, what will a small hillock bring to birth! Mother India should be deemed lucky that her children in other provinces are not characterised by such egregious folly as actuates the conveners of this unconstitutional Congress.

BHARATA BANDHU, Dec. 19th, 1908.

The present state of India.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 2 of 1909.

REPORT

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AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th January 1909.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1908.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Indian Review"	Madras	2,450	Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Carlylean"	Rajahmundry	250	First and third weeks of July; first and third weeks of Aug.; first and third weeks of Sept.; and first and third weeks of Oct. 1908.
3	"Patriot"	Vellore	120	15th and 31st Oct.; 16th and 30th Nov.; and 15th Dec. 1908.
	Weekly.			
4	"Bharata"	Rajahmundry	540	9th, 16th and 30th Oct.; 6th and 20th Nov.; and 4th and 11th Dec. 1908.
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	450	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Dec. 1908.
6	"East Coast News and Advertiser"	Waltair	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1908.
7	"Wednesday Review"	Trichinopoly	450	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
8	"United India and Native States" ..	Madras	300	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1908.
9	"Cochin Argus"	British Cochin	235	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 26th Dec. 1908.
10	"Malabar Herald"	Do.	708	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1908.
11	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	150	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd and 17th Nov.; and 15th and 22nd Dec. 1908.
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	620	7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Oct.; 1st, 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 23rd, 29th and 31st Dec. 1908.
13	"Muhammadan"	Madras	450	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Dec. 1908.
	Tri-weekly.			
14	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	560	1st, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st Oct.: 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Nov.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th and 31st Dec. 1908.
15	"Malabar Daily News and Trivandrum Telegraph."	Calicut	435	1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 29th and 31st Oct.; 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Nov.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 29th and 31st Dec. 1908.
	Daily.			
16	"Hindu"	Madras	3,300 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908, excepting Sundays and holidays.
17	"Madras Standard"	Do.	2,700 (Students' edition included.)	
18	"Indian Patriot"	Do.	1,160 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
19	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1908.
	VERNACULAR.			
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	Not known.	Oct. and Nov. 1908.
21	"Indian Law Gazette"	Do.	Do.	Aug. 1908.
22	"Chandrodayam"	Do.	650	Oct. and Nov. 1908.
23	"Lawyer"	Do.	300	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1908.
24	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Do.	300	June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct. 1908.
25	"Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran" ..	Do.	500	Oct. and Nov. 1908.
	Bi-monthly.			
26	"Satyavartamani" *	Pasumalai	412	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1908.
27	"Coimbatore Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	200	1st and 15th Sept.; 1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1908.
28	"Oolaghananda"	Madras	250	1st Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1908.
	Weekly.			
29	"Dravida Dipam"	Madras	350	15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 15th and 22nd Dec. 1908.
30	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	600	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1908.
31	"Lokopakari"	Do.	650	2nd, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 15th and 25th Dec. 1908.
32	"Agnikuladittan"	Do.	400	3rd and 31st Oct.; 14th and 28th Nov.; and 5th and 12th Dec. 1908.
33	"Tamilian"	Do.	500	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
34	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	400	30th Sept.; 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th and 18th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
35	"India"	Pondicherry	Not known	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th and 12th Dec. 1908.
36	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	10th, 14th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1908.
37	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	255	5th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 9th and 16th Nov.; and 14th Dec. 1908.
38	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	150	18th Sept.; and 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct. 1908.
39	"Yathartha Vachani"	Kumbakónam	1,000	3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1908.
40	"Dakshana Dipam"	Salem	500	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1908.
	Bi-weekly.			
41	"Nyayabhimani" *	Karikal	300	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th and 17th Dec. 1908.
42	"Hindu Nesan"	Madras	700	1st, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Dec. 1908.
43	"Vijaya Vikatan"	Do.	700	10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th and 19th Dec. 1908.
	Daily.			
44	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily, 1,200; Tri-weekly, 2,050.	All the days of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908, excepting Sundays and holidays.
45	"Vijaya"	Do.	200	All the days of Nov. 1908 from the 9th and all the days of Dec. 1908, Sundays and holidays excepted.

* With reference to these papers the number of copies issued has been given from the figures furnished in the returns of the third quarter, those for the fourth quarter not having been received yet.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1908.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
46	"Aryamathabodhini"	Cocanada	600	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1908.
47	"Kalavati"	Rajahmundry	200	Aug. 1908.
48	"Lawyer"	Madras	90	Nov. 1908.
49	"Manorama"	Rajahmundry	600	July and Aug. 1908.
50	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,760	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908.
51	"Millennial Light"	Mysore	Not known.	Oct. and Nov. 1908.
52	"Samrajyapradayini"	Vellator	250	Oct. and Nov. 1908.
53	"Vidyavati"	Madras	Not known.	Sep. 1908.
	Bi-monthly.			
54	"Andhradesaranjani"	Madras	60	10th and 25th Oct.; 10th and 25th Nov.; and 10th Dec. 1908.
55	"Industry"	Ellore	3,500	15th Nov. 1908.
56	"Vysia"	Guntúr	2,600	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1908.
	Weekly.			
57	"Akasavani"	Rajahmundry	Not known.	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1908.
58	"Andhrakesari"	Do.	1,650	18th and 25th Sept.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Dec. 1908.
59	"Andhrapatrika"	Bombay	Not known.	30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
60	"Bharatamata"	Vizianagram	300	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1908.
61	"Bhavani"	Nellore	400	25th Sept.; 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct.; 6th 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1908.
62	"Desabhimani"	Guntúr	150	28th Sept.; 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1908.
63	"Kistnapatrika"	Masulipatam	1,850	27th Sept.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Dec. 1908.
64	"Hindukesari"	Madras	100	14th, 21st and 30th Sept.; and 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
65	"Ravi"	Cocanada	850	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1908
66	"Sasi"	Do.	Not known.	19th and 26th Sept.; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st Oct.; and 7th and 14th Dec. 1908.
	Bi-weekly.			
67	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	600	30th Sept.: 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Dec. 1908.
68	"Sasilekha"	Do.	460	2nd, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Oct.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Nov.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Dec. 1908.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
69	"Mysore Star"	Mysore	2,000	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Dec. 1908.
70	"Satyadeepika"	Mangalore	950	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1908.
71	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,964	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Dec. 1908.
	Periodicals.			
	Bi-monthly.			
72	"Swadeshabhimani"	Mangalore	1,050	1st and 16th Oct.; 1st and 16th Nov.; and 1st and 16th Dec. 1908.
73	"Veerakesari"	Madras	900	30th Sept.; 14th and 30th Oct.; and 15th Nov. 1908.*

* Published at irregular intervals.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1908.
	CANARESE—*cont.*			
	Monthly.			
74	"Sri Krishna Sukthi"	Udipi	750	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1908.*
75	"Sadhvi"	Mysore	300	Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
76	"Vivekodayam"	Trivandrum	1,175	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908.
77	"Sarada"	Do.	596	Do.
	Tri-monthly.			
78	"Kerala Chintamoni"	Trichur	550	15th and 26th Oct.; and 5th Nov. 1908. Discontinued afterwards.
79	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	100	1st, 11th and 21st Oct.; 1st, 11th and 21st Nov.; and 1st, 11th and 21st Dec. 1908.
80	"Vignana Manjeri"	Alleppy	1,250	6th, 16th and 26th Oct.; 6th and 16th Nov.; and 5th and 14th Dec. 1908.
	Weekly.			
81	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	650	26th Sept.; 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th and 19th Dec. 1908.
82	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	640	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
83	"Manorama"	Do.	600	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct; 6th, 13th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Dec. 1908.
84	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,085	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1908.
85	"Nasrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1908.
86	"Bharata Bandhu"	Palghat	300	26th Sept.; 10th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 12th and 19th Dec. 1908.
87	"Mitavadi"	Tellicherry	1,275	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Dec 1908.
88	"Kerala Shobhini"	Ottappalam	400	9th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
89	"Bharata Shobhini"	Alappuzha	1,500	30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 5th, 11th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Dec. 1908.
90	"Kerala Tharaka"	Thiruvalla .. .	1,250	30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
91	"Swadeshabhimani"	Trivandrum.	1,064	26th and 30th Sept.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 31st Oct.; 3rd, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
92	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,403	30th Sept.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Dec. 1908.
	HINDUSTANI.			
93	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	420	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Dec. 1908.
94	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	450	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1908.
95	"Alhami"	Do.	60	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Nov.; and 16th and 24th Dec. 1908.
96	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	400	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1908.
97	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	100	22nd Oct.; 5th and 14th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th and 24th Dec. 1908.

* Published at irregular intervals.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1908.
	HINDUSTANI—*cont.*			
98	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 24th and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Dec. 1908.
99	"Sahifa"	Hyderabad	500	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908.
100	"Dakhan Review"	Do.	750	Oct. and Nov. 1908.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(k) *General.*

1. Referring to the resolution on the Reform Scheme, passed at the Moslem League meeting at Amritsar, the *Hindu*, of the 4th January, writes:—" . . . . . We regret very much that the resolution should have assumed the tone it has at its close. . . . . There is a sort of exclusiveness in the resolution which does not seem to admit of a proper consideration of the claims and rights of other communities as well. It is curious that the League should quote the Viceroy against Lord Morley. . . . . The demand for the special representation of Muhammadans has been adversely criticised openly on the score that it is an attempt to set one religion against another, and thereby to create a counterpoise to the influence of the educated middle class among the Hindus. Such criticism would certainly receive the strongest support in case the Government should yield to the demand pressed in such strong terms by the League. It is one thing that the feelings of our Muhammadan fellow-citizens in regard to separate representation should be respected, and as far as possible that it should be in their power to seek to send representatives from their own community, but it is decidedly reactionary and inimical to the very interesets which they seek to promote if they insist upon having special representation so as to divide themselves off from their Hindu fellow-citizens and provide for themselves air-tight compartments of electorates. They will in the result find that such a system of representation and election would hamper their freedom of action in political affairs far more seriously than they now imagine.

The Indian reforms

The Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1909.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 4th January, welcomes the reform proposals which have amply satisfied the hopes of the people of British India, but regrets that nothing has been done for the Native States, the people of which had hoped for a proposal giving them a greater degree of independence.

The Indian reforms.

The Muhammadan, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 9th January, contains the following:—"The enthusiasm created by the announcement of Lord Morley's reform scheme has subsided, giving an opportunity to the people to go minutely into its details. At first sight the scheme may appear to be somewhat imposing, but when closely examined it will be found to be far less attractive. The chief merit of the scheme is the enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils which is said to indicate the beginning of Provincial Self-Government. This merit could be made unreal by making the non-official majority merely nominal so as to make it powerless to assert itself owing to the division among the non-official members themselves and the solidarity of the official side. . . . Candidly speaking we have grave misgivings as regards the attitude of the official classes towards the reform scheme. . . . ."

The Indian reforms.

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 5th January, welcomes the improvement of pay in the Army but expresses regret that the prospects of the Native officers have not received attention, in spite of the fact that public opinion has for the last twenty-five years been strongly in favour of some recognition of their services.

Improvement in pay in the Indian Army.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1909.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th January, writes :—

Improvement in pay in the Indian Army.

". . . . It is a matter for satisfaction that an improvement has now been effected in this respect, and it is a happy thought to have made the new departure almost synchronous with the jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. We have no doubt that this improvement in their pay will be greatly appreciated by the Native Army and produce contentment and increased efficiency among all its grades."

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1909.

3. In an article on the Congress Resolution about the high prices of food-stuffs, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th January, writes :—

High prices of food-stuffs.

". . . . Unrestricted export of food-grains must have the certain tendency of raising prices. From Bengal and Burma large quantities of rice used to be sent to other parts of India; they now go to foreign countries. We do not, indeed, affirm that this is the main or the only cause. But there is necessity to see how far this free export is calculated to produce the result which we experience. We may be mistaken in fixing our attention on this or that cause, but we are not mistaken in thinking that a case for enquiry is made out. Such an enquiry ought not to be delayed; and we hope that the recommendation made by the Congress will be adopted by the Government, and an enquiry started forthwith. It is needless to dwell on its importance and urgency. These are obvious."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1909.

Referring to the Congress resolution on the high price of food-stuffs the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th January, expresses the hope that Government will appoint a representative commission to enquire into the matter.

High prices of food-stuffs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 31st, 1908.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 31st December, writes :—"Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's presidential address at the Madras Congress on Monday, which we reproduced in our columns yesterday, must have been a master-piece in the delivery and is a master-piece in composition. Its literary charm and elegance are really admirable; and apart from this, with the greatest regret and deference to his age and position, we are compelled to say his speech looks like a poor attempt to please the powers-that-be. It is neither dignified in tone nor characteristic of the early utterances of the eminent jurist-politician. We expected from a gentleman of the stamp of Dr. Ghose a forcible address, informing as regards the matters of political interest that are at present engaging the attention of the public, and candidly and fearlessly discussing the matters at issue between the rulers and the ruled. . . . . He commenced his address with a rather undignified attack on those who are so unfortunate as to disagree with him in his political opinions, and made a weak attempt to justify the exclusion of the so-called Extremists from the Congress camp. His insinuation that the Nationalists as a class are disloyal is, to say the least of it, very regrettable and might better have been left unsaid. Dr. Ghose emphatically asserted that 'our' paths, by 'our' we presume he meant Conventionists and non-Conventionists, lay in two different directions and that a yawning gulf separated the two parties. As the *Hindu* very pithily observes, this is not reasonable language to be used by one whose zeal for the Congress cause is two years old towards those several of whom have been devoted supporters of the Congress for two and twenty years. According to Dr. Ghose a reconciliation between the two parties is impossible so long as his opponents pursue the 'insensate policy.' What this insensate policy is Dr. Ghose fails to say; but, at any rate, we think that it is unworthy of any politician to indulge in reckless generalisations and sweeping condemnations

The Madras Congress.

when speaking of those of the opposite party. On the whole, it is very regrettable, nay painful, that Dr. Ghose has deemed it fit to dip his pen in vitriol when writing of the Moderate-Extremist controversy, and to hit the Nationalist below his belt. . . . . On the whole, apart from its literary grace and charm, the address, we repeat, is a very disappointing one, calculated to needlessly irritate men who, whatever their faults may be, are at least as honest and patriotic as any Moderate politician."

The Madras Congress.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd January, writes:—"It must now be admitted by all that the session of the Indian National Congress which came to a close on Wednesday last was a success. The arrangements made by the Reception Committee and the proceedings of the three days' sittings were not marred by any untoward incidents but were such that every one was satisfied with them. So far as the arrangements went those who were competent to pronounce a judgment on them were the delegates and visitors who chose to accept the hospitality of the Madras Committee; and from the enquiries we have made we are in a position to say that not only was there no complaint but every body concerned was pleased with what was done to ensure the success of the Congress. With respect to the proceedings they were marked by a harmony, by a sense of discipline and responsibility and a respect for authority which augur well for the political future of India. Not only was every resolution carried unanimously but there was not a single jarring note anywhere to be heard. Those who know little or nothing of the working of the machinery of the Congress may, in their lighter moods, be inclined to turn scoffers and wonder at the singular sense of union that prevailed. But those who know something of the Congress and have gained an insight into its working may be aware that unanimity and harmony has not been purchased at the sacrifice of principle or thoroughness of discussion. The resolutions passed, or rather the subjects dealt with, by the Congress were under discussion among the delegates for a long time past. The Provincial Congress Committees and the representative delegates of the various Provinces had been devoting much anxious and careful attention to them. Some may even have come from their places with certain definite mandates. . . . . The last Congress was indeed a success, not only for the reasons already indicated but on account of the fact that without any dead-lock anywhere it got through the business for the transaction of which it had assembled. It did more. It showed that the Allahabad Constitution is not an unworkable code of rigid rules calculated to exclude any honest politician who follows constitutional methods. Neither in the Subjects Committee nor at the Congress was any difficulty felt on account of the stringent character of the new rules. Everybody from the President downwards felt that there was nothing forced or rugged anywhere on the march onward. The success of the Congress and the manner in which the deliberations were guided from start to finish have demonstrated the soundness and practical character of the new Constitution. The Madras Congress has also established in all matters of Congress procedure workable precedents upon which future Congresses may be led and brought to a successful termination. The Congress is a sound organisation and is destined not only not to die but to grow and develop into the most powerful of national organisations in India under the ægis of which the multifarious and sacred interests of this continent may be protected and promoted."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 3rd, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 30th, 1908.

Primary education.

5. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th December *, writes in English:—"The aspirations of elementary schools, as prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Scheme, are laudable and commendable. But the existing arrangements for encompassing the end are defective, and fall considerably short of the requirements.

"In the first place, we shall take the Inspecting officers. They speak of correlation in teaching, kindergarten methods of giving instruction in early stages. They make mention of concentric and realistic ways of imparting knowledge. Only a few of them are possessed of correct ideas of what they are advocating and are conscientious enough to put the teachers in the way of doing real useful work. To enable them to see teachers teach, to give model lessons to them, to set them on the proper track and to exhort them to rise to the present demand as much as possible, the Inspecting officers are given small ranges and they are relieved of individual examination of pupils and of taking down marks for each examination. They are now called on to pass remarks with reference to their general impressions formed after a summary inspection. A large number of Inspecting officers have made a convenience of the rule as Mr. L. C. Williams, Inspector of Schools, has rightly remarked in one of his district reports. They often perfunctorily examine schools and do very little by way of doing justice to schoolmasters whom they have to instruct and elevate as far as their capacity would admit and of testing their work. Bulk of primary school-teachers are below the average, and they fall between two stools when they are enjoined to adopt new methods. They find they cannot make their own way and they are not helped with any sustained interest. As admitted by many Inspecting officers, even the three arts of reading, writing and arithmetic are deplorably going down. To arrest the retrogression, the Examining officers must be ordered to inspect primary schools leisurely, (ordinarily not more than two schools a day), and to pay marked attention to ameliorating the condition of the teachers by gradually improving their teaching capacity without confounding them by attempting to bring about a sudden reformation. The subjects taught in the presence of the Inspecting Officers, time allotted, suggestions for remedying defects, model lessons given in the presence of the teachers should all be recorded in the log-book in detail. In testing boys, there should be detailed examination with reference to each pupil under one or two of the three leading heads—reading, writing and arithmetic. The list of remarks obtained by the pupils with foot-notes as to the results should be maintained. Inefficiency in teaching and inequality in answering can be easily taken note of in such an examination and the teachers will be put on the alert as they do not know in what subjects there is to be such a searching examination. It is to be very much regretted that even the three important arts are neglected while so much is being done for giving varied knowledge very necessary for respectable citizens and villagers.

"Now we come to the constitution of the elementary schools. They are proposed to work up to seventh standard from the infants. After the abolition of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations that were formerly portals for village appointments, karnams and monegars and the chief villagers

* Received in the current week.

have ceased to take interest in the well-being of their schools. As a matter of consequence, even the fourth standard classes are slender at present in elementary schools, in rural tracts, the higher standards are not so much as thought of. These lower examinations were done away with as they were considered as so many impediments in the way of the youngsters studying in High Schools with a view to go up to the Matriculation standard. Now that elementary schools have nothing to do with secondary schools and they work quite independently of each other, it is of vital importance that elementary schools should be made attractive to villagers by making karnam and monegar appointments depend on passes in primary schools. If they revive the lower examinations for the benefit of elementary course of instruction, they would operate as a potent stimulus for the development of such schools. Even if it be thought undesirable to have such public examinations, they could very well invest the school leaving certificates with a market value by restricting village posts only to the holders of such certificates granted in higher standards. This will at once improve the efficiency of village staffs and also enlist the sympathy of the people for whom elementary schools are intended."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Third-class railway passengers.

6. The *Sadhvi*, of the 31st December (but received only this week), deplores the indifference of the Railway authorities to the comforts of passengers travelling by the third class. It observes that sometimes 15 to 20 passengers are crammed into a single compartment, and that there are no lavatories in third-class carriages, and hopes that the authorities will lose no time in doing what is necessary to remove these two intolerable discomforts.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, Dec. 31st, 1908.

(*k*) *General.*

Lord Minto and the reforms.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th December, writes:—Though it is Lord Morley who gave a final shape to the reforms, we should not forget that Lord Minto heartily co-operated with him in framing them. If one like Lord Curzon were the Viceroy now, any number of obstacles would have been thrown in the way of Lord Morley and the reforms would never have been allowed to be in the form in which they are at present. The last words of Lord Curzon when he left India were that reforms in the Government will not do any good to India. But Lord Morley when he came to power a few months later declared in Parliament that nothing except reforms in the Government will improve India at present and Lord Minto, unlike his predecessor, began to suggest reforms even before Lord Morley had expressed his view on the subject. No doubt these were not quite so satisfactory; but yet the fact that he did not, acting upon the advice of the Anglo-Indians, oppose the liberal modifications made in them by Lord Morley shows his sincere interest in our progress. There is another feature also which goes to prove this. Anarchism and sedition began to appear in the land soon after Lord Minto became the Viceroy and yet he was assuring us often that this would not in any way impede the introduction of reforms by him. So the Indians are bound to feel as grateful to Lord Minto as to Lord Morley for the reforms now proposed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

The present high scale of prices of food-stuffs.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th January, writes:—The Government itself is aware of the distress caused to the people in India by the present increase in the prices of food-stuffs. Last year, in reply to a question from the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis on this subject, the Government replied that it was considering about the way to relieve this distress and that, if necessary, a committee would be appointed to enquire into the causes that have led to the increase in prices. Mr. Gokhale argued then that the chief cause of this was the increase in the number of rupees coined and thrown on

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1909.

the market by the Government. Though this may be one cause, we think there are other causes as well. Firstly, the necessary quantity of foodstuffs is not produced in the country; secondly, merchants, finding that they have a better price for their articles if they are exported, cultivate only such articles as can be exported with advantage, such as, ground-nut, jute and cotton. Lastly, the quantity of articles exported from the country is not adequately replaced by the articles imported. So it is necessary that the Government should appoint a committee to enquire into these facts and report on the best possible method of remedying them. We are glad to learn that the Government is prepared to do so. There is no use in asking one or two English officials to form the committee. Some Indians who know the condition of the people must also be on it.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 27th, 1908.

Indian industries.

9. Referring to the condition of Indian industries, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th December, observes:—In our country there is no capital or enterprise and no technical skill or practical training. However, there are certain industries here which need to be improved. They have languished on account of unfair foreign competition. Look at Germany. Not only does Germany impose duties on her imported goods but removes also all imposts on her exports, and floods the Indian markets with her goods by granting liberal bounties to the manufacturers. Consequently our sugar, indigo and other similar industries have perished. Since India is governed by the English, it is incumbent on the Government themselves to grant commercial advantages necessary for the progress of the country. It is the duty of the Government to be impartial and to remove all commercial difficulties that lead to the country's misery. Who will protect us in case a foreign nation invades our country? It is the English. Similarly, when foreigners are bent upon ruining our industries, it is the *dharma* (duty) of the English only to fight for us. For, it is the rulers that have to interfere in such matters and not the helpless people.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 25th, 1908.

Deportations.

10. Referring to the deportation of Messrs. Krishna Kumar Mitra, Aswin Kumar Dutt, Subodh Chandar Mullick and others of Bengal, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 25th December 1908 (received on the 4th January 1909), observes:—The action of the Government in the matter of the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai, the pet child of Mother India, was condemned by the people as an impolitic step. It is inconceivable why the Government should take a similar step now. We wish the Government will gain the approbation of the people by releasing the prominent citizens that were deported.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1909.

The Indian army.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th January, referring to the increase of pay sanctioned to sepoys in the Indian army, says as follows:—Our sepoys were sent to many parts of the world, "from North China to Ceylon, from Egypt to the islands in the Eastern sea, Bourbon, Mauritius, Java, Chitral, Cairo, Lassa, Peking, Ava, Uganda, etc.", and they fought creditably and hoisted the English flag. So, the native army should be increased and the English army diminished. The military expenditure will then decrease. The authorities will thereby be enabled to reduce the land assessment. The welfare of the poor of our country will not be secured unless and until the land assessment and certain other taxes are reduced. Native servants should be entertained instead of English servants in India. Until then, our country will not be benefited.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Jan. 4th, 1909.

The new reform proposals.

12. Commenting on the new reform proposals of Lord Morley, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 4th January, observes that the new reforms give the Indians a really large share in the administration of the country, and hopes that the public peace will be greatly promoted, all signs of anarchism will disappear and the confidence of the people in the administrators will be greatly strengthened.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Failure of crops in South Canara.

13. Referring to the extremely heavy distress in South Canara owing to the failure of all crops this year and the Resolution (No. 41, dated 25th March 1902) of the Board of Revenue to remit the land tax in South Canara in times of such distress, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 4th January, observes that it is very unfortunate that Government should have stated in G.O., No. 757, dated 15th August 1902, that remission of the land tax is purely a concession, and that South Canara was never found to require it. While all other districts in this Presidency are entitled to remission under similar circumstances and while Malabar, a much more fertile district than South Canara has been granted such remissions before, the ryots of South Canara have only to curse their stars for not obtaining it. The people of South Canara, who are known to be loyal to the core, would rather bear these hardships patiently than complain to the authorities about it. In the case of such peaceful and law-abiding subjects it is the duty of Government to give relief of their own accord and not to wait for appeals from the people. Again, the decision of the Madras High Court regarding the payment of the enhanced tax in respect of *Mulgeni* lands is another permanent hardship on the ryots of South Canara. Appeals from the ryots to the leaders of the public to represent their grievances before the Legislative Council have been of no avail. The correspondent hopes that Government will take an active interest in the welfare of this loyal class of people and remove their distress without waiting till they appeal to them.

Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the crops on the banks of the Palni and the Netravathi rivers in South Canara have been completely destroyed by floods this year, and the District Collector to whom the consequent distress was represented only replied that he would bring it to the notice of the Board, but the public have heard nothing of the result of his reference to the Board.

Swadeshabhimani, Mangalore, Jan. 4th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Congress at Madras.

14. Adverting to the presidential address of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 1st January, says that the strictures passed upon the Nationalists would have greatly wounded their already irritated feelings, though they might have given satisfaction to the Anglo-Indians and Mr. Mehta and his party. It deplores that the address did not contain a word of reference to the recent deportations which brought sorrow to every Bengalee home. It says that different people might put different interpretations upon his attitude towards the Nationalists, and that it is the people's belief that the Congress was held under the patronage of the Government themselves. This belief is not without foundation. For the praise bestowed upon the President by the Anglo-Indian papers which have been hitherto throwing dust on the Congress and the unprecedented action of the Governor in inviting the Congress President for a banquet, go far to confirm it. This year's Congress may be compared to a *Yagna* (holy sacrifice). In this *Yagna*, which was performed in propitiation of the gods of England, Dr. Ghose is the (*Sāmayāji*) performer, the new creed of Allahabad serving as (*Somidhamma*) his wife, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is the (*Upadrashta*) high priest, Messrs. Madan Mōhan Malavya, Wacha, Gokhale and Krishnaswami Aiyar are (*Rithvik*) the priests, and Mr. Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao is (*Brahma*, one of the principal priests). This *Yagna* was accomplished by sacrificing the victims of boycott and national education. The fruit of this holy sacrifice is the gaining of favour of the authorities. Speeches form (*mantras*, mystic charms). May Dr. Ghose and others enjoy the fruit of this sacrifice, though it may not be gained by the Nationalists!

Andhrakesari, Rajahmundry, Jan. 1st, 1903.

The Madras Congress.

15. A leader in the *Bharata Bandhu*, of the 2nd January, contains a vitriolic criticism of the presidential address of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose at the Madras Congress. The constitution of the Congress and the proceedings thereof are characterised

Bharata Bandhu, Jan. 2nd, 1903.

as unconstitutional and irresponsible. After dwelling at some length on the subject, the article concludes by saying that this unprincipled man is the fittest President for this unconstitutional Congress.

VIJIA, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1908.

The Indian Industrial Conference.

16. The *Vijia*, of the 29th December, says:—Mr. Mudholkar, the President of the Industrial Conference, observed in the course of his address that it was only the self-sacrificing and ascetic ideals of the people that brought about the degeneration of the industries in India. This view is entirely wrong, and the opinion of many persons is that it was only this characteristic feature of the Indians that spared our industries from being rooted out. The real reason of the disappearance of our industries was the fact that the frequent invasions of India by foreigners exhausted all the resources of the country and tired her people so much that they began to neglect their industries. Moreover, as Mr. Mudholkar himself admits, certain industries of the land did not receive proper support from the Government. He says: "Till the middle of the 18th century the Europeans were helping the growth of the industries in India; but the moment they took over the Government into their own hands, actuated by self-interest, they began to levy duties on Indian goods and help only the sale of British goods, and the result was that many of the Indian industries become ruined". One Mr. Wilson also states:—"The British people, finding it unable to compete with the Indians in trade, ruined the industries in India by means of the weapon of Government".

Next taking agriculture, the main industry in every country, the cultivation of articles of consumption is gradually giving place in India to the cultivation of other products. Moreover the Forest laws make it difficult for the poor ryots to obtain manure and even to maintain their cattle. This naturally reduces the yield from the lands and cultivation under these circumstances gradually renders the lands unproductive. Thus owing to various reasons, famine is increasing in the country every year. Unless the Government comes forward to help the ryots, there is no prospect of the disappearance of famine from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1908.

Dr. Ghose's presidential address.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, writes:—When the Congress assembled yesterday afternoon, Mr. Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the President of the Congress, delivered their respective addresses. Neither of them have taken part for any length of time either in the proceedings of the Congress or in general political agitation. Therefore their addresses did not contain any new or important ideas. Whatever might be the nature of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, it is usual to expect the President's address to deal with the principal topics agitating the mind of the public in the present situation. No doubt both these addresses referred to the split in the Congress at Surat last year, the subsequent framing of the constitution, to anarchy and sedition and to Lord Morley's reforms. Though these are important subjects, it is disappointing to note that many important points relating to the welfare of the public and the masses have not been dealt with in the speeches. We do not at all like the reference in jubilant terms in which Dr. Ghose has spoken of the Surat split and the extremely harsh words he has used in respect of those friends of the Congress, who have not joined the part of the Moderates. It is also disappointing to see that, in his speech, he has not at all dealt with the recent deportation of nine Bengalees, the hardships caused to the people by the high prices of food-stuffs, the necessity for the reduction of the heavy taxation, which they are unable to bear and the extravagant increase in our military expenditure. As we have already pointed out in a previous issue, though Lord Morley's reforms may in a measure satisfy the people generally, because it gives status and power to the educated classes, the hardships of the poorer classes, who constitute the masses of our population, are not likely to be removed by these reforms. Our patriots should not forget that 80 per cent. of the Indian population are extremely poor, that if the educated and

well-to-do classes are taken together, they would constitute but 10 per cent. of the population. How to improve the lot of these poor people should be the principal object of this Congress which contains so many patriots, and it is at this juncture that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, in his presidential address, has kept silence over this most important subject.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1909.

Questions in Parliament.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th January, observes:—As usual, a number of questions were asked in Parliament about the recent deportations in Bengal, which elicited replies, not at all satisfactory. But yet these questions have their own effect in that they place before the British public and the world at large the real state of affairs here. Thus there is created a public feeling that the Government is conducted here with the aid of harsh laws and that it is necessary to enquire into the real condition of the country in view of the serious events which have of late been occurring here.

Vijia, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1909.

The Madras Congress and the Moslem League at Amritsar.

19. The *Vijia*, of the 6th January, says:—There is a bitter contrast between the proceedings of the Congress at Madras and those of the Moslem League at Amritsar. With regard to the reforms of Lord Morley, the latter complained that they were not enough and suggested what further reforms were necessary for their community. But the Madras Congress never made any suggestion with regard to the reforms. Perhaps the President felt that his wishes were completely satisfied. Then again the Moslem League resolved that a Moslem College must be established and that the Hindi language must be taught in it. But the Madras Congress had not a word to say either about national education or about the progress of their countrymen. Lastly the Moslem League advocated and developed unity while the Madras Congress advocated disunion.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Dec. 31st, 1908.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

20. Referring to the increasing popularity of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, due to his frequent tours within the Presidency to learn of the welfare of the people, the *Sadhvi*, of the 31st December, observes that His Excellency enjoys the full confidence of his subjects, and in spite of the discontent prevailing everywhere, sometimes travels even without his body-guard. This shows that loyalty is an inherent virtue in the Indians and where the rulers are characterised by justice and sympathy, the Government has nothing to fear.

Bharata Bandhu, Jan. 2nd, 1909.

Remarks about the speech of His Majesty regarding Indian affairs.

21. A correspondent to the *Bharata Bandhu*, of the 2nd January, referring to His Majesty's speech in Parliament regarding Indian affairs, says that the opinion expressed as to the success of the efforts of His Majesty's officers to mitigate the evils of famine is not at all correct. Famine is raging without any abatement and the death-rate also has not decreased Another incorrect impression of His Majesty is with regard to the cause of the present unrest. It is the new consciousness of civic responsibility and not any anarchical tendency that is at the root of the unrest. Anarchism is the result of this consciousness overleaping the legitimate bounds of reason. From the day the desire for self-government dawned in the minds of Indians, the unrest may be said to have begun. Our Emperor has much sympathy for us, but about his ministers, the same cannot be asserted. Lord Morley has given us reforms, but he has not repealed any of the repressive measures passed. If with a view to regulate our movements, nails are fixed on our limbs and then ornaments are hung on them to beautify those nails, although it might present a good view to beholders, it will not be comfortable to us. Such, in short, is the present state of India.

[Issued, 12th January 1909.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th January 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1909.

Anarchy in French India.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th January, writes:—"The action of the French Government in taking up the cause of their citizen, Charu Chandra Roy, Professor of the Chandernagore College, who was arrested, re-arrested, and put to great humiliation in connection with the Alipore bomb case, will be viewed with satisfaction even by those outside the French territory. An educated man, with respectable connections, Charu Chandra Roy, from the beginning, had a large portion of that inexplicable public sympathy which sometimes even is directed towards the worst criminal. This sympathy was, with each reverse that overtook him, strengthened, and when yesterday our Calcutta correspondent wired that he had been released on action taken by his Government, this sympathy for the sufferer, mingled with the admiration for his Government which stood by him in his trials, found its climax . . . . Indians would thank their Government if they would show the same solicitude for their subjects outside their country as has characterised the Government of France towards theirs."

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

Mymensingh District Magistrate's case.

2. Commenting on the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the case of the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th January, writes:—"... It is the spirit of lawlessness which the Chief Justice condemns that is responsible for a good deal of the trouble in Bengal; and it is a relief to think that the High Court there has generally upheld the authority of the law as against executive high-handedness."

(d) *Education.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1909.

Education and State control.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 14th January, writes:—". . . . . In India, as a result of the policy of the Government, a dull level of uniformity has been attained in the system of education. The details may differ here and there, but the principle is the same and the policy guiding it is the same. Variety, striking advances in some special direction, the bold carrying out of an independent system of education—all these are comparatively rare. One wishes, for the ultimate good of the nation, that widely different systems do exist and fight on and gain individuality and characteristics of their own. But, however much of theoretical reasoning there is in favour of variety in India, the uniformity in the system of Western education has been a result of circumstances over which the people have had no control. The poverty of the people first, and the general lack of enterprise next have stood in the way of bold experiments. The bureaucratic character of the administration has naturally resulted in developing a habit in the people of abject dependence on Government for everything they require to be done. The desire for initiative has died out. The craving of parents for Government service for their sons and the sure income which that implies, the suspicious eye with which Government looks on enterprises which do not beg of them for patronage, the dread of the disgrace which an unsuccessful venture is commonly believed to carry with it, have all conspired in preventing the creation and

growth of independent educational institutions. Even at the present day, when there has been so much of real awakening in the country, the number of educational establishments which attempt to grow independent of Government control and University leading-strings are very rare. . . . ."

(*k*) *General.*

4. Referring to Moslem representation in the Legislative Councils under the Reform Scheme, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th January, writes:—" . . . . . If a Hindu is inclined to extend his confidence to a Muhammadan or a Muhammadan to extend his confidence to a Hindu, it will be preposterous to impose a statutory prohibition on either; it will be more than preposterous, it will be injurious to the development of that common patriotism and sense of responsibility which ought to animate all classes of Indians in the pursuit of their national ideal. The distinctions of race, creed, and colour ought to disappear altogether from the policy of the Empire. That has been the aim of all the greatest British statesmen, and has found expression in Acts of Parliament and in Royal Proclamations. Now to introduce a departure, calculated to perpetuate what it has been the consistent aim to impair and to eradicate, will be fraught with mischief and evil. And to introduce it so as to keep out from both Hindu and Muhammadan electorates Muhammadans of certain political principles which are not inconsistent with Muhammadan interests will be to put a premium on class-hatred which no thoughtful Hindu or Muhammadan desires to promote, and which the best among both are anxious to prevent.".

The Indian reforms.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

5. The *Travancore Times*, of the 12th January, remarks:—" . . . . . On the whole, the administration of the State under Mr. P. Rajagopalachariar has many good points about it, and we have no doubt that if he continues to be at the head of affairs for his allotted term, he will leave behind him a unique record of efficient administration."

The administration of the Travancore State during 1083 M.E.

THE TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, Jan. 12th, 1909.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th January, has the following:—" Apart from the storm that the Diwan of that State raised recently, Mysore has always been watched with gratification by those outside it, as an advanced province, with a well-regulated system of administration and an intelligent and capable people. The report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1907 justifies the interest that Mysore has commanded among people unconnected with it. With a well-organised system, the administrative machinery rolled on in its accustomed manner. The relation between the State and the British Government was satisfactory; more than usual activity marked the legislative sessions of the young Council; the efficiency of the Mysore military forces as well maintained; justice, both civil and criminal, continued to be administered with increased satisfaction to the people and increased income to the State. . . . . The Municipal administration in the Mysore province, of which detailed accounts are given in the report under review, will be read with interest by those who have followed the unrest in that province for some years. Mysoreans complain that they are made hewers of wood and drawers of water in their country, while a powerful foreign clique man the administration and receive the fat salaries. That they are able enough to occupy the highest offices in their country is their claim, and that they are never allowed any opportunities to do so is their grievance. We pointed out some months ago how the Government of Mysore is run by, what the Mysoreans call, foreigners, and our correspondent's letter mentioning in detail the responsible officers of the State created, when it was published,

Mysore administration.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1909.

a great deal of sensation. Reading the successful way Mysoreans have managed their municipalities and administered their district funds, one cannot help feeling sympathy for the intelligent sons of the soil who have surely a legitimate grievance that their capacity for administration has been ignored. The success of their municipalities and the administration of their district funds is a matter over which the Mysorean can be proud and which he can point to with delight."

THE MALABAR HERALD, *Cochin*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

7. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 16th January, writes:—"There are some people in the Cochin State and outside who are inclined to view the financial progress made under Mr. Banerji's administration, in a manner which creates the suspicion that it has been the result of a spontaneous evolution. Even the Madras Government, we believe, are disposed to share this opinion, as they seem to think that the gradual improvement that is now perceptible in the finances of the State is not due to any extraordinary efforts on the part of the Diwan; but to the action of certain circumstances which are inevitable in the order of administrative progress; such, for instance, as the completion of the Settlement, the disbandment of the Survey establishment, an increased income from the Railway and a few other minor incidents. Of these, the accession to the revenue by the new and enhanced Settlement rates is taken as a chief item to account for the rehabilitation of the general revenue of the State. That the Madras Government should be so narrow-minded as to belittle the efforts of Mr. Banerji for the improvement of the finances is not a matter for surprise; since, we know that his outspokenness as regards the 'spirited policy' was to galling to them especially because it was that policy which first gave the impetus to the financial deterioration of the State. While perusing his Financial Statement of June last we anticipated that the Madras Government, to whom a copy of it would, of course, be sent, would not view it with any degree of satisfaction, as the exposure was too glaring to be left aside without a serious reflection on the folly committed by the Government in advising the Cochin Darbar to enter upon a 'spirited policy' and thereby drain the treasury to its last pie. Thus when Mr. Banerji subjected that policy to a critical and analytical examination and brought home to them its disastrous effect, the operation was regarded as a bold encroachment upon the authority of those who perch themselves on the Olympic heights and look upon the Diwan of a Native State, however clever he may be, as an insignificant satellite not worthy of occupying a place in the grand constellation that illumines the official world in the Madras Presidency. Such is the exhalted position which they assume for themselves in the Government Secretariat, and when they open their mouths and utter nonsense it has to be accepted as the very essence of superior intelligence. . . . ."

The Cochin Financial administration.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 13th, 1909.

8. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 13th January, writes:—"It is announced that the question of the high prices of food-stuffs prevailing in all parts of India is anxiously engaging the attention of the Government of India and especially the Finance Department, and that directly they get hold of an experienced and capable official, it would have been advanced one step further,—from keen anxiety to open enquiry. . . . . We venture to think that the anxiety to avoid a blue book five feet deep—it is amusing to read that it is all the value they attach to Commissions of Enquiry—is no argument and the Government of India cannot conceal the fact that they were forewarned when they began to adopt fiscal and currency devices suited only to temporary exigencies, but fraught with great difficulties in the future. Non-official public opinion condemned in the strongest manner possible the State regulation of the currency of a country so vast and multitudinous as ours, with a circulation of coins which has defied any calculation and with habits far from

High prices of food-stuffs.

that of the "economic man." Yet the Government ignored their representations and manipulated the currency in a manner opposed to all past experience and economic laws. The Finance Member attempted last year to exculpate his department from any complicity in the prevailing phenomenon, and we shall see if another year's experience has in any way modified his views. But behind this there is the ever-growing indebtedness of the people, the ever-increasing anxiety of the producer and the agriculturist to drive a hard bargain and sell his produce as high as possible. The constant famine, official and unofficial, tends to raise the prices and the prices of agricultural produce once raised, seldom fall, and foreign produce does not compete in India to force the prices down. But the Government of India are sure that their land revenue policy is most scientific. . . . . "

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

"Indians in Natal akin to sheep"

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th January, referring to the case of Mr. Armitage in Natal, in which the Magistrate punished him with a fine for cutting off the lobe of an Indian's ear, states that in the case in question the Magistrate ought to have sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment. It remarks, "We are tired of having to refer repeatedly to such cases of gross injustice in the Colonies, where the Indians are treated with contempt." The indifference of the authorities towards the Indians who are regarded like sheep in the Colonies and subjected to such disgraceful treatment is really deplorable.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Bhavani, *Nellore*, Jan. 8th, 1909.

A cruel deed.

10. The *Bhavani*, of the 8th January, referring to a case of robbery and outrage committed upon a woman 7 or 8 miles off Kallur (Nellore district), states that it appears that the woman died from the effects of the outrage. It adds it is inconceivable what more is in store for the people. It is necessary, it remarks, that the administrative authorities should devote the same care and attention to the protection of the people as they do in the matter of revenue collections.

Bhavani, *Nellore*, Jan. 8th, 1909.

The Police.

11. Referring to the cruel deeds perpetrated by the Muhammadan rulers of India, poligars and others, the *Bhavani*, of the 8th January, says that the wretched Muhammadan kingdoms died a natural death and the people have fortunately come under the happy British rule. The British Government formed many departments and made good arrangements for the conduct of affairs in each department under a separate officer. The Police department is established to afford protection to all people and also to help the other departments. The country will be well administered if the Police authorities are kind to the people and attentive to their duties. If all the officers exercise their authority paying due attention to their duties, it will be impossible for anybody to practise wickedness.

Bhavani, *Nellore*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

Wrestling matches in Nellore.

12. The *Bhavani*, of the 8th January, referring to the affray that took place recently in connection with a wrestling match in Nellore, suggests that orders may be issued requiring parties to take licenses, and directing the Police to be present during wrestling competition and prevent disturbances. Otherwise dangers are apprehended.

(b) *Courts.*

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

Miscarriage of justice.

13. The *Desabhimani*, of the 9th January, referring to the statement made by Mr. Justice Mitter (when an address was read to him by the vakils of the Calcutta High Court) as to the miscarriage of justice owing to there being no vakils to plead on behalf of the accused in murder cases, suggests that the Government should appoint a vakil to plead on behalf of the accused, when an appeal is preferred in such cases to the High Court, so as to ensure that justice is not

miscarried. Although there is the practice of appointing pleaders in Sessions Courts in such cases, able men are not always appointed. Able men could be secured if the same fees as are given to the Public Prosecutor are allowed to pleaders when the Government appoints them to plead, on behalf of the accused, out of mercy.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th January, says that cholera is very much rife in the town of Salem. Many people died and many houses have been vacated. Dirty water is stagnant in the gutters on the roadside, and poisonous gases emanate from it. If the drains are dug 3 feet deep, millions of worms will be seen there. Pits have formed in the drains and water remains there always. This foul water finds its way into wells in private houses. The rate-payers complain that the town is kept in such an insanitary condition although there are in the municipality a secretary on Rs. 200, a sanitary inspector on Rs. 75, and assistant sanitary inspectors and others.

Cholera in Salem.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1909.

(*h*) *Railways.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th January, writes:—The Directors of this Railway have declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. at their meeting on the 15th ultimo, and we have to consider two things with regard to this dividend. Firstly, more than half of this is paid by Government as interest and as the money of the Government is the money of the people, this large amount paid away as interest is practically paid by the people from their own income. The remaining amount is contributed by the fares paid by the passengers and the income derived from the goods traffic. Thus this large profit is paid from the pockets of the people and what is the gratitude shown to them by the authorities of the South Indian Railway? There is not another Railway which has caused greater discontent to, or is cursed more virulently by, the people, and the inconveniences to which the people are subjected while travelling by this Railway are too numerous to mention. Any number of complaints have been of no avail in improving the state of affairs. The comforts of the people are not attended to, simply because spending more money in this direction will materially affect the amount that is now paid as salaries of the Directors, the English officials and the shareholders.

The South Indian Railway Company and the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1909.

"Secondly, the major portion of the money spent by this company is distributed in England alone. As all the shareholders are Englishmen, all the profits also go only to them. Thus the people pay enough to enrich this Company, but do not get anything in return, and they are helpless to improve their position in any way. No doubt, the Government can interfere and help the people; but such an idea has never suggested itself to it, since it always went in shares with the Company in the profits acquired by the latter. Thus it was resolved in the Industrial Conference recently held at Madras that native industries did not thrive because of the heavy duties imposed on their transit from one place to another and that therefore the rates of these duties must be reduced. But this is not possible, since those Railway Companies have entered into an agreement with the Government that their rates should be on a certain scale for a certain number of years. When the Government and these Companies thus enter into mutual agreements without caring for the convenience of the people, how can the Government guard the interests of the people?

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th January, observes:—Yesterday we dwelt upon the loss sustained by the people in that the Directors, shareholders and officials of the South Indian Railway were all of them foreigners. Perhaps this may be justified by the fact that the Indians have

The materials for making Railway carriages in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

not the capital and the skill required to lay out Railways, and so it may be stated that the loss caused thereby to the country is unavoidable. Even in countries like Japan, seeing that the people could not afford to advance the capital for this purpose, the Government has borrowed the required money from foreign countries. But all the rolling-stock on their Railways is made only from the materials available in the country itself and the control of the Railways is only in the hands of the Japanese. Thus, excepting the money paid as interest for the loan, the whole income from the enterprise remains in Japan itself. But in India even the materials for the construction of the rolling-stock are got from England. Even this may be justified with regard to iron and brass materials on the ground that they are not available in India; but this cannot be said with regard to wood which is available in large quantities here. We understand that on the recommendation of a Locomotive Superintendent in the Indian Peninsular Railway, the authorities of the other Railways have also decided to get wood from Australia for making carriages. We wonder why these people should go to Australia for wood, when there are big forests in India itself and it is even possible to rear such trees in them as will suit their purposes. At the outset, it is the duty of these to enquire if the wood available in the forests of India and Burma will not do for their purposes, and if it will do, they are bound to utilise the same, without getting it from a foreign country.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntúr*, Jan 9th, 1909.

Third-class Railway passengers.

17. The *Desabhimani*, of the 9th January, informs the Government that the Southern Mahratta Railway allows third-class passengers to platforms in the stations about Guntúr only after trains arrive, and that in the hurry to secure seats in carriages, the passengers, while running with their luggage and children, break their legs and let slip their luggage and children. Very recently a Bondili woman broke her knee. The paper, therefore, desires that at least in big stations like Guntúr, third-class passengers should be let in ten minutes before the arrival of trains, and that the Government should interfere and make the Railway officers treat passengers, not like cattle and inanimate beings, but just as they regard their Company's authorities, and see that a sufficient number of third-class carriages is attached to each train.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

BHAVANI, *Nellore*. Jan. 8th, 1909.

The rains and the D.P.W. subordinates in Nellore.

18. The *Bhavani*, of the 8th January, referring to the recent rains in Nellore, states that the people are glad that all the crops will grow and yield good harvest. But some delta overseers are sorry that these rains have affected their usual perquisites. It is widely known that the Executive Engineer of Nellore discharges his duties impartially. The paper hopes that he at least will issue strict orders to his subordinates directing them to give the ryots as much water as is needed.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

How to rule India?

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, writes:—Considering the serious fracas that occurred last year in Bombay during the Mohurrum, the Governor, Sir George Clarke, invited the leading Muhammadans of the place to meet him in a conference last Tuesday and sought their help in preventing the occurrence of any disturbance during the ensuing Mohurrum. He argued that it would be better to advise the people beforehand through their leaders and prevent the occurrence of any disturbance than to wait till the event occurs and then to use force in suppressing the same. With this view he formed a committee of the leading Muhammadans of the place and requested them to be present during the festival and help the Police in keeping order. What will not the leaders do when the Governor personally request them to help the Government? We are sure that they will use their best influence and

see that the ensuing Mohurrum passes off very smoothly. If all Provincial officials will only act in consultation with the popular leaders, as Sir George Clarke has now done, the whole machinery of Government will move very satisfactorily. For example, if the officials of Tinnevelly had taken the advice of the leaders of the people last year, the serious events that occurred there could have been prevented. Even now serious riots are occurring, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, between the Muhammadans and the Hindus, in connection with the Muhammadans slaughtering cows during the Bakrid festival. These occurrences should have been foreseen by the Government and proper precautions taken beforehand, in consultation with the leaders among the Hindus and the Muhammadans. It is no doubt easy to rule people by fear; but it is statesmanship to rule them only by conciliation.

Who is to be the successor of Lord Minto?

20. In discussing the question as to who is to be the successor of Lord Minto as the Viceroy of India, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, observes:—Though it is not yet three years since Lord Minto became the Viceroy of India, a controversy has begun as to who is to be his successor. The Calcutta *Englishman* states that it is rumoured in London that either Mr. Winston Churchill or Lord Lucas will take the place of Lord Minto. The former is in the Cabinet now and, though young in years, is famous as a very able statesman. The serious evils resulting from the appointment of a young man as the Viceroy of India simply on the score of his being a very able statesman have been clearly illustrated in the case of Lord Curzon. In our opinion, Lord MacDonnell, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, or Lord Northcote, the late Governor of Bombay, will be a better choice for the place, because both of them have got experience of India and being aged men will conduct the Government with calmness, sympathy and a broad mind. Whoever may be the successor of Lord Minto, no one would like the idea of Lord Minto leaving India at present. It is only he that must put into working order the reforms of Lord Morley.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

Indian Members in the Executive Councils.

21. With reference to the suggested appointment of an Indian in each of the Executive Councils, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th January, says:—There is nothing under the present law to prevent such an appointment being made, and so there may not be any proposal with regard to this subject in the Bill which will be brought before the Parliament. But as the present law does not insist on the presence of an Indian in the Executive Council and as the successors of Lord Minto and Lord Morley may not be in favour of this idea at all, it is desirable that this must be made compulsory by a statute and we hope Lord Morley will agree to do so. If, as Lord Morley has stated, "the absence of even one Indian in the Imperial Executive Council cannot be justified any longer," why cannot the appointment of an Indian to this council be necessitated by a statute? The London *Times* remarks that it is hard to get Indians who are qualified to hold such a high position. It does not seem to us strange that this paper should have made such a remark, because it has become usual for it and some Englishmen also to object to the appointment of Indians to any high office. The only portfolio that will be left in charge of the future Indian Member will be Law and it is easy to find a qualified candidate for this place from among the High Court Judges or Barristers. Though it may now be difficult to find men fit to be in charge of other portfolios, if it is established that the Indians have as much chance of becoming members of Executive Councils as Englishmen, the Indians will gradually become qualified to hold that position. Even now there are many Indians in the Civil Service; but they are made to retire too soon for them to aspire to reach the apex. If, instead of this, the Indians in the Civil Service are allowed, equally with the Englishmen, to aspire to the highest office, why should there not be Indians available to occupy the position of a member in the Executive Council?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1909.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

22. The *Desabhimani*, of the 9th January, referring to the Licensing Bill introduced into the House of Commons "to restrict the sale and consumption of liquor," states that the House of Lords rejected it on the ground that the State revenue would fall and that those who had laid out their money in liquor traffic would suffer. "While the White Lords, who are reputed to be the most civilised in the whole world, have conducted themselves with such little-mindedness, it is useless to discuss the Abkári law in India."

Abkári law.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1909.

23. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th January, writes that the Indians who have settled in the Transvaal for the purposes of trade, etc., are labouring under great difficulties and disadvantages. The Colony of the Transvaal is a British Colony like India. Both the people of India and the Transvaal are subjects of the British Government. The Indians of all the British Colonies except those of the Transvaal enjoy equal liberties with the Europeans. The Indians travel side by side with Europeans in first- and second-class compartments without any hitch, whereas such advantages are not to be found in the Transvaal. All Indians, whether rich or poor, and respectable or otherwise, are allowed to travel only in third-class compartments. It is not known why there is this distinction in the conquered land of the Boers, or on what the Boers pride themselves. They are not educated and cultured like the Indians. There is not a single regular school or University in the Boer land. Besides the difficulties mentioned the Indians are not allowed to loiter in streets after 9 P.M., whereas the whitemen wander about yelling and shouting in the streets like the goblins and will-o-the wisp at nights. The term "wild" is quite applicable to the Boers who are in no way superior to the Indians. In education and other arts and sciences the Indians are far more advanced than the Boers. Both are ruled by one Emperor. The editor, in conclusion, thinks that the delay in the solution of this important problem is based on political grounds, for the fame of the British Government for impartial and even-handed justice is spread throughout the world, and it will never tolerate injustice. No other Government, he adds, is so just as the British, and there is none to safeguard the interests of Indians except the British Government who, it is hoped, will soon settle the question.

The Indians in Transvaal.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1909.

24. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th January, heartily congratulated the Prince of Arcot on his receipt of the title of K.C.I.E., which the British Government has so kindly conferred on him, and hopes that he will soon receive the honour of a saluto of guns.

Prince of Arcot.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRADESABHIMANI, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1908.

25. The *Andhradesaranjani*, of the 25th December (received on 11th January) states that according to the recent Criminal Law Amendment Act, the accused, after enquiry by the Magistrate, will be tried by a Special Court consisting of three Judges against whose decision there will be no appeal. They will not be tried by a jury. This Act comes into force at present only in Bengal. That the Government should, owing to the wicked actions of some cruel persons, pitilessly pass such severe Acts, without affording to the thirty crores of Indians (who believe that "No one becomes a King unless he is born of the spirit of Vishnu", and that "non-performance of cruelty is the best of all virtues") an opportunity for appeal is really deplorable.

The new Criminal Law Amendment Act.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1909.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th January, remarks:—Lord Morley, while speaking in the House of Lords about the reforms, observed: "I would not try for the establishment of a Parliament in India, even though my official life was extended twentyfold." This statement has

Lord Morley and a Parliament for India.

pained many friends of India. While King Edward and nearly 300 Members of Parliament congratulated the Sultan of Turkey on the establishment of a Parliament in his country, it is rather surprising to see Lord Morley say that there cannot be a Parliament in India. Even as the very reforms, which might have seemed impracticable to the British Ministers of 1854, are now to be carried out, the establishment of a Parliament which seems impracticable to Lord Morley now may become possible fifty years hence. Whatever Lord Morley's individual opinion may be, it will be better if he refrains from expressing it openly in the Parliament, thereby wounding the feelings of the Indians.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd January 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

The Reform movement in Ceylon.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd January, writes:—"The unrest in India and the desire on the part of the Indian people to be associated to a very large extent with the Government of the country are echoed in Ceylon. The people of the pretty Island have got up from their lethargy and are beginning to remember that they have a right to get a large share in the administration. At the annual dinner of the Ceylonese, held recently in London, speeches were made in which Self-Government was advocated. In the case of Ceylon there can be no excuse for delaying the grant of Colonial system of Government. The Island has been rapidly progressing for the last fifty years; and, in fact, some of its political institutions are ahead of those in India. The people are highly educated, and have demonstrated that in all walks of life they equal, if not excel, their European brethren. And the day cannot be far distant when Ceylon will rank with the independent Colonies. Only the people should make their voice heard and agitate constitutionally for the rights that they do not at present possess."

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

Strengthening of the Madras High Court Bench.

2. Referring to the proposal recently made by the Madras Government for the temporary strengthening of the bench of the Madras High Court, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st January, writes:—" . . . . The Madras High Court had asked for two more Judges, but only one was sanctioned, and a seventh Judge was appointed. But though the number of Judges has been within recent years increased by two, the work remains as it was, with arrears accumulated, and parties waiting for that final justice which they expect from the High Court. More Judges will be now added, and if the work proceeds, as it does now, we shall be in the same state as hitherto, for the addition of Judges has so far had no appreciable effect on the work of the Court. Unless there is more outturn of work, the increase of Judges will effect little. To add one more Judge means half a lakh of rupees; and we would not grudge it if the result would justify it. But so far our experience has not been re-assuring. The working days remaining the same, nothing but regular attendance by Judges and more steady work will afford any substantial relief. High Court Judges cannot, like some mofussil officers, be content with showing disposals merely. They must do better justice, and better justice cannot be done except by patient study of the records and by patient hearing. Industry and efficiency are alike essential; and we hope that under the existing constitution of the Court, competent Judges may be appointed with due regard to the essential proportion of Civilian and Barrister Judges, of both of whom there is a due proportion at present, and there will be until the strength exceeds nine Judges. The difficulty in finding suitable men among both these classes has materially hampered satisfactory selection. Now that that difficulty no longer exists, efficiency alone may be kept in view. But unless both old and new Judges work with an earnest determination, and with interest in their work, we do not hope to see any material diminution of existing arrears or prevention of arrears in the future."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st January, writes:—"In connection with the question of the supply of cement for the Drainage Works the Madras Corporation at its meeting on Tuesday last sanctioned the contract for the supply of English cement on the understanding that the question of the supply of local cement would be considered in connection with the next consignment. The Commissioners took a most reasonable position. But before they sanction any fresh contract in the future it is also necessary in the interests of the rate-payers that the article the Corporation gets is of the right quality. With regard to the tenders offered for the sewage farm by Mr. Chander Chund and by Major-General Paton, on the additional ground that the former offered to pay Rs. 20,000 a year more than the latter, the Commissioners accepted Mr. Chander Chund's offer. But in connection with this question the President made an extraordinary statement. We are told by the President that Major-General Paton had an idea of converting the sewage farm into a dairy farm, that further several questions were likely to crop up in the course of the year in connection with the Drainage Scheme which might become difficult of solution if they had to deal with a native contractor. Is 'the native contractor' so difficult a man to deal with? We should have thought that he is the easiest man to deal with. Mr. Lloyd, the President of the Madras Corporation, thinks that a native contractor is a difficult person to deal with. But Mr. Lloyd had to deal with a number of Municipal contractors of the native variety. Has he found them unreasonable or tough? . . . . ."

The Corporation of Madras.

The Madras Standard, Madras, Jan. 21st, 1909.

(g) *Forests.*

4. Referring to the interpellations on forest administration in Cuddapah, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has given notice for the next Council meeting, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd January, writes:—". . . These questions contain specific allegations against individual officers, but their real interest consists in pointing out to Government how the forest administration is carried on by the subordinate officers of the department, whose zeal for revenue is seldom within the limits of a proper sense of common justice to the poor, suffering agricultural classes. The questions are, indeed, typical of the ways of forest officials and who hope, whatever the answers that may openly be offered to them, they would have the effect of opening the eyes of Government to the actual state of things. A grave injustice is perpetrated in fixing the composition fees for forest offences, and a question on the subject is intended to bring out the proper criterion for determining these fees. There are some interesting and useful questions of his in regard to the high prices of foodstuffs and to the condition of the low-paid servants of Government in the city. The Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode calls attention to railway grievances and to some questions of educational interest."

Forest administration in Cuddapah.

The Hindu, Madras, Jan. 22nd, 1909.

(k) *General.*

5. The *Hindu*, of the 18th January, writes:—"We do not ourselves believe that the appointments of Indians to the Executive Councils will be productive of immediate untold benefits to the people at large. We maintain, however, that the moral effect of the concession will be very great. It will, we believe, raise the level of national self-respect. It will remove the sense of irritation and injustice which every educated Indian feels that he cannot, under the British Government, rise to the station in life to which his talents entitle him to aspire and that he cannot grow to his full stature in his career as a servant of the State. The reform proposed will likewise break down the barriers of prejudice and scorn which many Anglo-Indians set up in their manner and

The Indian reforms.

The Hindu, Madras, Jan. 18th, 1909.

course of dealing with the people of the country, the removal of which cannot but advance the interests and well-being of both the Indian and Anglo-Indian communities."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 18th January, writes:—". . . . . All are agreed, including even the Bombay Presidency Association, that the Mussalman community should enjoy some special representation and as the special representation is to be given on account of its special character, special circumstances and special interests as pointed out by leading Mussalmans so often, the question of double vote does not matter at all. If they are to have only a single vote as Mussalmans, then what becomes of their claims for special representation? Their special interests as an organised community, which has contributed so largely to the growth and defence of the British empire, give Mussalmans an importance which Government should specially recognise by giving them a double vote, as that cannot be avoided without ignoring their claims."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

The *Hindu*, of the 21st January, writes:—". . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his note submitted to the Commission, advocated the establishment of District Councils of non-officials, partly nominated and elected, whose function is to be purely advisory. But Sir Steyning Edgerley, who was himself a Member of the Decentralisation Commission, is evidently in favour of Administrative Councils. In his speech at the Viceroy's Council in 1907, he suggested the advisability of allowing 'mixed Councils of officials and non-officials to be associated with Commissioners or heads of districts under such rules of procedure as the Government may approve. There would then be brought into existence a safe way of tentative and experimental progress towards District and Divisional Councils, not merely advisory, but exercising with ever-increasing finality those powers of control over Municipalities and Local Boards which have been hitherto reserved to Government or their officers.' Whatever might be the form which the old and the new institutions are likely to take, it is obvious that further advance in the direction of local self-government can only be looked for, as the author of the *Forty Years Progress* in Madras long ago foresaw, 'by entrusting to local bodies more and more of the work of *real* administration.' And among the functions which ought to be so entrusted, he suggested the settlement of petty litigation, civil and criminal, the assessment of taxes like the income-tax, the obligation to maintain village schools, forests, experimental farms, sanitation, etc., as also the administration of famine relief. Without any such wide enlargement of powers and functions, no scheme for the extension of local self-government is likely to be of a progressive or permanent character."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

Referring to the proposals of the Governmet of India to diminish the influence of lawyers in the Legislative Councils, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd January, states that this prejudice is but a reflection of the general official feeling in regard to lawyers, who, as defenders of popular rights and liberties, have often to stand against the repositories of power. The writer proceeds to argue that the lawyer is better qualified than any one else for legislative work, as his profession brings him into contact with so many people and he thereby enjoys public confidence.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd January, writes:—". . . . . We are exceedingly sorry that a handful of Muhammadan gentlemen who happen to be in London are so actively assisting the enemies of reform. It must be remembered that to wait to appoint an Indian until a Hindu and a Muhammadan can be appointed to the Viceroy's Council is simply to defeat the noble purpose of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. It may be comparatively easy to find one seat in the Viceroy's Council for an Indian; but to expect two at present is an impossibility, since there will not be a vacancy for a considerable time to come except of the Law membership; and moreover, as

regards other departments, the absence of any Indian occupying conspicuous position in the Civil Service will be urged, for the present at least, as an objection. In these circumstances, it is hopeless to expect two Indians to be appointed, at least for the next four or five years; and not to appoint any one in the meantime will be to postpone an important step in the political advance of Indians, until it becomes impossible to achieve it in the present generation. With the change of the present Government the circumstances will have completely changed; and if members of the Muslim League and others, instead of helping the advance, begin to throw obstacles in the way, we fear they will be doing positive harm to the interests of the country. To us it is a matter of perfect indifference whether a Hindu or a Muhammadan is selected. All that is necessary is that he must be an Indian in sympathy with the general population of the country, and one capable of justifying the appointment and the claims of his countrymen to succeed him. But what the League says is that 'the introduction of a member from one community alone would be regarded by the other as a grave prejudice to its interests'! We do not know how many members constitute the London League, and what right they have to speak in the way they do. But they serve the purpose of the *Times* and the *Spectator* well enough at this juncture."

The V.P.P. system between India and England.

6. Referring to the proposal to introduce the V.P.P. system between India and England and to its actual introduction between England and some of the Colonies, the *Hindu*, of the 19th January, writes :—"Why this country alone should be kept under the mercy of Anglo-Indian importing agents and should not be afforded the facilities of direct trading with the seller of his wares is one of those questions of high politics in which Indian interests do not always command the supreme voice."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1909.

British policy in India.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th January, writes :—"For years British policy in India used to be laid down in no uncertain terms as being consistent with the highest possibilities of the Indian race, as being calculated to advance Indians to the highest office, to make them participators in the highest work of administration, and even to enable them to become a self-governing people eventually. So long as this policy remained a mere conception, a mere abstract idea, a mere aim to be achieved in some unknown distant future, nobody cared to say anything against it. It was all a question of fitness and merit of character and capacity. It was agreed that there shall be no governing caste, no distinctions of race and creed. All were to be alike, enjoying the same privileges, exercising the same rights. Nor was there any difficulty in agreeing to all these when the possibility of their realisation was so distant as not to be regarded as a possibility at all. But the day when the fulfilment of the promises was demanded came sooner than had been suspected. Educated Indians began to claim high offices by reason of established merit, and to complain that offices which they were fit to hold were filled by others. They also began to claim some real share in the general control of the administration, some measure of self-government. When these claims became inconveniently insistent, the words of Parliamentary Statutes and of the Royal Proclamation began to be scanned; and Lord Curzon picked out the words 'so far as may be' as denying to Indians everything which the men in possession did not think it expedient to grant. These words have played a large part in the discussion of Indian claims for advancement. Lord Ripon, with righteous indignation, flung back the pettifogging explanation of Sir James Stephen; and Lord Morley has recently saved the Queen's Proclamation from the ingenious interpretation put upon it as having been intended, in the words of Lord Lytton, to make promises to the ear with the intention of breaking it to the hope. The fact is that words and phrases are good enough until they are translated into action. When this practical realisation is in prospect, men rack their brains to find a loop-hole of escape; and if no loop-hole is available, to break through the bounds altogether. . . . ."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1909.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

8. The *Madras Standard*, of the 21st January, writes:—". . . . . In the course of every thirty years in this Presidency the assessment in a district is raised by 10 to 15 per cent. The result of it must be, as we already stated, to drive the ryot to the money-lender, because for various reasons the ryot will not be able, and even if he will be able, he will naturally not reduce at once his standard of living. There again the only course to follow is when the assessment is raised, to enquire into the standard of life of each ryot, and then see whether the assessment will bear an increase. At present this is nowhere done in India. The principle that has been accepted at any rate since Sir William Harcourt's Budget in the nineties is that taxation should be imposed only in respect of the surplus left over the necessaries of life. That such necessaries should be determined according to the ryot's standard of life has never been adopted in India. And it is essential in the interests of good Government that the present principle that the land revenue is to be determined by the produce of the land and not by the surplus available for taxation must be given up. Otherwise the indebtedness of the ryot is a necessary consequence. To provide against the results of the vicissitudes of the season and also against any pressure of the assessment this principle ought to be accepted and adhered to. The result of a Co-operative Society in operation among ryots without these safeguards would be this. If a ryot improves the land with capital borrowed from a Co-operative Society it will only be a means of enabling the Government to realise the full revenue even in those cases where they may not be justified in imposing it. It will also enable them to realise the revenue even when in a bad year the land does not yield enough to live upon. This is why in some places the ryots look upon a Co-operative Society with suspicion—only as a device for a strict collection of revenue. Neither will the Co-operative Societies themselves be safe. If they lend money to a ryot, in case of an increased assessment the security will be reduced to that extent. Suppose they lend money for the improvement of a piece of land, here also there is no guarantee, at any rate in the Madras Presidency, that the Government will not take the whole or at least a share of the increase in the produce due to improvement and thereby diminish the security."

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Referring to the administration report of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the year ending the 30th June 1908, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 21st January, writes:—". . . . It is, of course, evident from the report that the co-operative credit movement is quietly and gradually making headway in this Presidency, but before the system can be expected to exercise any appreciable influence on the classes for whose benefit it is being established, a very much larger number of societies, urban and rural, will have to be opened and put into working order. Having regard to the area and population of the Presidency, a hundred societies dealing with loans aggregating no more than five lakhs cannot be said to amount to very much, though undoubtedly this is highly encouraging by a way of a start, especially in a country where, if the people at any time possessed the instinct of co-operation, they have suffered it to lie dormant for a long time. It is not possible, nor is it desirable, that the Government should apply any pressure whatever in bringing about the opening of new societies. The work should be proceeded with as cautiously and tactfully as possible, for it is infinitely better to have a limited number of efficient organisations than a large number which would include many that would only give trouble and lead to the system falling into general disfavour. At the same time, we think that greater efforts need now to be put forth to stimulate the movement, and these efforts will be possible perhaps only by strengthening the establishment of the Registrar. There are some districts in the Presidency, such as Malabar, which the Registrar has evidently not found sufficient time to exploit systematically. In this district, there is decidedly wide scope for the establishment of the co-operative credit system in urban as well as in rural areas, and if a special

officer were deputed to tour in the district, for a reasonable period, holding conferences at various centres, there is no reason why several societies, established on a sound basis, should not be called into existence. . . . . ."

9. The *Muhammadan*, of the 21st January, writes:—" . . . . . We are great admirers of Lord Minto and his Government. In fact we consider him to be the best Viceroy after his august ancestor. But it is an unconcealed fact that the Government of India have hitherto pursued a policy towards the partition agitation which has in it more of generosity than statesmanship. When the agitation over that ill-timed and ill-conceived partition began, the most proper step which lay before the Government was either to annul the partition or to stick to it firmly. By temporizing with the agitation-mongers and wire-pullers of Bengal they only gave impetus to the most dreadful movement which culminated in anarchism. The partition agitation whether real or the product of the heated imagination of some wire-pullers was sustained by Lord Curzon's departure and fostered by the resignation of Sir Joseph Fuller. Sir Joseph Fuller's resignation was tantamount to a dismissal and stimulated the wrong belief that the Secretary of State was amenable to agitation. The discontent soon spruted into sedition and the sedition has produced the venomous fruit of anarchy. The law with its accessories the Regulation of 1811 has been in force for more than a couple of months, but the bomb throwing in Bengal still shows no sign of abating. There hardly passes a day when the deadly report of some bomb thrown in Eastern Bengal and Assam does not arrest the horrified gaze of the spectator of this singular drama. The Bukrid riots in Midnapur district are superficially looked harmless and insignificant. But when we remember the fact that Midnapur was the place where fracas between Hindus and Muhammadans occurred over the boycott question the query naturally comes to the mind whether all the turmoil was not in reality a vengeance upon the Muhammadan for their keeping aloof from anarchism ?"

The MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

The situation in Eastern Bengal.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th January, remarks:—". . . . . The subject, as the Government of India consider, is a very complex one; and nothing but a comprehensive inquiry, conducted by experts, can ascertain the various causes and their remedies. The sooner the Government undertake the enquiry, the better. It can on no account be delayed, without inconceivable harm, and quite unexpected danger. And we are pleased to note that the *Hindu Patriot*, notwithstanding its objection to export duty, recognises the urgency of an enquiry, and far from considering public discussion to be superfluous, is 'glad that the National Congress in its last session drew the attention of the authorities to this important subject.'"

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 21st January, writes:—"The question of the high prices of food-stuffs is at last occupying the attention of the Government of India. At the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy put a question suggesting that an enquiry might be made on the subject and the Hon'ble Sir Fleetwood Wilson said in reply: 'The Government fully recognise the importance of the rise in prices and it is engaging their most careful attention. It is, however, a question of much complexity, involving a number of other issues of much moment, and the Government are not yet in a position to announce their final decision regarding the suggested inquiry.' We are quite alive to the difficulty to which the Finance Member of the Government of India makes reference. The question of the dearness of food in anything like the acute form in which it presents itself to-day is altogether without a precedent. The present situation was not contemplated

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

by any of the great authorities whose opinions on the principles of finance meet with general acceptance. The high prices are not due exclusively to an inflated currency. Apparently the prices are affected by the concurrent operation of a large number of causes. It is suggested that a duty restricting the export of raw products will solve the problem. But the producers and the landowners object to an export duty, as it is harmful to their interests. Then, again, as our exports are largely made in payment of the country's liabilities, the imposition of a general export duty becomes part of a larger question. Be that as it may, the situation demands that the matter should be tackled without delay. It affects by far the greater portion of the population —the labourers, the artisans, the low-salaried servants, in fact all men who have daily to purchase their food. The selfish interest of the landowners should yield to the dire necessities of these suffering classes. The difficulty in the payment of foreign liabilities cannot be held to be of so much importance as to justify the ignoring on its account of a question which involves the life and death of countless millions. Already a condition of things exists which must be described as a perpetual famine. The situation is becoming worse day by day. The masses of our population are being steadily starved and we trust that the dire necessity of saving them from death will weigh with the Government of India more than the exclusive interest of a few or the difficulties of meeting its liabilities."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, Jan. 20th, 1909.

11. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th January, contains the following:—

The use of bombs.

"Both our Bombay and Calcutta correspondents yesterday had startling news of the bomb to telegraph, and with the bomb, house-searches, which, so far as Bengal was concerned, were never heard of for some time, have begun again. Yesterday's house-search at Calcutta was justified, as the Police had evidence before them of a bomb which was manufactured to satisfy a personal spite, and it has resulted in the prosecution of the man who manufactured it. In Bengal the bomb is no unusual affair; but the news from Bombay was rather startling, for Bombay had had, as yet, no serious bomb cases to report, and the one that occurred at the Aga Khan's bungalow in Poona is certainly of a serious nature. If really the bomb has become so cheap, that it can be manufactured to satisfy the spite of an individual, or be placed in an out-of-the-way place like Poona near the gates of a rich and influential citizen, wrapped in newspapers and awaiting to burst in destruction and ruin, we are afraid times are not so peaceful as they appear to be. The Indian anarchist, except in certain instances, has not struck us with any resolute villainy. He has often confessed, and more often proved, by his actions, that he is not the villain that he is taken to be. His atrocities, according to the confessions of several of the brood, are newspaper made; he is wild in the brain, and never cares for the consequences of his deed, so that the deed is done. But the deed is often done, and done in cold blood, and, therefore, whether a harmless youth or a determined villain, an assassin is an assassin and exposes himself to the law. Leaders of Indian thought and opinion have observed the signs with wonder and dismay, and, while they have asserted that the bomb is in the brain, they have not been able to explain the frequency of the outrages. To the Magistrate or the Judge the murderer is a murderer, and be he a boy misguided from his early age or a resolute villain advanced in crime and steeped in blood, the sentence is passed. The people believe that the boy deserves no such fate; but it is impossible such fate should not overtake those who throw the bomb or fire the fatal revolver. Responsible men in Bengal have not denounced the severity of the law and the sentence, because they are themselves dismayed at the crime and the punishment. The crime is horrible; the sentence is severe; and nothing can be said of the one to mitigate its horror, and as for the other it is only the law of the land. . . . ."

12. Referring to Professor Lees-Smith's offer to instruct a number of young Indians in Political Economy at the London School of Economics, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st January, writes:—" * * * *

The Indian Patriot, Madras, Jan. 21st, 1909.

Instruction in Political Economy.

"The advantages are, indeed, undoubted. There is need for men equipped with the kind of knowledge which the London School will afford. Those who take part in public life in India at present are, very rarely, men who have steadily prepared themselves for such a life. Many of them lack the necessary knowledge. Having other avocations, they are not able to devote much time to the study of politics and economics, and several of them begin their actual interest in public affairs when circumstances lead them to the necessity. In the limited field of our Legislative Councils, there is indeed scope for a few men of eminent talent and capacity to distinguish themselves; and the field will be much wider by reason of the projected reforms. Competent Indians will be needed, not only in local boards and municipalities and in Legislative Councils, but also in the Executive Councils, not merely as advisers, but as actual participators in the work of Government. They may be called upon to deal with high questions of administration and finance, and it will be a legitimate ambition for some of our best young men to prepare themselves for such a career of work and responsibility. For them a grounding such as they will get in England will be of immense value; and with their knowledge they there acquire, and the subsequent preparation in India by actual association with Indian public life, they will surely become capable public men, qualified to deal with large affairs of State. At present our men do not aspire for distinction in public life as they do for distinction in Government service or a profession. The public servant generally begins as a clerk and slowly works his way up by patient industry. For the lawyer or the doctor a minimum qualification is fixed, and without this he cannot be of the profession. In their cases, therefore, there is a guarantee that one will enter upon his work with a certain prescribed qualification. But there is no such guarantee in the case of a person who becomes a Member of the Legislative Council; and our political life has been rather lacking in the kind of men who are exclusively or essentially devoted to it. A regular attendance at Congress and Conferences is sometimes urged as the main qualification for a Legislative Council Member; and there are even those who become public men after they have got into the Legislative Council.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

13. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th January, in a long article dealing with the proposed annexation of Crete to Greece, says that the Mussalmans of India hope that the British Government will not abandon but will side with Turkey at this juncture, as it has hitherto and still is doing and will see that the possession of Crete is given to Turkey.

The proposed annexation of Crete to Greece.

It also asks Sir Edward Grey to invite the attention of his Government to this.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1909.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd January, says that crime in the Ceded districts is increasing day by day on account of the never-ceasing famine there. The other day some thieves with torches entered the house of a cotton-cleaner and, after injuring him with torches, stole goods worth rupees two hundred from his house. Some of the thieves were arrested and kept under remand by the Sub-Magistrate of Ráyachóti. A part of the stolen property also is recovered. If the Police fail to arrest the remaining thieves, the people will be involved in much trouble.

Famine and crime.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

15. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th January, states that even though Repalle is a village, the prices of food-stuffs there are higher than in towns. He prays that the Government would give some help to the poor. He also suggests to the Taluk Board that a road should be constructed to connect Repalle with Tenali, as the former is a place of extensive trade. The road would have already been constructed but for want of persons who could venture to represent their grievance to the officials. The matter is delayed because the officials do not care to provide for the convenience of the public, as they remain only temporarily here and as their travelling conveniences are attended to by the boatmen who fear them. The Taluk Board is requested to make the boatmen behave properly towards the public also and to devise means to construct a road between Tenali and Repalle in consultation with the Engineer.

Grievances of Repalle.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

16. A correspondent of the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th January, writes to say that the Union business of Mylavaram (Kistna district) is solely under the direct control of the Union chairman who is the zamindar of Mylavaram. The members of the Union, being the servants of the zamindar, have no voice in the Union. He has been holding the office ever since the village was made a Union. This shows that the chairman alone is responsible for all that is done in the Union. The chairman levies house-tax at different rates at different times, erects useless buildings at the cost of the Union, constructs inconvenient high roads, imposes tax on houses that are not worth the name, neglects to listen to the grievances of the petitioners and never holds meetings in the office. As the members have not the backbone to say what they think in his presence, it is clear enough that the Indians are unfit for reforms which the kind State Secretary has granted.

Union maladministration.

17. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 15th January, referring to the Malabar Local Board, writes as follows:— Some newspapers tell us that Government entertains the idea that in the collection and expenditure of Local Fund moneys the interests and wishes of the people should be consulted. But in practice this idea is hardly allowed to be realised. The Presidents of the Local Board and the Taluk Boards are the Collector and the Divisional officers. The members are their nominees and it cannot be expected that these members will do anything against the wishes of the Presidents. In the preparation of the budget it is desirable that some non-official members also should be consulted, and in giving Local Fund works to contractors, the member of the locality should be associated with the Engineer. He must be required to examine and report about the progress of the work. A summary at least of the budget should be incorporated with the proceedings, and copies of the administration reports should be circulated among the members before it is placed before the meeting for consideration. Those matters that are to be passed by the Council should not, as far as practicable, be sanctioned previously. A President should not try to impose his views on the members on any topic. They should be allowed free expression of their views. In a recent instance the President of the Malabar Board intimated his views on a subject beforehand to the members. Why was this done? Another highly desirable change is to get the proceedings and the budget translated into vernacular for the benefit of the members who do not know English.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

Certain reforms in the District Board administration.

(*k*) *Railways.*

18. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 15th January, says that ever since the administration of the South-Western branch of the Madras Railway changed hands, the inconvenience felt by passengers has increased very much. The South Indian Railway Company seem to be indifferent to the comforts of third-class passengers. The punctuality of the mail train was a by-word in Malabar, but now it is very irregular and unpunctual. There is hardly enough room for passengers, and some of the railway servants are very rude and impertinent towards the passengers. It is hoped that the Railway authorities will direct their attention to the improvement of the existing deplorable state of things without delay.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

Maladministration of the South-West line by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*k*) *General.*

19. With reference to the reforms of Lord Morley, the *India*, of the 19th December,* says:—All were expecting that these reforms would be published on the 14th instant, but a telegram received two days earlier announced that they would not be published for a week to come, as Lord Morley had got a cold. Splendid! Because Lord Morley had got a cold, an event which was anxiously expected by thirty crores of people has been postponed for a week! What surety is there that this event will take place even a week hence? Apart from Lord Morley's sore throat, there is a greater danger threatening the publication of these reforms, for the very continuity of the Liberal Government has now become a question of fact. The opposition of the Liberal Ministry to the House of Lords may, in all probability, lead to a general election and if it ends that way, the issue will not be in favour of the Liberal Government. When the Government itself goes out of power, where is the possibility of its carrying out reforms? So we fear Lord Morley will put off the publication of his reforms till such a general election occurs. If they want to pass an illegal law, the Legislative Council will sit for 36 hours together and finish the business; but if they are to introduce even the farce of some reforms into India, thousand and eight obstacles crop up for it!

India, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 19th, 1908.

The reforms of Lord Morley.

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* Received in the current week.

Issue, Pondicherry, Dec. 26th, 1908.

The reforms of Lord Morley.

The *India*, of the 26th December, * writes:—When the French Government granted the invaluable right of freedom of speech to its Indian subjects, neither the press nor the Government made any big fuss over it. Recently the Sultan of Turkey changed the form of his Government into a representative one, without the least bloodshed or loss of life, and even on such a unique occasion the Sultan did not gloat over his performance. But there was no end to the clamourous noise made by the British authorities and papers when Lord Morley announced the grant of the apology of a reform to the Indians. Taking these so-called reforms themselves, the first item is the reorganisation of the constitution of the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils, and, as regards the powers of these enlarged Councils, they can only make certain proposals, but the Government is not bound to accept them. The second item of reform is that the non-official members in these Councils will have the power of expressing their opinions on the budget before it is passed; but these opinions will not be cared for by the Government. The third item is the increase in the number of members of the Provincial Executive Councils, allowing one Indian to be in each Council. Thus the net result that can accrue to India from these three items of reforms is zero.

Now coming to the details of the scheme, the original proposal of forming Advisory Councils consisting of the Ruling Chiefs in India has been dropped by Lord Morley. The Government has now so arranged matters that these chiefs have to await the good-will of their Residents even to talk with or correspond with each other, and if these Chiefs are allowed to sit together on a Council, it will be contrary to the view of the British authorities that they ought not to be permitted to join together. So naturally this proposal has been dropped. Even the enlargement of the Legislative Councils will only tend to create disunion among our people and so this reform will cause more harm than good to us. The only other item of reform, worthy of discussion, is the abolition of the official majority in the Provincial Legislative Councils. Taking Madras as an example, the number of members in the Legislative Council are to be 47. This includes 24 members to be nominated by the Government, the Governor himself, two members of his Executive Council, the Advocate-General and 19 members to be elected by the people. Thus the majority is still official, only 19 members out of the 47 being elected by the people. No doubt Lord Morley makes a show of a non-official majority by declaring that a certain number of the members nominated must be non-officials and by leaving the Governor out of account. But can any one believe that the members nominated by the Government will be on the side of the people? So practically the representatives of the people will be in the minority. Even of these representatives, all will not be on the side of the people. For example, the representative of the English Chamber of Commerce will only stand on the side of the Government. The Muhammadan representatives may be on the side of the people if they are elected; but there is a provision that they can also be nominated. Besides these, there is one member to represent the English planters and he will side only with the authorities. Thus the real representatives of the people will always be only in a minority and it is a deliberate falsehood that the official majority has been dispensed with. Then again considering the list of subjects which are declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislative Councils, our Honourable Members have got next to nothing to discuss about. But there is at least a show of non-official majority in the case of the Provincial Legislative Councils. Even this is absent in the case of the Imperial Legislative Council. Splendid! What a fine list of reforms! Men like Sri Gokhale, Sir P. Mehta and others are in ecstasy over the grant of these reforms! The only gentleman that has boldly spoken out the truth is Justice Mitter of the Calcutta High Court. He has said: "These so-called reforms will not give

* Received in the current week.

satisfaction to any Indian." Even granting that these reforms will benefit the Indians a great deal, whose efforts resulted in the grant of these reforms? Has not the Government granted these reforms with a view to draw at least one party in the country to their side, being afraid of the patriotism of the other party? Were the petitionings for the last 23 years of any avail? People of the land of Bharata! The movement you vowed to boycott everything British, they became afraid of you and have granted you some so-called boons with a view to appease you somehow. But these boons are really useless. Even granting that they will be beneficial to you, the motive of the English authorities in offering such trifles, is to cajole you into relinquishing your attempt for liberty by means of boycott. So take care; never give up the method of boycott.

20. The *India*, of the 19th December,* in explanation of the cartoon published in it, says:—Cruel laws are being enacted in British India one after another and even respectable men are being deported without any specific charge being framed against them or their being tried. What does all this denote but the rising of the sun of liberty? The moment Kings begin to rule unjustly, the Goddess of Liberty begins to smile on the people.

The present condition of India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 19th, 1908.

21. The *India*, of the 19th December *, writes:—The fuss made by the Government in British India may make the foreign Powers think that it has had recourse to merciless methods only to suppress the rising of the people against it. But what is the real truth? It is only for the last two years that an attempt for liberty is being made in India; and during these two years not even one leader has advised that the English law ought to be defied. No doubt, in one or two places there were small disturbances. But these have evidently been caused only by the cruel acts of the officials and not by the preachings of the popular leaders. Who was responsible for the riot at Tinnevelly? Was it the officials who subjected Sri Chidambaram Pillai to all kinds of insult or the zeal of Sri Chidambaram Pillai who was ensconced in a prison? Even a child will reply: "What could a man inside a prison have done? It must have been caused only by the authorities." But yet the authorities thrust the whole blame for the riot upon Chidambaram Pillai and inflicted a most horrible punishment on him. Then again with regard to the murderous attempts made by certain youths in Bengal, these have evidently been provoked by the cruel deeds committed at Midnapore and Barisal, and for these they have arrested and are keeping in custody Aravinda Ghosh, who is purer than a saint and weaker than a woman. What are we to say of a Government which, like a drunkard who, having been beaten by some one in the street, comes home and thrashes his wife for it, has sentenced some cultured men in Madras to five years and six years' rigorous imprisonment; because a youth in Bengal threw a bomb on an English lady? There will be some meaning in the Government making a big fuss now, if the people are making preparations to repeat the mutiny of 1857; but there are not the least signs of any such attempt. The people are only trying to better their condition in various ways by peaceful methods, and why should the English Government view this with jealousy and malice? It has already enacted two laws to suppress the nationalist efforts of the people, viz., the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act. But the fact that no one has been punished as yet under the former Act and only one paper *Vande Mataram* has been prosecuted and stopped under the latter Act clearly prove that the people in India do not disobey even unjust laws. Such being the case, can a Government, which subjects them to beastly punishments on the plea that they contravene even the provisions of just laws, be called a righteous one? In addition to these laws, a new law has been passed by the Viceroy's Council last week, which looks as if it were passed by the Government of a country

The recent acts of the Government in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 19th, 1908.

* Received in the current week.

which does not know what human civilization is. The hurry with which this measure was passed through the Council, without allowing any opportunity for either the people or the Press to discuss it, shows the extent to which the merciless nature of the British Government can go. It is a vain task to try to criticise this measure. The very mention of it will make any impartial man declare that it has been passed with a malicious motive and that it is a piece of unjust and uncivilised legislation. If the motive of the British Government is really to prevent the occurrence of any serious danger to itself, we do not think that measures like these will help it to gain that end.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

Indian Members in the Executive Councils.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, writes:—Some Anglo-Indian papers object to the introduction of Indians into the Executive Councils on the grounds that this will result in the combined rule of the British and the Indians, thereby making the very words "British rule" a misnomer, and that such a combination will have very serious consequences. On the other hand, it will denote a progressive administration, if the Government is conducted on the advice of the Indians and by utilising the capabilities of the Indians by appointing them to high and responsible posts under it. We are at a loss to understand how the appointment of Indians in the Executive Councils will make "British rule" a misnomer; for the rule will always be British and not Indian and no one wants that it should be purely Indian. Evidently these objections are raised only to find some flaw in the present administration and not with a sincere motive.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

Postal Value Payable System.

23. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th January, remarks that in filling up the Postal Value Payable forms, the postal subordinates either write the names of persons and places very illegibly or omit them altogether, in spite of the orders of the Postmaster-General, and prays that the old value-payable system under which the senders themselves wrote their names as well as those of the payees and villages, might be resorted to or the postal subordinates might be strictly ordered to write them legibly without omitting them.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

Boycott

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th January, referring to the remarks of the *Statesman* of Calcutta that all disloyal persons are boycotters of foreign goods and that they should join together and declare their loyalty in the Congress meeting in Madras, observes that loyalty of the Indians is co-born with them and adds that while the *Statesman* assumes the necessity of declaring loyalty, the *London Times* remarks that the Hindus are honest and loyal and that the cause of unrest is due to want of able officers to find out the reason for the dissatisfaction of the Indians and to note their aims and devise means to meet them with due regard to circumstances. When our kind Secretary of State and Viceroy are considering how best the proposed reforms can be carried out, the people should not, fired by blind patriotism, be hasty, imprudent, and shortsighted without considering the risks to themselves as well as to others.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

Scarcity in Malabar.

25. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, referring to the prevailing scarcity of food-stuffs in Malabar, says that the prospect is very gloomy and that this year will claim a heavier mortality than the last by cholera, a natural concomittant of famine unless Government endeavour in earnest to do something for the starving working-class. The remission of revenue which we could have hoped for from our sympathetic Collector Mr. Francis, who is now transferred, will not even if it is given by our new Collector Mr. Parsons about whose sympathies with the people we have no idea at present in any way help the working-class who are most affected by the famine. Generally during this part of the year, there ought to be plenty; but this year, famine has

already begun to be felt. In Palghat taluk, cholera has begun its ravages and unless speedy and stringent measures are adopted to stamp out the disease, it may assume huge proportions. Mr. Wood who has been transferred to Palghat is a man of active sympathies, and we may hope that he will be equal to the occasion. The price of rice may not rise this year on account of importation from Bengal. It may even fall below the normal. But whether it will help many is doubtful. It is hoped that the authorities will be alive to the situation.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Mother Bharata and Lord Morley.

26. The *India*, of the 26th December *, publishes a cartoon in which mother Bharata, who is proceeding towards the fountain of liberty to quench her long-existing thirst, guarded as it is by sepoys under the control of the English authorities, is stopped by Lord Morley, who offers her pots of salt water as the best liquid to quench her thirst, and she declines to accept it, pointing to the fountain as her goal.

India, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

The prohibition of the Nagpur Congress.

27. The *India*, of the 26th December *, observes:—The organisers of the Congress at Nagpur intended only to pass resolutions in an orderly and constitutional manner and why did the authorities stop it? Are the authorities, who wish to prevent the people breaking the law, justified in themselves going against it? Will they not be lacerating the already wounded hearts of the people, by thus prohibiting a meeting convened by respectable men?

India, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

"Thirst for liberty."

28. The *India*, of the 19th December *, writes:—

India, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 19th, 1908.

(1) O God! We reared this crop not by water but by the aid of our tears and is it thy will that it should wither?

(2) Is it thy will that this beautiful lamp, which has been kept burning by the ghee of our ideas, should be extinguished now?

(3) Will we relinquish the excellent jewel that has now come to us after a thousand years during which we were dull and lethargic?

(4) Will the words of the great that justice will conquer prove false? Have we not suffered enough as the result of our actions in a previous birth?

(5) Dost thou not see great men rotting in prison and learned scholars painfully drawing oil-presses?

(6) Dost thou not see that the minds of numerous good men have been afflicted and depressed?

(7) Wilt thou not bestow thy grace on those beloved youths who have been maliciously separated from their wives and children?

(8) Father! Who is there but thyself to relieve the distress of those who have lost all the material wealth given by thee?

(9) Is it not by thy grace that we acquired sweet liberty? Wilt thou not protect us if unsympathetic people rob it from us?

(10) Can one live if there is no rain at all? Father! What can we, poor people, do if independence is denied to us?

(11) Thou canst grant us all that we sincerely desire for, and why dost thod not do so now? Are we dissimulating? Dost thou not know the purity of our minds?

(12) Are we sacrificing our bodies, wealth and lives for nothing? Are we incessantly writhing in agony for nothing?

(13) When we pray thee to be gracious enough to grant us thy rights for thy sake, why is it that thou dost not take pity on us?

(14) Are we now entreating for the first time? Dost thou not know the noble lives led by our ancestors?

(15) If it is true that thyself and justice have a never-ending existence, grant us this one prayer.

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* Received in the current week.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 26th, 1908.

29. The *India*, of the 26th December *, says:—We are sorry to learn that Surendranath Banerjee will attend the Madras Congress. It is really surprising that even this gentleman, who was preaching incessantly that both the parties in the country must unite and who was one of those who supported the resolution, in the Pabna Conference, advocating the union of both the parties, should have joined the camp of Mehta, afraid of the teasing of the authorities. The Madras Congress will sing hallelujahs about the so-called reforms of Lord Morley. Will it criticise the action of the authorities in having deported nine patriots in Bengal? When Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were deported, this very Mehta and his class were raging with anger and shedding crocodile tears. Perhaps all that feeling of patriotism has now become dried up! Is this not the result of the fear that they will be incurring the displeasure of the authorities? We were once regarding even these men as patriots! Really the fault lay with us in having given them credit to a character which they had not.

The Madras Congress.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1909.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd January, observes:—All English writers have been unanimous in holding that local institutions were schools where the method of exercising political rights could be learnt. It is only on this view that Lord Ripon, who as Viceroy had the best interests of India at heart, declared that local institutions should not be under the control of the officials and entrusted the municipalities and Local Boards in the hands of popular representatives. But the English officials even of that time did not like to give in and raised all sorts of objections to his proposal being carried out. Still they were not able to accomplish their object as long as Lord Ripon was in India. But from the moment he left, they have made it impossible for our people to have the sole control of local institutions in the country like the Municipalities and District Boards and even now they are doing the same thing. If the English officials sincerely like the idea of our being trained in the exercise of political rights, our attempts in connection with it will appear fruitful, even though there may be defects in them. But when they do not like the idea, however laudable our efforts in that direction may be, it is only the defects in them that will appear prominent. So we must naturally expect the officials to raise several kinds of objections to carry out the reforms of Lord Morley after they are finally approved by the Parliament, and these objections may have their own effect on the minds of men like Lord Morely who are far removed from us. Therefore we must get over the defects in our character and successfully administer the local institutions. It is only the training that we have in working these institutions that will help us to discharge the duties of higher and more responsible positions under Government.

Local institutions are schools for learning the exercise of political rights.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

31. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th January, observes that the large number of educated, but unemployed and therefore discontented, youths have begun to realise that public service alone cannot provide openings for all of them and that there is a general awakening in all parts of the country to take to industrial pursuits. But, as an industry is seldom seen to improve in the absence of technical knowledge of the same, it is important that at this stage, Government should come to their aid and afford facilities for obtaining technical education by founding a larger number of well-equipped technical institutes in the various parts of the country. The paper then congratulates the Madras Government upon the encouragement they have already begun to give by introducing some industries, such as aluminium and chrome-tanning, and proceeds to observe that in the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund some time ago, Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar made some valuable suggestions regarding similar other industries which would suit the conditions of this Presidency. It is true that the responsibility of improving the industries of the country rests mainly upon the people

Industries and Government co-operation.

* Received in the current week.

themselves. But the experience of the last 30 years shows that the people are incapable of doing this work on their own initiative. Want of mutual confidence, co-operation, and capital are the main impediments in their way. And, to be able to compete successfully with the more advanced industries of the West, immense experience and up-to-date machinery and other appliances are indispensable. The paper concludes with the hope that Government will remove the present economic distress of its subjects by offering help in industrial matters by founding well-equipped technical institutes in the various parts of the country.

32. The *Mysore Star*, of the 18th January, deplores in very strong terms the nationalist and the anarchist movements in India, and tries to bring home to the people the benefits of the British rule, particularly, the peace and the safety they enjoy under it after centuries of anarchy and bloodshed. It further observes that it is imperative on all loyal citizens to openly dissociate themselves from all political agitators, lest silence should be misconstrued into sympathy, and says that the Veerashaiva community has so far shown its abhorrence of all agitation against Government by passing resolutions to this effect in its annual conference.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Jan. 18th, 1909.

The nationalist movement.

Erratum.

On page 34 of the report, in line 12 of the article numbered 19, *for* "request" *read* "requests".

[Issued, 26th January 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 5 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th January 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

Insult to pleaders of Puthur, South Canara district.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th January, writes:—"We publish to-day a letter from Canara expressing the disappointment of the legal profession in that district, at the order of the Madras High Court in connection with the recent Puthur controversy, in which, as the direct result of the District Munsif's surly behaviour, the pleaders of the Court, 'struck work.' Our correspondents take a very serious view of the incident, especially of the attitude of the High Court towards the Bar. We are afraid the criticism, strong though it may be, to which they subject the action of the High Court, will be considered justified, because the pleaders rightly consider that the dignity of their profession has been rudely trodden upon. The legal profession, all over the world, is the greatest, because it is an independent profession, and in it always the brightest intellects and the finest qualities are found. They are a privileged class, their privilege consisting, mainly, in the dignity of the profession they follow and the traditions which are, for ever, a beacon light for them to hold up their heads. That members of such a profession should have been insulted by a Munsif of less than two years' standing is not more surprising than that the High Court should have, as the insulted pleaders of the Puthur Bar think, ratified the insult. The Bench has its own tradition as the Bar, and the Judge would be erring in maintaining the dignity of his office if he forgets it. Mr. Saldanha forgot the dignity of the Bench when he insulted the Bar; in many cases the Judge is not so fine a legal authority as counsel. Perhaps, the pleaders might have acted less hastily than they did when they 'struck work,' but who is the authority to question the right of free men? Counsel would be right, and he would be respected for it, if he should refuse to send up a petition to the District Judge against a Munsif and wait for the red-tape to issue out of the pigeon hole and do a deed which, for him independently, is the work of a moment. The Bench would be sneered at, indeed, if those who occupy it sneer at those who are below, and justice would lose half its solemnity if it is administered by a man who could never understand the dignity of those whom he addresses, much less realise the dignity of his own position. That a whole body resented Mr. Saldanha's conduct is a proof that the insult was unmerited in their opinion, and it would be a discredit to the profession if one of its members submitted to an insult without protest. The sympathy of the public as well as the profession will be with the Puthur pleaders, and the surprise would long remain, how the High Court upheld the insult without punishing the person who has detracted a great deal, by his sanctified surliness, from the respect of the Bench, and consequently, the respect of the High Court itself. To us it is a matter of surprise that the High Court, as it is constituted to-day, should have found the action 'of the pleaders in declining as a body to appear before the District Munsif most improper,' without saying 'a word in deprecation of the Munsif's behaviour.'

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Muhammadan, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1909.

Closure of slaughter-houses in Madras.

2. Referring to the proposal to close all the slaughter-houses except the one erected by the Madras Corporation, the *Muhammadan*, of the 25th January, writes:—"..... The Commissioners adopted the President's recommendation made in the name of the Standing Committee,

without paying any consideration to the disadvantages under which the people in Triplicane, Royapet and Mylapore would be placed, although these were clearly put before them by so old and experienced a Commissioner as Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sharif Sahib. It is remarkable that no attempt was made even to meet answer the objections which had been put forward. Mr. Muhammad Sharif reflected the point of view of the Mussalman community and the cold reception which was accorded to his eminently reasonable speech only illustrates the little regard which the great body of our countrymen usually pay to Mussalman opinion and Mussalman sentiment. For sometime past the opinion has been gaining ground in the community that the Corporation does not care for Mussalman interests. Its decision in the case of Mussalman burial grounds, without any regard to the convenience or the religious sentiments of the community, gave a shock to the feelings of our people from the effects of which they have not yet recovered. And now the resolutions of the Commissioners to close the slaughter houses at Meersaibpet and at the Adyar, regardless of the inconveniences it will cause to the Mussalman community, is just of a kind calculated to confirm the suspicion that the Corporation is altogether becoming Hinduised and that it is bent upon trampling Mussalman interests in all possible directions.

"* * * * *

"The scant courtesy with which the protest of their only nominated representative was passed over has alarmed the community. It is regarded as an indication of the way in which Mussalman interests and Mussalman feelings and conveniences will be looked after, if entrusted to the Hindus. . . . . ."

The Corporation of Madras.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th January, publishes two letters from correspondents complaining of the failure of the Corporation underground drains and of the dilatoriness of the Corporation authorities in attending to complaints addressed to them. A leader is also published supporting the letters.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 25th January, writes:—"The answers to the interpellations put at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council will be found to be generally disappointing. The more important questions have not been answered satisfactorily. In view of the announced extension of the right of interpellation, we had expected fuller and fairer answers under the existing rules as an earnest of what is to come. We should wish the answers this time to have been conceived in a more liberal and confiding spirit than is apparent. The questions, most of them, are, as we already remarked, of a very important character, calculated to draw the attention of Government to very general and very serious grievances. For instance, nothing concerns more vitally the well-being of the agricultural community than the Forest administration of Government. A great deal of the misery of the peasantry in this country is due to the rigorous policy that is pursued in the collection of the ever-increasing forest revenue. In the matter of the grazing of cattle, manuring the field, finding the necessary domestic fuel and the barest agricultural implements, not to mention the requirements by way of timber and other forest produce, the sufferings and wrongs to which the common cultivator is subjected by an unscrupulous subordinate staff and an army of their rapacious underlings are indescribable in the districts. Nothing can be better aimed to bring out the vagaries of this department than the specific, personal and point-blank questions of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai regarding the circular alleged to have been issued by the District Forest Officer of Cuddapah and the *takeed* ascribed to the Forest Ranger of Proddattur. In view of the scandalous character of these orders, whose date, number and other circumstantial particulars are given by

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1909.

the Honourable Member, one would expect the Government to have made the promptest enquiries in view to an emphatic and ready contradiction if they are not true or to a bold and timely censure of the officials who are alleged to have issued them in case they are true. It is regrettable to have to read in the answers to these questions the weak and wishy-washy statement that the Government have no information, but will call for a report. We have reasons to believe that the subject-matter of these questions has for some time been before the Government, and we are disposed to regret the answers all the more, considering the length of time the Government had before them. What a crop of grievances has there been in connection with the composition fees levied for forest offences! The Government, it seems to us, ought to have welcomed the opportunity afforded by the Hon'ble Member's questions on this subject to have made a statement of the policy which the District officials might follow justly to the poor and helpless classes who are inveigled into the meshes of the Forest laws. The answers on this subject are mechanical and show by no means a due appreciation of the feeling among the labouring and the tilling classes caused by the cruel rates of composition that obtain in the districts. In regard to the affair of the Ophthalmic Hospital, the attitude of the Government has all along been one which the public could not easily reconcile themselves to. In issuing their order in March last, they suppressed the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew and the evidence recorded by him from witnesses on oath. They placed before the public nothing but their own conclusions without enabling them to know how they were arrived at. The order did not dispose of the whole matter of the complaints openly urged then and promised further orders in regard to the conduct and constitution of the subordinate staff in the hospital. Now they say when asked about such orders that no such orders are necessary. And again, no useful purpose, we are told, would be served by publishing the papers in connection with their recent revision of the normal, warning and scarcity rates of prices of food-grains in the country. In sanctioning the revised rates, they are presumed to have made an enquiry into the course of prices and if they have made one, as we daresay they have, what useful purpose, may we ask, is served by withholding such papers from the public? It is deplorable that even in a matter like this the Government do not take the public into their confidence. With regard to the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, and the answers given by the Government thereto as to the exercise of the powers of personal restraint otherwise than under the ordinary law, it is singular that it has not been elicited and the public are in the dark as to under what circumstances and for what reasons the persons named have been put under the 'lawless law.'"

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jun. 26th, 1909.

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

In an article on the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's interpellations on Forest administration, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th January, writes:—". . . . . That the rules are administered so as to inflict immense hardship has been the persistent complaint of those who live near forest tracts; and the questions asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council point to a state of things which, we are surprised, is permitted at all, and of which the Government have so little knowledge.

" * * * * *

"The Government have promised to call for a report; and we will await it with interest. In the meantime we cannot help regretting that, in a department whose irregularities have been so often before the Government, such things should be possible, and that Government and the Board should have no means of knowing how the Forest laws are worked until they are compelled to call for a special report. . . . . The interpellations are sent up to Government six clear days before the meeting of the Council. The Board of Revenue is very near; and information can be obtained from the District Forest officer in three days by post, in a day by telegraph. Yet,

the Government are compelled to confess that they have no information and to wait till another meeting of the Council to give it. This does not seem to be a very satisfactory way of dealing with matters which bear so harshly on the people. If the facts are correct, they constitute a grave abuse, and should be rectified without being left to the regular process of redtape. The department clearly requires better supervision. . . . . ."

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th January, writes:—". . . . . The replies of the Government are neither emphatic negatives nor confident affirmatives but ejaculations of ignorance accompanied with a promise to call for reports. If the Government were called upon to furnish the information all unawares, we could have followed and understood the meaning of their replies. But we have reason to believe that the matters dealt with were before them for sometime; and with the resources at their disposal it was quite in their power to have given satisfactory assurances, one way or the other. Evasive and halting as well as oracular deliverances can convince no one and will serve no purpose even if that purpose were the maintenance of official prestige; and we are sorry that the Madras Government, as at present constituted, did not give some sort of reassuring replies to most of the interpellations which were down in the agenda paper at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. . . . ."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

Combination of Judicial and Executive functions in one official.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th January, has a leader on the combination of Judicial and Executive functions in one official, in which the following remarks occur:—"It is more a prejudice than conviction that is at the bottom of the opposition to the reform; it is more a fear of losing power than an intelligent anticipation of evil consequences. That the British Government cannot maintain its power and authority, that its officers cannot command prestige, if Judicial and Executive functions are separately performed by different officers, seems to us to be the veriest nonsense. It is the flimsiest argument. It has no better basis than Burke's dictum that in India the evil deity is more eagerly propitiated than the beneficent one.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1909.

"The underlying idea of the objection is that the people of India, like children, have to be governed by fear; and that fear cannot be inspired, except by the irregular exercize of power. We think the time has long passed, when, even in India, such a maxim, valuable enough to the schoolmaster accused of thrashing a pupil, as suggested by Samuel Johnson, could be applied with reason. With the reign of law and the increasing force of public opinion, irregular acts of executive officers done in their judicial capacity, far from enhancing their prestige, create scandals. We hear more of scandals than of the enhancement of prestige when ugly incidents are brought to light and they are brought to light very frequently. What impression is created in the public mind when a District Magistrate is shown to have high-handedly implicated an innocent man in a case, or when a letter is produced before the High Court from a higher to a lower Magistrate asking him to punish a man irrespective of law and evidence? Yet, such instances have been numerous. Does any sane man contend that they enhance prestige? Do they not, on the other hand, bring the administration of justice into contempt? The reputation of British justice stands high; but it does so, in spite of, and not on account of, the combination of functions; for even with all the abuses of combination, there is yet a chance of gross irregularities being corrected, of gross evils being remedied. The sense of justice of our Judges alone prevents many acts of injustice. But whether justice is done or not, the scandal remains; and one fails to see how it conduces to prestige. It is no prestige which is founded upon irregularity and injustice, upon high-handed exercise of authority; and none but the most ignorant and the least intelligent can fail to distinguish between justice and wrong, between the reign of law and the triumph of irresponsible power. If public confidence is an essential end of justice, as surely it is its strength, then it goes without saying that confidence

must be ensured by freeing the administration from the evil repute attaching to the present combination of functions, from the scandalous irregularities arising from it. That is the aspect which ought to receive greater attention. But, unfortunately, it is ignored, or, at any rate, regarded as of secondary importance . . . . . The District Magistrate of Mymensingh would have never figured in court as a defendant, decreed to pay damages to an injured zamindar, if he had not had the double capacity of the Executive and the Judicial officer. He was led to commit an illegality, precisely because he was an executive officer as well as a Magistrate. The existing arrangement, instead of protecting him, exposed his illegality. This kind of thing will be repeated so long as the District Magistrate has to do the duties both of the Policeman and the Magistrate. Does it in any manner or degree raise his prestige? Does it better maintain the authority of the District officer? The only choice is between law and no law. If the District Magistrate can disregard law altogether, everything he does will be justified and will stand. But so long as law remains, and the spirit of the law is what it is, combination of functions must create conflict between magisterial authority and public rights; and the result of such conflict must be scandal, and humiliation for the official who acts illegally."

THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

Combination of Judicial and Executive functions in one official.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 27th January, writes:—"The judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the Jamalpur Search Case is a great relief to the public. The Chief Justice in an unbiased tone hints at the disadvantages of the combination of the Executive and Judicial functions in one and the same person. . . . . The judgment is really opportune. It is only judgments of this sort that go to strengthen the confidence of the people in the impartiality of justice administered by a foreign bureaucracy. Judgments such as these ought to be a good warning to the vagaries of many a Collector who regard themselves as being above all formalities; they think that nobody can be so presumptuous as to question the wisdom of their doings. The prestige of the Executive is not in the least lowered by such strong and just judgments: on the other hand, it is really enhanced. It makes people believe that even the *Collector Sahib* is amenable to criticism and punishment if he transgresses the bounds of law. Thus it will be a great stimulus for a greater regard of law by the bulk of the people."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

6. The *Madras Standard*, of the 26th January, writes:—" . . . . Mr. Dutt goes to the root of the matter when he remarks that British rule in India owes its success and can continue to be successful only by the fair and equal treatment of all Indian races and religions. We are surprised that this aspect of the matter should have escaped the attention of those who put forward the scheme for the representation of classes on the basis of their historical importance. As regards Lord Morley's scheme of electoral colleges, Mr. Dutt is of opinion that such colleges "containing the harmonious work of communities, with the security of all minorities, are the only possible way out of the difficulties that beset the problem. We trust that we shall not hear in future ill-considered criticisms of the reform scheme from responsible quarters or criticisms which go against the fundamental principles of British rule in India."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 28th January, concludes an article on the attitude of the Moslem community and a few others in England towards the electoral colleges contemplated in Lord Morley's reform scheme, with the following remarks:—" We trust that the Government of India and the Secretary of State will not be taken in by the mean tricks which some of our contemporaries are adopting to make it appear that their view is supported by all classes of people in the country, but hold impartial and thorough-going inquiries and ascertain the actual truth about Mussalman opinion and Mussalman feeling before taking final action in the matter."

Writing on the subject of the Moslem deputation to Lord Morley, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th January, remarks :—"For our part we would be among the first to advocate the claims of a Muhammadan candidate for political or legislative honours in preference to those of any Hindu if he, by virtue of his unselfish devotion to duty, watchful public spirit, dauntless courage, freedom from sectarian or racial bias, wide sympathy, ability to discharge the duties incumbent on him, and high-mindedness overtop his rival. Let us all be Indians first before we are Hindus or Muhammadans. We frankly and fully concede that no interests should be left unprotected or unrepresented ; and, as we said, in the present state of Indian society with its numerous sections, sub-sections, sects and divisions, most of them dominated by the spirit of exclusiveness and clannishness, it is essential that provision must be made in the scheme of constitutional reform for the protection and advancement not only of minorities but of majorities even, which are either inarticulate or uneducated. But where noble-minded men of ardent public spirit and political genius are available and ready to serve their country, without reference to class, caste or creed, let no obstacles be placed on their path because they happen to be Muhammadans or Hindus or Christians or Parsis or Jains as the case may be. This is our position."

The Indian reforms.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

Referring to Lord Morley's reply to the Muhammadan deputation in connection with the proposed Indian reforms, the *Hindu*, of the 29th January, writes :—"... To the extremely ill-advised demand of the deputation for the appointment of two 'representatives' of Hindus and Muhammadans in the Viceroy's Executive Council, he gave the only reply on the merits, which it was possible to give. As we have so repeatedly pointed out, the question of the appointments to the Executive Councils, is not one of 'representation,' but of fitness. The principle of Lord Morley's recommendation was 'to remove the apparent disability of the Indian to hold a certain appointment because he was an Indian, and he held to the famous promise of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, that neither race nor creed should debar a man of the requisite ability.' Whether or no the appointment of two Indians to one-third of the seats on the Viceroy's Council, 'would be a serious step,' as Lord Morley thinks, nothing was better calculated to expose the mischievous cant that is indulged in regard to the Indian appointments to the Executive Councils, by reactionary journals in England and India. Lord Morley uttered a warning against these and similar people bent on thwarting these belated and moderate reforms, that if the present plan failed, it would be long before another opportunity recurred. While we hope that the deputation and the Muhammadan community in India will fully realise what this means and will not yield to the attempt made to set them against their fellow-countrymen, which can only be prejudicial to both, we feel bound to add that if, in consequence of the agitation now being got up in England, or by any other cause, the scheme of reform now planned, or such important portions thereof as the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils, is abandoned or put off for any length of time, it will cause widespread disappointment in this country."

The Indian reforms.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

7. Referring to the increased demand of the War Office, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 20th January, writes :—"... Surely the Government of India ought to make their existence felt and resist such insidious attempts as the War Office has been permitted to make during the last half-a-century and in this they will have the whole-hearted support of the Indian community."

The Indian Military expenditure.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 20th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 28th January, writes :—"... The real truth is that Governments, both Unionist and Liberal, in England have exhibited a surprising weakness in regard to this country. It is all very well to state that above Lord Kitchener stand the Government of India, the Secretary of State in Council, and His Majesty's Government, but in effect all these checks

The Indian Military expenditure.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

from above have come to little. The reason is that while the clamour for army reform and retrenchment is great from the tax-payers in England, the clamour for increasing military expenditure is also great from the Jingoes on the other side, and between these two, every fresh expenditure that is incurred in respect of the military strength of the Empire is saddled upon those who have no means of making their voice felt. Until the representatives of this country have some voice in regulating expenditure or until the Government of this country is allowed greater freedom to assert its rights on behalf of the tax-payer in this country, the career of military extravagance in India seems to have small chance of a speedy end."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

Establishment of grain banks.

8. The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th January, has the following:—"From a reply given by the Madras Government at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council it will be seen that no grain banks have so far been started in this Presidency. We hope that attempts will soon be made in this direction by those who are enlightened and influential enough to take the lead in the matter. In these days of high prices grain banks will be a boon indeed."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

The Tittagarh riots.

9. The *Muhammadan*, of the 28th January, publishes an article on the Tittagarh riots and remarks that the whole Muhammadan community throughout India is affected by them. The district officials are accused of want of tact and discretion in dealing with the disturbance and are specially condemned for having employed Sikhs to restore order.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

10. In an article on the Administration Report on Co-operative Credit Societies, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th January, remarks that the progress which has been made is very gratifying.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

The Private Secretaryship to the Maharaja of Mysore.

11. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 27th January, writes:—"The Private Secretaryship to the Maharaja of Mysore is going abegging, and that is because, we fear, the post is regarded more or less as a close preserve for officials, retired or about to retire. There is no denying that the Private Secretary to the ruler of a State should be a gentleman of wide experience and knowledge of the world, tactful and sympathetic. But we are not sure if these qualifications could be found only in people who, after a strenuous official career, are eager for a pension and a well-earned rest. It is certainly hard on them not to be allowed to 'husband out life's taper at the close and keep the flame from wasting by repose' but called upon to burn what little remains of the taper at both ends and to begin anew and bear the burden of a difficult and responsible office. And then it is a trifle incongruous that a young and alert prince should have a gray-haired gentleman trudging behind him as his Private Secretary. The picture is by no means alluring and we don't see why it should continue to be painted in our Native States. After all there does not seem to be any subtle principle of diplomacy or political expediency involved in appointing only European officials as Private Secretaries to Native Princes. We believe the Foreign Office does not insist on appointing only such officials and does not make it a point of seeing that there is no departure from the present practice. If it be feared that an Indian Secretary will exert an influence which may strain the relations between a Native Prince and the Supreme Power, the presence of the British Resident must be a sufficient safeguard against any such influence being exerted. Against the Diwan and the Resident, the Private Secretary's power is small indeed and the appointment of an Indian Secretary suggests no breach of privilege nor does it involve any risk of a political nature. On the contrary the appointment of Indians to the place will be in perfect harmony with the traditions and surroundings of a Native Court and it has been a surprise to us why the practice is the other way about."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

12. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 20th January, writes:—" . . . . We can conceive of no subject which is of greater importance to the teeming millions than their economic condition and once the vast body of peasant population begins to sink into slow starvation, not all the efforts of even the mightiest Government on earth can restore it to its original condition. That the process of degeneration has already commenced and reached an acute stage, none but the purblind among us will deny. The efforts of the Government have been for the last decade or two directed to help the peasant in holding his own, but while empirical attempts have been made, with not even partial success, a more dangerous process has set in and the abnormal prices now prevalent, have placed the people on the high road to deterioration . . . . . It is, therefore, a matter of absolute importance that any attempt that the Government of India might be disposed to make, must be such as to suggest remedial measures of far-reaching effect, and not merely of a temporary character. The Government of India are apparently of opinion that the phenomenon is only a passing event which is sure to disappear after a time. They could not make a greater mistake if they think so. In our view we are only paying the penalty for past neglect and the accumulated evils of decades are working their havoc. In a country so vast as India, and among a people with such diverse economic faiths, belief and practices, it is impossible that a single event could have produced results which we are witnessing to-day."

The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, Jan. 20th, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th January, writes:—"We confess that we are rather concerned at the delay that the Government of India are making in the matter of the suggested enquiry into the high prices of food-grains. Should the next south-west monsoon not come in time, and should a general famine be the result, a crisis will have arisen which Government may find to be unprecedented even in this land of famines. The prices now prevailing are higher than famine prices, and with a famine to accentuate the situation, the resources of the State, and even the resources of statesmanship, may prove unequal. Hence, the remedy, if one is possible, must be prompt . . . . . "

The Indian Patriot, Madras, Jan. 27th, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

13. Referring to the proposed International Congress on Alcoholism, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th January, writes:—". . . . In Asiatic countries where religion has forbidden indulgence in alcoholic drinks it is a sad fact that in these latter days with the development of commerce and the contact with the western influences, classes which were singularly free from the drink evil have taken to indulging in the alcoholic habit. It is well known that Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam forbid the indulgence in alcoholic drinks. But at the present day not a few followers of these religions set at naught more or less openly the injunctions of their faiths in this regard. Statistics show that during recent years the drink evil has increased in India. Temperance advocates have urged upon the Government that their excise policy should be better regulated so as to make access to drink more difficult than it at present is. Something is being done in this direction by the Government. It is to be hoped, too, that the efforts of temperance advocates will have some tangible effect in lessening the numbers of those who are taking to drink. It is only by organised efforts on a large scale that the evil which is not confined to any nation but is international can be curbed. . . . . In the recent attempt of the present Liberal Government in England to put some legislative restrictions in the way of facilities for obtaining alcoholic drinks it has been remarked by people who ought to know better that you cannot make a people more sober by Act of Parliament. In the same way when temperance reformers have urged that the excise policy of the Government in this

The Madras Standard, Madras, Jan. 24th, 1909.

Alcoholism

country should be modified so as to put restrictions in the way of obtaining drink similar arguments have been advanced in some quarters. But it is well known that opportunities for easily obtaining drink draw people insidiously into the drink habit and difficulties in their way wean all but confirmed drinkers from the vice. Similarly if efforts are made to impress both by precept and example on people, and especially on young people, the evils of the alcoholic habit it stands to reason that a considerable influence will be set at work to check the spread of alcoholism. . . . . We trust that in the International Congress that is to be held in a few months hence the latest knowledge on the various aspects of the question will be brought out, and we have no doubt that the deliberations of the Congress will strengthen the hands of those who in the various countries in the world are endeavouring to check what is undoubtedly one of the most serious evils that afflict mankind."

THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1909.

Illicit commerce of minor girls in houses of ill-fame.

14. The *United India and Native States*, of the 27th January, remarks :—"The Calcutta Society for the Protection of Children is taking vigorous steps to put down the illicit commerce of minor girls in houses of ill-fame. The society had special enquiries made through the Police and has brought to light the official fact that there are no fewer than 1,943 minor girls of less than fourteen years of age in houses of ill-fame in the city of Calcutta alone. On the strength of this appaling fact it is proposed that on obtaining information of the presence of a child of less than ten years in such a house without legal guardians or a mother, the Magistrate should have power to issue an order upon the woman in whose charge the child is, calling upon her to show cause why the girl should not be removed from her custody. We hope the city of Madras will follow suit. So also the many cities and towns of India where such horrible state of affairs are not less prevalent. We are glad to note that New India is becoming aware, though but slowly, that immorality is altogether incompatible with true religion. By a strange irony it is the so-called sacred cities and places of pilgrimage that have become most notorious for houses of ill-fame and immorality. But the irony need not have a lasting abode."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

Students and politics.

15. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th January, writes :—"What appears as a threat to British supremacy in India and a danger to the progress of this country to some, appears to others as a healthy sign which it would be folly not to take full advantage of; and the new spirit among students, which unruffled a Governor, gladdens the hearts of missionary teachers. Reference has often been made in these columns to the sympathetic views which have always characterised Rev. Professor C. F. Andrews. Some time ago he drew a programme of political education to be given to our school boys, and it was a very striking fact that the programme was drawn up at a time when Governments were throwing up barriers around the freedom of school boys. . . . . Of all the movements, that which make the greatest noise, because of its wider importance, is politics. This affects a privileged class of people, whose privilege, as a class, has begun to be questioned, and that has given rise to a series of bickerings and heart-burnings which have, of late, grown thick in every-day life of this country. The larger-minded among both the European and Indian population have understood one another better; but the small-minded have misunderstood one another worse. To the narrow-minded Englishman, nothing is more obnoxious than that an Indian should claim equal rights and privileges as he does. The Indian, who is less prudent than patriotic, could not brook this insult, as he believes it. That is all the acrimony, if any, that exists to-day. A young man who is proud of himself and of, what he has recently learnt to call, his country, who shows a daring spirit, and feels that he has several ways of distinguishing himself, is called a spoilt child by those who do not love he should be independent and free. Thoughts of anything outside his books or home are characterised as evil; and the impressions of liberal mind that has imbibed the spirit of the times, are called seditious. Moral and religious

education are the weapons prepared to kill this spirit by picturing it in hideous colours or by diverting it; but these weapons will fail, because they are never needed. The strong conservative force is always present in the Indian mind and religion has a deep root in it. Our boys are as good as they have ever been, and the anxiety which has been evinced in their behalf is very much out of place. Instead of attempting to suppress this new spirit among boys, by calling it sedition it is better to help its growth and attend to its formation, for grow it will. Professor Andrew realizes this when he advocates the establishment of political classes, for he is anxious that the growth might be healthy, without the canker in the blossom. A political training from youth will early impress on the young mind the necessity to co-operate, and above all, to keep up perfect discipline which will be as useful to those in school as to those who come outside the school walls. The cries of hatred of castes, partiality of sects, and prejudices of class will soon be forgotten when the future citizens of India are brought up in the new spirit that is manifesting itself everywhere. National education, which has lately earned an ill-deserved notoriety, will be the sort of education that, very soon, many of our schools will be imparting, for it is national education that the rising generation, with the dawn of a new spirit, peremptorily demands. The Government will have to count the new ideals that have come to birth, and it will count them to the mutual good of both itself and the people."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Vijaya Vikatan, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

Corruption in the Police department.

16. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 23rd January, writes:—It was with a view to prevent corruption in the Police department that Lord Curzon increased the scale of salary in that department. But this increase was an advantage only to the higher officers of the department, the constables getting only one rupee more than their former pay. In these hard times this increase of one rupee does not in any way better the position of the constable. Besides this it has been made compulsory that these constables should detect not less than ten cases every month on pain of having a remark or being fined in default. Recently there occurred a case in which a constable had arrested about thirty persons as having committed nuisance and brought them before the Magistrate. The Magistrate would not believe the constable and when questioned whether it was true that so many persons committed nuisance, the constable said that, whether true or not, he was forced to detect not less than ten cases every month. The Magistrate then not only let off all those persons, but even wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Police about the injustice of such a rule. But what was the result? The constable in question got a black mark for having let out a departmental order. If this is the way in which constables are treated, how can they be expected to be honest? Thus low pay, legal restrictions and the apathy of the superior officers help the increase of corruption in the department. So, if Lord Minto will increase the pay of these constables, corruption in the lower ranks of the Police Department will cease on the very next day.

(b) *Courts.*

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

A fine of fifty rupees for a murderer!

17. The *India*, of the 16th January,* observes:—Some days back, two soldiers shot a native to death, and when committed to the Sessions, they entered a plea that it was a pure accident caused while they were outshooting. The Judge was satisfied with this defence and fined them Rs. 50 each, and ordered that this amount should be given to the wife of the deceased native. Rupees hundred is a very good reward indeed for one who was bemoaning the loss of her husband! Perhaps a fine of fifty rupees is also an adequate punishment for a murderer!

(c) *Jails.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

The Coimbatore Jail riots case.

18. Referring to the evidence given by Chidambaram Pillai in the Coimbatore Jail riots case, relating to the oppression and torture to which the prisoners were alleged to have been subjected by the warders and other jail servants, the *Veerakesari*, of the 15th December, (received only this week), observes that Chidambaram Pillai is not only the person who deposed to this inhuman treatment in the jail and that his evidence is corroborated by many others. As the duty of Government towards these criminals in prison is to cure their diseased minds and turn their activity in the right direction, it behoves the Government to turn its attention to the facts that have come to light in the above case.

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* Received in the current week.

(k) *General.*

19. The *India*, of the 2nd January,* observes:—The *Madras Times* makes the following remarks on the exultation of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and others about the reforms proposed by Lord Morley:—"Perhaps these persons think that the moment Lord Morley proposes certain reforms, they will become law! Lord Morley belongs to the Liberal Party in England and the Liberal Government is not now in the good graces of the people. Very soon it is sure to collapse and give room to a Conservative Government and then Lord Morley's reforms will become mere waste paper. Apart from this, to embody these reforms in a statute, they must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament, which is no easy thing. So, the fact that not only certain Indians but some Englishmen also have been speaking and writing as if these reforms had already become law excites only our laughter."

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 2nd, 1909.

The reforms of Lord Morley.

In the above remark, the *Madras Times* has forgotten to dwell on the point that even if these reforms become law, it is very doubtful if they will be enforced. For example, the Civil Service competitive examination may be held in India according to a statute passed in Parliament. But this law has not as yet been given effect to. The same may after all be the lot of these proposed reforms.

20. The *India*, of the 9th January,* writes:—Every one knows that those who began to work for the acquisition of liberty in British India started only with the method of passive resistance, with the faith that by this means it would be possible to make the Government act according to the popular will. But for the method of passive resistance to succeed in a country, it is necessary that the Government of that country should be a civilized one, *i.e.*, the Government should not act against its own laws and rules in dealing with the rights of its subjects. The way in which the British now conduct the Government makes it difficult to the people even to work by the method of passive resistance. But there is a limit to the patience of the people and the recent acts of the Government have been such as to shake their faith in law and justice. Still the people should not allow their impatience to get the better of them as this will land them in serious difficulties. We do not say this, being afraid of the hatred of the British Government, nor considering the disparity between the strength of the Government and that of the people. We do admit that the English Government is strong enough, but the cruel acts committed by it within the last few months make us think that they are losing faith in their own strength. Some may say that they had recourse to harsh methods only to suppress the bomb outrages. But it is to be noted that the Government began to use these methods before ever the existence of bombs was discovered. Bipin Chandra Pal has said that the manufacture of bombs was only the result of the cruel punishments inflicted by the Government on *Swadeshi* workers and the high-handed acts of the officials generally. Thus the present policy of the Government has made it impossible for making constitutional efforts for our national progress within the limits of British India and so men like Bipin Chandra Pal, whose minds will not brook secrecy of work, have had to go outside India to carry out their object. It is with this view that Bipin Chandra Pal has gone to England and started in London a paper styled *Swaraj*. May God bestow His blessings on his work!

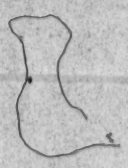
India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

Swadeshi work and the Government.

21. The *India*, of the 23rd January, publishes a cartoon in which the English official pompously declares to the famishing Indians that his Government has granted them protection, security and peace, to which the Indians reply, "you have given us enough of peace! but you are carrying away all our foodstuffs."

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

The Englishman and the famishing Indians.



* Received in the current week.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

22. The *India*, of the 23rd January, says:—In the King's message recently issued it is stated, "No device of Government can get rid of famine, plague and disease. Still our experienced officials in India have been doing all that human skill and zeal can do to mitigate the effects of these dire events." But it has now been proved beyond doubt that it is quite possible to get rid of pestilences like famine and plague by human efforts. For example, famine has become a thing of the past in Western Europe. It is many years since a famine occurred even in England—a country in which the majority of provisions have to be imported from outside. But in India in which the provisions are only exported and never imported, famine has been occurring almost every year. In no other country in the world than India has shiploads of wheat and rice been allowed to be exported while the people in the interior were famishing for want of food.

The King's message and famine and plague.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 21st, 1909.

23. The *Akasavani*, of the 21st January, observes as follows:—The boycotting of foreign goods is the cause of the bankruptcy of several Guzerat merchants who were importing foreign goods for sale in India. It is also the cause of the closing of many cloth manufacturing mills in Manchester and other places and of the disbanding of many of the mill-hands employed in those factories. Ah! How have the times changed! It is only now that the Indians have determined to stop the flow of money into foreign countries and keep it in their own country. It is only now that we begin to hope that the goddess of misfortune which has been holding India in her grasp, will depart. It is only to-day that the natives have awakened from their slumber, opened their eyes, and begun to perform their duties towards their mother. Wherever we cast our eyes in the country, we see the affairs of our own native land engaging the attention of our people, wherever we turn, we find new arts, industries and handicrafts expanding astonishingly fast. It is only to-day that the natives of India are enjoying the fruit of their own labours.

Boycotting foreign goods.

"O Indians", *Swadeshism* is your salvation. *Swadeshism* is your heaven. You hear from all sides the divine word (message) that it is only by your *Swadeshism* that you would attain your ancient civilisation, wealth and greatness. Therefore do not abandon your good attempts. Pursue your *Swadeshism* with more perseverance. Understand that it is your duty.

"We are seeing with our own eyes the excellence of *Swadeshism* which has been prevailing in India only for about three years. Many unemployed young persons who have been spending their life in idleness are finding suitable employment. Many educated men leaving their servile appointments choose independent professions. In every town, are springing up *Swadeshi* shops. Everything we want is being made ready in our own country. Time has come for Indians to recognise that they should prevent the flow of money into foreign lands by buying *Swadeshi*-made articles. The respect paid to the manufacturers, purchasers and sellers of *Swadeshi* articles is increasing day by day. The opinion that those who deal in foreign goods cannot get on well is becoming prevalent throughout the length and breadth of India. Ah! How has the time been changing? It is intolerable to hear the name 'foreign goods.' Time has come for the natives to transport themselves with excessive joy when they hear the name of *Swadeshism*.

"India which had once ranked first among all the countries in the world was hitherto obliged to lag behind all other countries with 'no name and fame'. It is being hoped now that our motherland would once more be uplifted by the great force of *Swadeshism*.

"Accordingly, new factories, mills and handicrafts are started throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. There is room to hope that the importation of all foreign goods would entirely be stopped, if *Swadeshism* be persevered in for some time longer. O countrymen! Do not long for foreign goods which have a glossy and dazzling appearance. Understand that our home-woven cloth is a heavenly cloth. In a very short time our country and ourselves will prosper and we shall have abundant wealth, if

every man takes a vow that no pie of his should ever go to a foreign country. Understand that it is our duty to persevere in *Swadeshism*. Regard the foreign goods like poison and take care not to let them approach us, and work for the good of the country. Bear with patience the defects of our infant industries, love them, 'honor them in thought, speech, and action,' encourage them as much as possible and serve our motherland. Know that our goal is *Swadeshism* !"

Mr. Roosevelt on the British administration of India.

24. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 22nd January, writes as follows:—"Any opinions expressed either by a great nation or by the head of a nation about the greatness of any other nation will generally be genuine. Therefore we need not discuss whether the opinion of the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, about the administration of India is genuine or not. That, in India, England has done great work is indisputable. The President's commendation of the admirable and noble deeds of the white people in India ought not to be considered as undeserved. We are not jealous of England for possessing fame and honour for its said work in India. But it is not apparent that the President has clearly understood the real meaning of the said work. It need not be doubted that England gave us peace, so that there might be no room for us to quarrel with one another. But that peace was purchased at a heavy cost. If the estimation of the President about the British administration be correct, we should think that we undoubtedly purchased the peace at a very excessive price. The President said that if the British authority be subverted, the whole peninsula of India would become anarchical with bloodshed and rebellious, and the weak, loyal, peace-loving, working classes would not only be plundered but also would be subjected to indescribable tortures. If the opinion that loyal people would be so helpless, weak, and unfortunate as to be victimised by disloyal, blood-thirsty murderers merely by the withdrawal of the British from India, is a correct one we think that the British rule has been far from being profitable to the country. Verily, peace is only a means, not the end. National strength and national unity are more necessary than peace. Peace without strength and unity will not be regarded by any living nation as valuable. There is no reason to suppose that either the opinion of Mr. Roosevelt or the opinion of Lord Curzon that India will fall to pieces, even as a house of cards, the moment the English withdraw from India, is correct. No question of the British people withdrawing from India has actually arisen. Because India has not only not desired that the British should leave India: but, on the other hand, it (India) desires to be an indivisible member of the British Empire. But the opinion either that, Indians, as a nation, or the law-abiding section among them, are weaker and hence inefficient now than before, or, that if the British cease their administration for some time, the Indians cannot establish unshakable Government of their own, is not at all tenable. Some aspects of the British rule are destructive of manliness, for instance, the existence of the Arms Act which glorifies the British administration is sometimes helping to create knowingly or unknowingly union, strength, and efficiency. If the new spirit in the country, that is, the national spirit has come into existence to some extent by other causes, it is also due partly to English education and to the contact of India with England. Whatever the Englishmen have done individually at times, the English rule, on the whole, does not weaken the people but it takes care to contribute to their advancement. It is self-evident that, attempts which we have been hearing of recently and which are made undergoing much trouble to emancipate the people from political slavery have not resulted from despair engendered by weakness, but from despair arising from the feeling that, though the people are able to discharge high duties, they, in the present state of India, are not given an opportunity to show themselves to their best advantage. The very knowledge of our ability to work is an emphatic testimony to prove that the British administration is highly successful. The President, Mr. Roosevelt, and Lord Curzon have lost sight of this important matter. Though the British

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 22nd, 1909.

Government may not do anything more than impart the said knowledge to us, our opinion is that the British administration is always entitled to our gratitude and our tribute. If they gave anything else without this knowledge "Failure" would be written large in the pages of history. For, what benefit does one derive, if he loses his soul, even though one gets the whole world.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

False weights and measures in Calicut.

25. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd January, thinks it necessary to reiterate the complaint that the people of Malabar are suffering much hardships on account of the unscrupulous use of different kinds of weights and measures by traders which has become an open scandal and advocates the introduction of stringent measures to bring about uniformity in this direction. A visit to any trader's warehouse will show that he keeps in his possession different kinds of weights and measures. Another grievance is the want of uniformity in the weights and measures used in different localities in the same district. The article requests Government to attend to the matter without any further delay, to remove the grievance of the people and to secure the interest of trade.

MITAVADI, Jan. 24th, 1909.

Indifference of the Malabar Police to execute an extradition warrant issued by the French authorities at Mahe.

26. A Mahe correspondent in the *Mitavadi*, of the 24th January, says that an extradition warrant issued by the French Court at Mahe against one Kovummal Mammad, a resident of Kuttiadi, convicted of cheating is still unexecuted by the British Police to whom it was sent through the proper official channel. The accused, it appears, is seen by many at Kuttiadi and it is a matter for wonder that the local police are not able to find him for the execution of the warrant.

KERALA PATRIKA, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

To devise measures for the stopping of exportation of grain from India.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd January, regrets to observe that the production of food-stuffs in India is hardly commensurate with the demand of an ever-increasing population and the fact that large quantities of grain are, nevertheless, exported from India goes to aggravate considerably the national sufferings. The article proposes the imposition of a duty on such exports as an effective check, though it may be against the principle of free trade.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 25th, 1909.

A retrospect of the past year.

28. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th January, rejoices to mention that the Hijri year 1327 commenced on the 25th January 1909 on which Akhbar's Diamond Jubilee falls and in enumerating the events of the past year it records the following:—Famine has come as a guest to stay in India, great loss of life and property has occurred through floods in India and through earthquake in Italy. His Majesty the King-Emperor has sent a message to the people and princes of India on the anniversary of the Proclamation Day. Lord Morley's reforms have been promulgated. His Excellency the Viceroy's daughter has been married. Meetings of the All-India Muslim League, Muhammadan Educational Conference and All-India Shia Conference have been successfully held at Amritsar and Lucknow. The Nudwatul Ulama has met with great success. Maulai Hafiz has ascended the throne of Morrocco. Turkey has granted constitutional government. The Hedjaz Railway has been opened at Medina. A Press Act has been passed in Mysore. Many cases of sedition have occurred in India. Many editors have been punished with transportation. The Government of India has been compelled to pass vigorous laws for the suppression of anarchism in India.

The paper, in conclusion, congratulates and prays for the well-being of all its subscribers and the British Government, and expresses a hope that the bonds of friendship existing between the Turkish and British Governments will be strengthened.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

29. The *India*, of the 9th January,* writes:—Several countries have offered several kinds of sacrifices for the God of Liberty. The people of France, America and other countries have shed their blood to appease this God. But the English people have only lip-adoration for this God. Recently the English Parliament, which prides itself on being the oldest Parliament in the world, congratulated Turkey on the establishment of a Parliament there. Perhaps the English Parliament has not heard of the detectives and unjust laws employed by the English Government in India to crush freedom and democratic rule! We have not yet forgotten the noisy applause that greeted the words of Lord Morley in Parliament: "As far as I can see the time will never come when India can have a representative Government." When the Italians were making strenuous efforts to acquire independence, the Englishmen never helped them in the least and English papers like the *London Times* were only siding Austria which was ruling Italy despotically. When Italy won and Garibaldi, the Italian Commander-in-Chief visited England, he received a grand welcome. However much the Englishmen may praise liberty in words, there is no other race which hates independence so much.

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

The English Parliament and India.

30. The *India*, of the 9th January,* says:—The race of Bharata, which was once famous for its valour and skill in warfare, has now come to be the laughing-stock of the world because the English Government has introduced the Arms Act. Even in this respect the English Government can learn a lesson from the French Government. There is no Arms Act in the French territory and has that in any way endangered the position of the French Government? Such being the case why should the English Government alone be afraid to repeal the Arms Act? The only reason must be their own guilty conscience.

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

The Arms Act in India.

31. The *India*, of the 2nd January,* describes the Madras Congress as a flock of sheep and says:—It was in the year 1905 that the singing of *Vandé Mátaram* and other national songs began the proceedings of the Congress at Benares. Those who attended that Congress even now express that they then felt as if a new era had dawned upon this land of Bharata. In the year 1906, when the Congress met at Calcutta, sweet boys and girls stood in two rows and sang *Vandé Mátaram*, which sent a thrill through the hearts of those that were present then. Even when the Congress met at Surat in the year 1907, Mehta and others began the proceedings only after the national songs were sung. But in the traitorous assembly at Madras this year, they put an end to this usage altogether and sang something in a foreign language instead!

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 2nd, 1909.

The Congress and National songs.

32. The *India*, of the 2nd January,* writes:—England and France have not been on friendly terms for a long time and England used to be styled "the traitorous country" in France. But recently, a friendly agreement was entered into between these two countries, owing to reasons of State policy. Basing his argument on this agreement, Mr. Rees has suggested in Parliament that France must be requested to take steps to prevent the publication, within her territories, of newspapers disseminating seditious ideas against the British Government. But what is the real meaning of sedition? In the view of the British Government, even writing that we must strive within the bounds of law to acquire some rights is sedition. But how can the French Government stop this kind of writing? France is the birth place of the Goddess of Liberty and for England to ask the advice of France to kill this Goddess shows only the dullness of her intellect.

India, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 2nd, 1909.

England and France.

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* Received in the current week.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 9th, 1909.

33. The *India*, of the 9th January, says:—We need not be sorry that our country has lost all its ancient riches! Because she has now acquired several new kinds of wealth, and the Detective Police is one of them. Mother! How fortunate you are! There are now no saints, no poets, no warriors, and no great men in your country. But what is the loss, if these do not exist? On whatever side you turn, you meet with detectives, and is this not enough? If any *Swadeshi* candles are received from Bombay, these at once report that materials for making a bomb have been received from Calcutta! Is it a life worth living to lie and prove a traitor to one's countrymen? Does a man live in this world only to fill in his stomach? Even dogs and other animals do this! It is only living with honour, devotion and charitable disposition that can be called a life. Alas! Poor brethren! The impression has crept into your mind that living by manual labour is inferior to the life of a detective. Born in the righteous land of Bharata, have you become so low as to forget completely the thought of another world.

The Detective Police in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

34. The *India*, of the 16th January,* publishes a cartoon in which John Bull (Englishman) offers his right hand to the Sultan of Turkey, congratulating him on the grant of representative Government to his subjects, while he is strangling, with his left hand, a woman, representing the attempt for this form of Government in India, and in explanation of this cartoon says that, though the Englishmen are trying to strangle our attempt for such government, they forget that our weapon in this warfare is the spear of lawful resistance whose three points are *Swadeshism*, boycott and national education.

John Bull and the Sultan of Turkey.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

35. The *India*, of the 16th January,* writes:—The people of Turkey did not acquire representative Government from their Sultan by means of petitions. They first got the army over to their side and then sent an ultimatum to the Sultan that if he did not grant representative Government, they would attack his capital. As the Sultan was a wise monarch, he realised that his strength would be nothing before the combined strength of the people and acceded to the popular will. This has got a parallel even in English history. The English people wrested the famous Magna Charta from King John by shere force of arms. Therefore, if the Indians in British India wish to acquire independence, they must not give up their weapon of boycott in that they are not in a position to offer any other kind of opposition. If this boycott is continued, we can force the authorities to grant us independence. Those who think that this can be done by means of petitions must be entirely ignorant of past history. This is the view expressed by Sri Bal Gangadhar Tilak also. He says:—"You can never better your position by petitioning your rulers. Your only saviour is boycott. We have no arms and no arms are necessary for us now; because, we have got a stronger instrument than any weapon and that is boycott."

Our only weapon is boycott.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

36. A London correspondent of the *India*, of the 16th January,* observes:—I hope the prohibition of the Nagpur Congress has not disheartened the members of our party; because they must have already expected it. Will a despotic Government permit the preaching of liberty and subjects connected with it? Never. I trust that our people will realise that the new spirit is a divine inspiration and conduct themselves as befits the dignity of that idea.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is reported to have met Lord Minto with a number of other Indians to express their gratitude for the reforms proposed by Lord Morley. But here there was a conference of the Indians in which it was resolved that these reforms were practically useless and were proposed only with a view to create a competition among the people for some of the higher appointments. Why should there be this difference of opinion? It

Current topics.

* Received in the current week.

is only because people are afraid, for fear of being imprisoned, of expressing their opinion in India, whereas here there is not that apprehension. Thus it is not true that the Indians have been very sincere in expressing their gratitude for the reforms.

37. The *India*, of the 16th January, writes:—Till the beginning of the nineteenth century India was carrying on a flourishing trade in exporting cotton fabrics and the Europeans never prevented Indian goods getting into their countries, because till the latter part of the eighteenth century they were under the impression that trade with the east was quite essential to improve their own trade. Besides this, they had not then the idea of establishing their government in India. But the moment they thought of making certain portions of India their own and the cotton industry in England began to show signs of progress, they began to devise means for ruining our trade and industries. With the sole view of helping the growth of a local industry, they imposed heavy taxes on our goods to prevent their being imported into Europe and supported their articles by buying them alone in preference to our goods, though the latter were far cheaper than theirs. As Professor Wilson says:—"The British artisan, unable to compete with the Indian artisan on equal terms, conquered him with the help of the powers of a Government and has now got a noose round his neck." Thus, the very country, which was once exporting its cotton in large quantities throughout the world and supplied cloths for people who were roaming in the forests even as brutes and which was once weaving wonderful muslins and silks, has now to look to a foreign country for yarn and cloths! But this fact need not discourage us; because, in the midst of all these dangers, our cotton trade has been showing a steady progress from the year 1851. Even now there are about two hundred and twenty mills, fifty-five lakhs of shuttle-looms and about sixty-thousand hand-looms in our country. But yet, all these are not able to produce the cloths necessary for our people. This is because we are not able to manufacture a superior quality of yarn, and for this we have to depend upon foreign countries like Egypt and America. So, if we produce this kind of cotton also in our country, even this defect can be made up.

The cotton trade in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 16th, 1909.

38. The *India*, of the 23rd January, reports the Editor of the *Modern Review* to have sarcastically written as follows in connection with the prohibition by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of the singing of the songs having "*Vande Mataram*" and "Amar Desh" as chorus:—The Englishmen have, very reasonably indeed, prohibited the song "Amar Desh", because it is full of misrepresentations which the Englishmen do not at all like. Firstly, the very name, "Amar Desh" that is, "our country", is misleading. Can the author of this song prove his statement that the land of Bharata belongs to the race of Bharata? Really it belongs only to the Englishmen. Next, it is stated in the song "Mother! We will change your distressed condition. We are men and not sheep." This is again a misstatement of facts. It is only recently that a Britisher in the Transvaal cut off the ears of one of our countrymen and declared before the Court that he deemed the native to be no better than a sheep, and this matter has been recorded even in the Parliamentary reports. So, why should not this song, which is so full of falsehoods, be prohibited?

The prohibition of the song entitled "Amar Desh."

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

39. The *India*, of the 23rd January, writes:—Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America, in one of his recent speeches about the British Government in India, observed that this Government was essential to India, and that if it were removed, serious riots and disturbances would be the result. It is very regrettable indeed that the President of the foremost of independent countries in the world should have spoken like this. Even Lord Morley, who is responsible for the present despotic rule in India, has now and then to say a word or two in praise of the attempt for *Swaraj*

Mr. Roosevelt and the British Government in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

made by the sons of Bharata. Mr. Roosevelt has not had even this much of sympathy for this movement. Alas! What has the world come to! A Roosevelt now occupies the place of the famous George Washington, the founder of the United States of America, who stated: "No man should hesitate even a moment to take up arms to guard his independence; but arms must be one's last resort!"

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

The British Humanitarian League and the Indian deportees.

40. Referring to the representations of the British Humanitarian League to the Secretary of State for India, expressing its heartfelt regret and alarm at the numerous deportations and imprisonments of the Indians for sedition and its prayer for clemency towards them on the Proclamation Day, the *Veerakesari*, of the 15th December, (received only this week), observes that this prayer as also the reply that no more consideration could be shown to the political prisoners than was shown to other criminals are both significant of the respective natures of the persons concerned. The prayer points to the real nature of the common Englishman, and the reply to that, of the British officials who fatten on Indian wealth and are blinded by authority.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

Lala Lajpat Rai's lecture at Manchester.

41. Referring to the mission to England of several Indian political leaders including Lala Lajpat Rai, to enlighten the British public on Indian political problems, the above paper gives the substance of one of Lajpat Rai's lectures at Manchester:—Domination by an alien nation is always repugnant to human nature. The British rule in India has not had any beneficent results. It is time that the Indians should be given an opportunity to conduct the administration themselves. The folly in the British administration of India is that they have caused the old system of administration to be lost, and have given instead only the shell (without the kernel) of their own. The system which now prevails has in it only the defects of both. The Indians are a nation full of patience and are always opposed to crime. They have the desire as well as the confidence that they should be able to take upon themselves the burden of the administration. If the policy of suppressing Indian aspirations be still pursued most untoward results might follow. The British Government is accused of stooping to create factions among the people. No effort is made to unite the various classes of people to form one nation. It can be no wise policy to create hatred among the different classes of people in order to strengthen the power of the rulers.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt in England.

42. The same paper in another article gives the substance of a lecture delivered by Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt Chaudhury in London on the 8th November 1908 on "discontent in India," as follows:—The growing discontent in India is not against the Government but against its officials. Nearly 10 lakhs of people die of famine every year. The Indian is subjected to the whiteman's discourtesy and even cruelty. Everywhere, whether in the public street, or in the village, in a meeting or in a law-court, or on board a steamer, the Indian is always looked down upon. Lord Curzon called the Indians 'a nation of liars' and also railed against their sacred literature. Although the Indians are so quiet and peaceful, it would not be surprising if their patience should desert them. If England should have any reverse or mishap, the Indians—including the sepoys, for there is discontent among them too—cannot be expected to stand by the side of those who treated them with contempt or oppressed them. What the Indians ask for is justice. If you are not willing to grant them representative self-government as in the Colonies of Canada and Australia, at least show due regard to their education and capacity. Grant them the right of electing

members for the Legislative Council and choosing as Viceroys and Governors out of those recommended by England, above all, grant them the full rights of British citizenship. Is it too much to ask this of England?

Mr. Keir-Hardie on India.

43. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th December (received only this week), gives a translation of Mr. Keir-Hardie's speech on the 15th November 1908 as follows:—I warn you against believing all that is said about India in the newspapers For these correspondents and journalists are mostly in the habit of distorting the truth. Freedom of speech is mistaken for sedition there. Protests against heavy taxation or protests against the enhancement of the land-tax are regarded as sedition. The public leaders are deported without trial or are sent to gaol for reasons not sufficient even to hang a rat. During these 50 long years, the people have been anxiously awaiting the fulfillment of the pledges given by the late Queen-Victoria after the Mutiny of 1857. When they saw that the higher administrative posts were all conferred on the middle class youths of England altogether ignorant of the Indian languages, it is no wonder that they lost their patience and resorted to regrettable methods. There can be none who dreads bloodshed more than I. But it is my desire to place this responsibility on the right persons. It rests on those officials who, with hearts hard as stone, persistently oppose every reform and lead the people to desperation. I hope that Government will subject these complaints of corruption and high-handedness against these police to a strict enquiry.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

"If I were the Viceroy."

44. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th December (received only this week), has an article purporting to be the translation of a conversation reported to have taken place between Mr. W. T. Stead and Lala Lajpat Rai when the former asked him what reforms he would introduce if he were the Viceroy. The Lala is reported to have replied that his first endeavour would be to freely mix with the people that he might readily gain a knowledge of the mistakes he commits, from those that are affected by them. In the first place he would give the Legislative Councils—Provincial as well as the Imperial—control over the officers of Government and although the right of nomination would rest with himself, the right of appointment and transfer would rest with these councils alone. When asked whether he would affect the same reforms also in the army, he replied that it was not necessary to do so. As British Viceroy he would himself have the control over the army, but only until the British Parliament grants India the right of representative self-government as in the colonies. Asked what kind of Imperial Legislative Council he would establish in Calcutta, he replied that as members for this will be chosen from the District Boards, the majority will have representatives in it. Also as the Hindus and the Muhammadans are as 24 to 6 they will be represented in the same proportion in the Imperial Council. When asked what powers he would give it, he replied that although this would not be given the full powers of the Parliament in the very beginning, it would soon have them. A mere advisory council is of no use. Unless these councils whether—Provincial or Imperial—have (executive) authority, the people will have no interest in them. He was next asked whether they were not likely to commit blunders. He replied they might. But even the British officials were committing numerous blunders, but they were artfully concealed. If the Indian representative made the same, it was made much of. A nation can gain administrative capacity only through experience. Next, when asked how he would spread local self-government, he said he would carry out the proposal of Lord Ripon, namely, he would give the local boards the right of electing their own president and of conducting the local administration entirely for themselves. But now, the Deputy Commissioner became the President and his will was law. He would deprive him of that right and give the local boards the power to use their own money as they thought best. On being asked what he would do next, he replied that he would cause the Civil Service and the other examinations qualifying for the higher branches of service to be held simultaneously in England and in India and give the Indians and the Europeans

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1908.

equal facilities to enter these branches of service. He was then asked whether the whole Government of India would not soon be in the hands of the Babus. He replied that he did not believe that intellectual capacity was confined to the Babus in India, and that if the Indians and the British were given equal facilities for competition, he hoped that half the higher administrative posts would soon be held by the Indians. Moreover, now, not only the English, but the colonists also were qualified to enter this service. This was a state of things he would very much have dreaded if he were the Viceroy. Because it was to be feared that these persons belonging to the self-governing colonies, as Government officials in India, would deprive the Indians of even their common natural rights of citizenship and thus form a menace to the Indian Empire. It is the work of the Indians that brought the colony of Natal to its present prosperous condition. In the Transvaal also the Indians are doing similar work at present. But these same colonists were grudging the Indians the right of freely travelling and settling in the colonies. This was the menace he referred to. When he was asked what remedy he would make, he replied that if the colonists refused this right to the Indians, he would disqualify them to enter the Indian Service and disallow them to carry on trade with or settle in India. What he demanded was equity. He would do unto others as he was done by. When the colonists were free to plunder India it was worse than wickedness to ask the Indians not to settle in the colonies. He would next put an end to the unlawful custom of compulsory labour. He would raise the pay of the lower classes of public servants so as to give them means of subsistence without having to oppress their neighbours. Officers on circuit would have to obtain supplies at their own expense. One great mistake of the present Government was that it did not undo Lord Curzon's administrative policy. Lord Curzon sought to increase the differences between class and class. His (Lajpat's) sole aim would be to educate the people in the art of self-government and to form one great nation of the Indians. He was then asked whether he would not be using his power as Viceroy to destroy the British power in India altogether. He said he could not say so. History would see how far his object was realised and decide the merits of the British rule in India. His object consisted in educating the Indians so that they might be able to take upon themselves the whole burden of the administration.

Sri Krishna Sukthi, *Udipi*, Nov. and Dec. 1908.

45. The *Sri Krishna Sukthi*, for November and December (received only this week) hails with delight the Royal message issued on the Proclamation Day and rejoices over the noble sentiments and good wishes expressive of His Majesty's heartfelt love towards his Indian subjects; but referring to the famines recurring year after year, says, that the Indians are not prepared to accept that this state of things can always be attributed to the will of God. Although the efforts of Government in respect of relief measures are quite praiseworthy, still these relief measures only serve to remove acute and immediate distress, but some means of effectually warding off these famines ought to be devised. The words of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858—" in your prosperity lies our strength "—are regarded by the Indians as sacred as if taken from the scriptures, and this timely renewal of those pledges now, not only emphasises His Majesty's love towards the Indians but prevents the local officials from putting any but a liberal construction on them. The fullest regard has been shown to the liberties of the native rulers in the internal administration of their States. If there is any slight discontent or petty differences, it is the fault of the persons managing the affairs of the States. The loyalty of these native rulers is well known.

The Royal message on the Proclamation Day.

The heinous crimes of some ill-educated youths have been unanimously condemned. But instead of cruelly punishing these ignorant youths, it would be better to remove the very root of the trouble and give sound education to the Indian youths.

The clemency shown to prisoners in the shape of reduction of the sentence in the case of some, and release in the case of others, will be gratefully remembered. But a general amnesty to all political offenders who are suffering long terms of imprisonment would undoubtedly have fulfilled His Majesty's wishes and these offenders would have altered their careers.

The Indians are anxiously expecting the promised reforms, such as increased popular representation, satisfying the desire for independence in the leaders of the public in matters of administration and establishing more cordial relations between the Government officials and popular leaders. To rule the Indian is no difficult task. Sympathetic rule is the secret of administration. Confidence in the people ought to be the basis of the new reforms. The paper concludes with the remark that His Majesty's message to the Indian subjects, expressive of his heartfelt love towards them, has been hailed with delight by all classes of subjects.

Errata.

On page 15 of report No. 2 of 1908, *omit* "Nov." shown against 74. Sri Krishna Sukthi.

On page 51 of the report, in line 6, *for* "movement" *read* "moment."

[Issued, 2nd February 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 6 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th February 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1909.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st February, writes:—"The surprise that the Calcutta newspapers express at the heavy sentence passed on the accused in the Midnapore conspiracy case will be felt all over the country, for such a sentence on the Midnapore sensation case was never expected. The case from the very beginning, it will be remembered, began with the condemnation of the whole people upon those who started it. The startling confession of a drunkard who was the approver for this sensational case knocked clear the bottom off the case, and it had subsequently to be withdrawn against several of the accused. Even against the three, against whom judgment has been delivered, the case was, according to popular version of it, not at all very strong. Occasionally we had, in the course of its progress, thrilling revelations of police high-handedness, and, taking the strong belief which Bengal, as a whole held, that the charges were absolutely unfounded, it was generally expected that the accused would be either acquitted or dealt with very leniently. The verdict of the assessors was, again, another illustration that the evidence which the Police gave was not, in their opinion, enough to convict them. In this the assessors thought what Bengal, and with Bengal what the whole of India, believed, and it is, therefore, with particular surprise that the heavy sentence of seven years' transportation will be received. The *Patrika*, we find, hopes that Sir Edward Baker will interfere in the matter. It is a case for Sir Edward Baker to interfere, for it is an opportunity for him to prove that his sympathies are with the people. The judgment in the case is not yet before the public; it is not known, therefore, how far reliance has been placed on police evidence, but, writing on the Midnapore case, one cannot help observing that the public began with suspecting the activity of the police in this sensational affair, and step by step the proceedings of the case, instead of alleging suspicion, serve to aggravate it. It is not easy to forget the revelations which witnesses in this case had to make."

The Midnapore bomb case.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 2nd February, remarks:—" . . . . . We must confess that in reading the proceedings of the trial in the Calcutta papers we were not much impressed with the strength of the prosecution evidence in the case, and yet the sentences do not seem to us to err on the side of leniency."

The Midnapore bomb case.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 1st February, writes:—"During the official year 1906-07, various concessions, it would be remembered, were granted to Muhammadans with the object of promoting the spread of education among the community. We had hoped that, as a result of these concessions, there would be a satisfactory spread of education in the official year 1907-08. Unfortunately this has not been so . . . . . It is obvious that the community as a whole should awaken to a sense of its own responsibility in the matter of the education of its children. Until this takes place there can be no progress worth the name . . . . . Evidences of such awakening are to be found notably in the sphere of politics, but we regret to have to state they are as yet entirely absent in the sphere of education . . . . . ."

Muhammadan education in the Madras Presidency.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

3. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 28th January, writes:—"The news that the Board of Revenue has directed a reduction to be effected in the numbers of arrack and toddy shops in this town and district will be hailed with satisfaction not, of course, by habitual consumers of the beverages in question, but by the law-abiding and inoffensive sections of the population, who have to put up with various vexations as a consequence of liquor dens being located in their neighbourhood. Excise reform, however, would be very incomplete if it involved no more than a decrease in the number of shops. Several other improvements are much to be desired, and they admit of being introduced without legislative changes and merely by the exercise of a certain amount of discretion on the part of the Abkári authorities. As to local option, even if the principle is not to be established, much benefit would accrue to the general public if the Abkári and the Revenue authorities would be more select when determining the sites on which arrack and toddy shops should be located. . . . . ."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

Reduction in the number of toddy shops in Calicut town.

(*k*) *General.*

4. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 28th January, writes:—" . . . . We observe that, in certain quarters, keen disappointment has been expressed at the form and character of the replies given on behalf of the Government. It seems to have been expected that, as an outcome of Lord Morley's proposed Council Reforms, answers to interpellations should not only have been full, but should also have covered wider ground than the questions themselves justified. We are not prepared to say that the answers furnished were in every instance as satisfactory as they could have been made, but a dispassionate perusal of the questions and answers leaves the impression that an honest endeavour was, as usual, made by the officers of the Government to give non-official members as much enlightenment as was desirable and proper. Having regard to the nature of a considerable proportion of interpellations in the Legislative Council, it is difficult to see how the Government can be otherwise than laconic in its replies.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1909.

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

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5. *The Madras Standard*, of the 31st January, writes:—" . . . . . We can understand homogeneity of conditions forming the ground-work of an electoral unit. But caste or creed as such is an unsound foundation upon which to base an electoral system. Just imagine the entire Muhammadan community of Southern India forming themselves into an electoral college for returning two or more members to the local Legislative Council and such a college electing a candidate from Madras or Ganjám or Tinnevelly, who is called upon, at the same time, to represent the interests of the Muhammadans of Madras and of the Moplahs of Malabar. Can it for a moment be doubted that a native of Malabar, whoever he may be, is better qualified to represent the interests of the Moplahs than a native of the East Coast? Does it again seem reasonable to expect a Moplah to speak with knowledge for the Muhammadans in Tinnevelly or North Arcot? If, however, instead of a religious or racial basis the electorates are created on solid and compact territorial foundations implying homogeneity of economic and political conditions, would it not be conducive to the more true and effective representation of the wishes and needs of the communities concerned? But, as we said, the question is one of method, and the Muhammadans and the Hindus may agree to make their own arrangements with the help and co-operation of the Government. For the present their duty is to sink their minor differences, and to accept the proposals embodied in Lord Morley's despatch."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

Referring to Sir E. Baker's remarks at the Legislative Council meeting on the attitude to be adopted by officials towards the reforms, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd February, writes:—"The Civil Service is not a mere class, it is a caste, in this country. To break through the barriers of this caste is no light task. To call upon this privileged order to abandon its time-honoured methods of 'autocracy', the expression is Sir Edward Baker's own, in favour of the meek measures of persuasion and conciliation, the resource of the weak and the helpless as they may be styled, is indeed a daring feat which would be laughed at if it had not been made by one of His Honours' position in the front ranks of that service. He is confident that the demand will not be made in vain. Let us fervently hope that it will not be so. After the wrecking of the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon, to mention only one among several others, we are somewhat amused to hear from Sir Edward that for more than 100 years the service has never failed to adapt itself to the environment of the time. But whatever that might be, the present will be a most trying opportunity for the service to display a proper spirit in their attitude towards the people and their political progress. If they miss this, it may almost be taken that constitutional agitation in the coming years will be directed to the mending, if not the ending, of this heaven-born service with a rancour on the part of the advanced classes in this country which will be felt a serious menace to the efficiency of the administration."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

The Indian Civil Rights Committee.

6. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 3rd February, writes:—"That a committee for the purpose of securing for the people of India elementary civil rights should have been started, does not reflect much credit on those who are responsible for the good Government of India, and the reflection is sad that it has to be started when the Liberals are in power. Viscount Morley has never tired of telling that he is as much jealous of protecting the personal liberty of the individual as anybody else, but twenty-five liberals decline to take him at his word. . . . ."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1909.

The committee appointed to enquire into the chemical industries of the Madras Presidency.

7. The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th February, considers that the appointment of the committee to enquire into the chemical industries of the Presidency is "a step in the right direction", but remarks that "it would, perhaps, have been better to include some Indian gentlemen whose knowledge of the industrial resources of the Presidency could have been utilised to make the work of the committee thorough and comprehensive.".

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1909.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

8. Referring to the deputation of the Uriya community that waited on His Excellency the Governor at Chatrapur, the *Hindu*, of the 4th February, remarks:—"On the whole, the deputation's requests were well received, and the community has reason to congratulate itself on the special attention they have been able to secure from His Excellency in the course of his tour."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1909.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

Referring to the several addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor at Berhampur, the *Hindu*, of the 5th February, writes:—"On one matter, all the addresses laid special stress. The address of the Municipal Council of Berhampur prayed for the extension of the election of Councillors to three-fourths of the total strength of the Council, viz., 18 Councillors. The Chicacole Municipal address asked for the extension of the elective franchise by sanctioning the election of two more members. And again the Parlakimedi Council urged the extension of the right of election from one-third to half the total number of Councillors. The District Board address also prayed for the extension of the elective system to District Boards. In reply, His Excellency assured the several bodies that he sympathised very much with the desire shown by them to see the elective

system extended. His Excellency further added that the rules for the election of Municipal Councillors was under consideration, and as soon as they had been revised, decided upon and brought into force, he would ask the various Municipalities through the Collector to repeat the representations made yesterday. He assured them, in conclusion, of a sympathetic hearing. It will be remembered that in the order issued in June last, the Government of Madras declined to consider the question of increasing the number of elected members of any Municipal Council. And again, in their order issued in October last, they further declined to increase the proportion of members now elected to the District Boards. Having expressed themselves so emphatically, only recently, it remains to be seen what sort of sympathy His Excellency will find it possible to show to the representations above referred to. Unless the Government of Madras mean to change their policy, there can be no hope for representations of the kind made at Berhampur yesterday. If the Government of Madras cannot of themselves change, let us hope that at least the Decentralisation Commission will enable them to do so."

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th February, writes:—" . . . . . By temperament and tradition the members of the Civil Service are averse from participation of power with those over whom they exercise authority; and their first experience, even their first thought, of a non-official opposition carrying things in their own way, is calculated to cause a very unpleasant shock. Even the present Councils, when they were reconstituted under the Act of 1892, presented a spectacle of official impatience which the officials of the time did not even attempt to suppress. In the answers to interpellations given in the Madras Council in those days would be found a genuine reflection of the orthodox official mind and attitude. Men like Mr. Garstin and Mr. Bliss felt themselves so out of their accustomed sphere that they could scarcely conceal their contemptuous obstinacy and intolerance when non-official members suddenly assumed an independent and questioning attitude. High officials are now better accustomed to receive and parry blows; and in the future Councils they will learn to be combatants of skill and prowess. The Civil Servants of the future will become accomplished speakers and debators as several of them are now able writers. To them the new Councils will be a school of training and preparation for a future political life in England when they retire and seek Parliamentary distinction. But their first experience will be somewhat of a trial to them; and a certain amount of previous self-discipline will be necessary to those who have not had it hitherto. . . . . "

The Indian Civil Service and the Indian reforms.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT
Madras,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

III.—LEGISLATION.

10. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 4th February, writes:—" After thirty years of leisurely consideration on the part of the Government of India, we have yet to be provided with an efficient and workable law for the protection and preservation of the wild birds and game of this country. So far as our useful and beautiful feathered friends are concerned, we have only the Wild Birds Protection Act of 1887, but this brief enactment, consisting of four sections and applicable only to cantonment and municipal areas, has remained practically a dead letter, and in the areas to which it applies, as well as in rural, jungle and all other areas, wanton and reckless destruction of wild birds is known to be going on uninterruptedly all the year round. The Government of India now has on hand an improved Bill, empowering Local Governments to prescribe a close time during which it will be unlawful to capture, to kill, or to deal in any specified kind of game, or the plumage of any specified bird. It is doubtful if even this amended measure will insure the important object aimed at, but if it is worked vigorously, we may at least expect that it will minimise the grave evil which is now being done.

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The Game and Wild Birds Protection Bill.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS,
Calicut,
Feb. 4th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1909.

The working of the Mysore Press Act.

11. Referring to the order of the Mysore Government on an application from the proprietor of a Canarese journal, the *Subhashini*, under the Mysore Press Act, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th February, writes;—"..... A Government, which would ransack the old files of an extinct Canarese journal, edited by a school boy, and give the prominence of a 'Government order,' to an extract published in its columns and warn the anxious applicant against 'publishing any such seditious matter,' can rightly claim, indeed, to be in possession of a formidable weapon in the Mysore Press Regulation. Occasionally, a rattle of the 'weapon', when anything is published which does seem to be 'seditious', will serve for ever to keep the Act in evidence before the Mysore public. But, whether such a use of the weapon is calculated to impress upon the people a sense of fear or the ludicrous is a question for the Mysore legislators to decide. Those who have any idea of the dignity of Government will, most probably, agree that it is inadvisable, if not highly improper, that any administration should, either in the making of a law or in the using of it, conduct itself without dignity, or show signs of unbecoming irritation at public criticism. The Mysore Government have done both, so far as the press law is concerned; and if, to-morrow, the assertion should be made that the present Government order on *Subashini* application was published merely to show how the Press Act is being worked and for nothing else, there will be many to believe it, and join in the chorous of laughter at the expense of the State once called 'model' and till recently laid just claim to be called an advanced State."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

The Prevention of Corruption Act.

12. Referring to the account of the working of the Prevention of Corruption Act, which appeared in the *Times*, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd February, remarks that there are cases where a law of the kind would have the most beneficial effect in India.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

13. The *Mysore Star*, of the 1st February, observes :—More than twenty-five years have elapsed since the system of local self-government was introduced into India, and even to-day there are no signs of the reins of municipal rule passing from the hands of Government to the people. The Municipal Corporations and Local Boards have not yet been given scope for the exercise of independent judgment. Although the members of a corporation are all elected by the people themselves, a nominee of Government has always been made to preside over their deliberations, as the administrative head. None of the independent popular representatives have as yet been allowed to act as Presidents. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his reply to the address of the Karachi Corporation observed that Government had no wish to thrust on municipalities a nominee of Government where an able substitute could be found from the people themselves to act as President. It would be well if the Native States also were to follow this policy. If instead of appointing a President on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem, one of the Commissioners themselves were to be elected as Honorary President, some five to six thousand rupees could be saved every year, and the money thus saved could be spent for more useful purposes. It is urged, therefore, that the Mysore Government which has always shown anxiety to introduce useful reforms into the State, such as the revival of the village panchayat system, the establishment of the Legislative Council, etc., will take this into consideration, and make an experiment at least in the principal cities of the State, by allowing Presidents to be elected by the Corporations themselves.

Municipal administration in India.

The Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Feb. 1st, 1909.

14. The *Bharata Bandhu*, of the 23rd January, referring to the women and childrens' hospital, Palghat, writes in English as follows :—"We very much regret to learn that the Municipal Council, Palghat, have resolved to abolish the above hospital. We cannot but enter our strong protest against such a hasty step adopted by the Council. We are at a loss to understand why the Council should have thought it necessary to put a period to the existence of such a useful institution. If 'want of funds' is brought forward as an excuse for the abolition of the hospital we can only say that it is at best a flimsy one. We are strongly of opinion that in an important town like Palghat such an institution ought to be maintained at any cost. The Municipal authorities seem to forget that immense public benefit is secured by the existence of this institution or they would not have come forward with such a comfortable plea. It is well known that this municipality is financially in a good condition. It is even advisable to curtail, if necessary, expenses in other directions and to utilise the fund so derived for this most desirable and important purpose. If the Council, however, have any objection to the retention of the present Lady Hospital Assistant, let her services be dispensed with by all means, and another Lady Hospital Assistant, appointed in her stead. The Municipal Council, perhaps, think that such an institution is a luxury entailing an unnecessary item of expenditure, when it is remembered that there is a main Municipal Hospital which is open to men, women and children alike, we assert that it is not a luxury. But, on the other hand, we venture to think that it is a necessity, for it is idle to deny that many will have serious objection to place their women under the treatment of male doctors, however advanced the people here might be. While institutions of this kind are being established in other

A protest against the abolition of the women and children's hospital, Palghat.

Bharata Bandhu, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1909.

towns it is a matter of deep regret that the Municipal Council should hasten to abolish the local women and childrens' hospital. We hope that this question will engage the serious attention of the Municipal Council.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1909.

The proposed closing of the slaughter-house at Mirsahibpet.

15. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st January, complains that the proposals of the "city fathers" tend to increase the hardships of the people of Madras. It is no use spending lakhs of rupees on useless schemes such as the drainage scheme, etc., when the people are being reduced to the verge of starvation owing to famine and the dearness of food stuffs.

The paper, with reference to the proposed closing of Mirsahibpet slaughter-house and its removal to Perambur, says that it will cause great inconvenience to the inhabitants more especially to the Muhammadan inhabitants of Triplicane as great delay will occur in opening the butchers' shops each morning. Moreover, stale meat injurious to the health of the natives, who are not accustomed to it will be sold and the health of the night attendants, who get no rest during the nights, will be affected. It suggests the advisability of having rather two slaughter-houses at Mirsahibpet for the supply of meat to Madras.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

Government and industrial education.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, writes:—Mr. Lee Smith, who is now touring in Bombay, stated, in the course of one of his lectures, that, if the Government of India levied a duty on the exportation of fibres of hemp, it will not only increase the revenue of the Government, but will also enable the Indians to acquire a larger income by the sale thereof, because India is the only country in which hemp was grown and all other countries had to pay any price which the Indians demanded for it. But we have got our own doubts whether the Government will accede to this proposal, seeing that England has all along had free trade as her policy. Mr. Wadia who presided at this lecture also observed that it was regrettable that neither the Government nor the richer Indians came forward as eagerly to help the establishment and maintenance of industrial schools as in the case of schools imparting other kinds of education. But, he said, there was one way in which the Government could materially help this kind of education and that was by setting apart at least twenty lakhs of rupees out of the thirty-five lakhs of rupees, which is now the income derived from duties imposed on the cotton fabrics manufactured by Indian mills, for educating the people in the industries. In his view, the whole of this income being derived from Indian traders, it will be just and proper that it should be spent to help the growth of trade in India. But even here, we have serious doubts whether the Government will take Mr. Wadia's suggestion. It will naturally raise the question why the traders in India should seek the help of the Government to help the growth of their trade, while in England and other countries the traders spend their own money to benefit their interests. This question may, however, be answered in one way. The traders in England and other countries acquire large profits by trading with foreign countries, but such is not the case with the Indian traders. So, if the Government will at present help the latter, they will in time acquire as large profits as their English brethren and may then be in a position to spend their own money to better their interests.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

The status of village karnams.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, observes:—The village karnams form almost the foundation of the British administration in India and it is on the reports of these karnams that the higher officers of the Government are able to understand and report on the condition of the country, and yet it is pitiable indeed that their status has not attracted the attention of the Government. Much need not be said of the severe punishments inflicted on them by the Revenue officials for the slightest mistake in their work. As for their

pay, it was fixed long ago when life in villages was quite an easy thing and still remains the same, though the condition of things has entirely changed, and ordinary people now find it difficult even to make both ends meet. The work of these karnams has also increased almost in direct proportion to the difficulty in their livelihood. In spite of all these, the Government does not seem to take pity on their condition. For example, the famine batta which has now been granted to almost all the lower officials of the Government does not extend to them, and it is said that this is because they do not come under the class of Government servants. We are afraid that the fact that the Government has not been properly rewarding the services of these low-paid karnams, may in the end bring about delay in the work turned out by them.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 1st February, also publishes the above article.

Indians in the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, writes:—Many of the Anglo-Indian papers objected to the introduction of an Indian member into the Executive Council of the Viceroy and even the *London Times* declared that the time had not yet come for granting the Indians such a right. It is a pity that these papers never considered it necessary that the British should fulfill their promises, in the absence of which, public discontent and harm would be the result. But, it is satisfactory to note that responsible statesmen have not paid any heed to the advice of these papers. When statesmen like Lord Morley, actuated by the noblest traditions of the dignity and sense of justice of the British race, have come forward to fulfill the promises of their predecessors, it would have been better, if these Anglo-Indian papers had kept silent, even though they did not favour the proposals inaugurated. But, Lord Morley has clearly made both the party which argued that the Indians were not fit to occupy the higher positions and that which tried to create a difference of opinion between the Hindus and the Muhammadans that their arguments cannot hold water.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1909.

Boycott.

19. The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th January, writes as follows:—It is not possible to encourage the home industries, unless the people boycott foreign goods. Our people have no power, indeed, to make the articles of other countries sell at a higher price than our own, nor even at the price of our own goods. When the industries of England were at a low ebb and when our articles were being imported into that country, the people of England, to encourage their own trades, took vows not only not to buy Indian goods, but also passed Acts to impose a heavy tax on our goods so as to prohibit their importation into their country. We have not yet been able to pass our own laws. No doubt we are now on the fair way to do so by the favour of Lords Minto and Morley. If, by the grace of God, the reforms are passed in the Parliament, the Indians will be in a position to make laws imposing or removing taxes as they find it necessary, in the Legislative Council. Until these reforms are passed, we must unite together and do our best to boycott foreign goods. Unless this be done, there will be no sale of our goods and consequently there will be no chance of our workmen getting full meals. Keeping it in view, the Indian National Congress carried *nem con* the boycott resolutions in the Congresses held in Benares and Calcutta in 1905 and 1906, respectively. While such was the case, we cannot understand why the Congress held in Madras in December last representing as it did only a portion of India, but misstated by the conductors of the Congress as including the whole of India, left the boycott resolution out of its consideration.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

Boycott movement.

20. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 29th January, says:—We are not enjoying the benefits of our harvests. Our trades are destroyed. All our wealth flows into other countries. The country is distressed owing to dire poverty. Millions of people have no food to eat and no clothes to wear. Our artizans cannot compete with foreigners. Our leaders seeing that some pretentious loyalists and the Anglo-Indian journalists connect these imprudent young men who killed some officials by bombs with the boycott movement, declare that as boycott denotes hatred, we should dispense with it and take a vow to use only *Swadeshi*

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

goods. We too hate the use of bombs as much as those loyalists do. Our opinion is that the people should be loyal. But we cannot agree with those loyalists in saying that boycott denotes hatred. What does the expression, "We should use only *Swadeshi* goods" mean? It means that we should boycott foreign goods. Where is any difference? It is only in the wording. When the industries of any country are in an infant condition and the country is flooded with foreign goods, protection for the goods of the country is necessary. To protect them is the duty of the Government. Our Government ought to impose a duty on the goods imported into our country. Our Government have not only not levied any duty on such goods, but they have retained the duty on clothes manufactured in the factories of India. Once, in order to protect its infant industries, England levied taxes on the goods imported from foreign countries. As we Indians have no voice in the administration of our own country, we have no power to levy duties on the goods imported into our country. Therefore, we have been unable to protect our trades. Consequently our men have begun the boycott movement. This boycott movement is supported by the *Mussalman*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Review of Reviews* and even by Jesus Christ. It was supported by the delegates from different parts of India in both the Calcutta and Benares Congresses. If the limited number of 600 representatives in the Madras Congress did not take up the question of boycott, will it be unlawful or will it be a means of inciting hatred?

BHAVANI, *Nellore*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

Swadeshi trades.

21. The *Bhavani*, of the 29th January, referring to the opinion of some people that India, like Egypt, should live only by agriculture, says that India cannot do so because of the difference in the natural conditions of the two countries. As the Indians are poor, they cannot improve the soil by manuring it. So, they are compelled to seek their livelihood by other means. But they have no other means, because the East India Company is partly responsible for the extinction of the trade of India which was once very famous in the manufacture of very fine cloths. Other manufactures also were affected by the British trader; for he imported the articles of other countries to the exclusion of those of India. Thanks to the *regime* of Lord Curzon. The partition of Bengal brought into play certain good qualities of the people. It brought to the surface the *Swadeshi* spirit that had been lying latent for about twenty years in Bombay. The partition of Bengal gave also perpetual lease of life to the *Swadeshi* movement.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 29th, 1909.

Village associations (panchayats).

22. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 29th January, says that the resuscitation of the old village panchayats is the chief thing required to increase the happiness of the people. Leaving the Government of the country to the administrative authorities, the old village panchayats used to look after the general administration of the village. If the reforms of Lord Morley about the village panchayats are passed, not only will the Indians be enabled to form a united nation, but the British administration also will be agreeable to all and the chief grounds of quarrel now often happening between the rulers and the ruled will disappear too. Before the advent of the British into India, the people themselves used to settle their own disputes under the panchayat system. Then the litigants had not to waste their money and the panchayats settled the disputes to the satisfaction of the contending parties and made the people happy in all respects. Such an excellent panchayat system is now abolished and the law courts cause enormous loss of money to the people. Therefore, if the old village panchayat system is resuscitated, several evils will disappear. The people themselves should attend to their domestic affairs, such as guarding their villages, settling their disputes among themselves, spending taxes collected, ministering to their own health and conserving the sanitation of the villages.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Feb. 1st, 1909.

The British administration in India.

23. In the course of reviewing a book called *Bharatha-tharanga* (published by Messrs. Navaratna & Sons of Bangalore) purporting to be the translation of Mr. Bryan's contributions to the *Sun*, criticising the British administration in India, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st February,

observes:—Mr. Bryan has pointed out that it would be a mistake to hold the officials responsible for the political situation in India, without closely scrutinising the administrative policy itself. There can be no doubt that these officials generally belong to a high order of intellectuals. But, as it cannot be contended that the English officials are able to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people as easily as the Indians themselves, the Indians ought to be given a larger share in the administration. The paper here observes that these remarks were made before the reform proposals were announced. Again, Mr. Bryan contends that the two main objections raised against the grant of self-government to the Indians, namely, want of (administrative) capacity and want of political unity, are to be obviated by the conferring of the higher administrative posts on the Indians so as to fit them for such administrative work, and to arrest the drain of wealth to foreign countries in the shape of pensions and also to prevent the ripe experience of these officials from being lost to India. The poverty of India presents a most heartrending spectacle. Hundreds of thousands are always on the verge of death due to starvation. The very sight of these men creates in one the desire to advocate their cause. Government ought to encourage their agriculture as well as other industries. If Indian agriculture were to be improved and industries promoted, England's trade with India would also increase. For, the Indian boys and girls, who are now mere walking spectres, would find themselves a little better off and create greater demand for British manufactures. The spread of education can only have the effect of promoting loyalty among the people. If greater attention were paid to the spread of education among the people and greater regard to Indian aspirations, it would require no army to preserve their loyalty or to keep the peace."

The paper finally remarks that Government knows its duty well enough, and the people ought not to forget theirs in removing this poverty and ignorance.

24. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th January (received this week) while according a lukewarm approval to the reforms announced by the Government of India, remarks that it may be hoped that these reforms, if carried out, will make the Government appear less foreign, but it lies with the foreign officials to make them really effective by renouncing their inherent cruelty and treating the people with sympathy.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

III.—LEGISLATION.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, writes:—Regulation III of 1818 was passed about ninety years back, when the British rule had not been firmly established in India and when the country was seething with unrest. But there is a vast difference between that period, when the very hold of the British over India was shaken by the Ghurkhas, the Pindaris and other tribes, and the present time. The British rule has been gradually strengthened within the last ninety years and education and loyalty have tempered the conduct of men in the country. There is no one now who thinks that it is possible to drive away the British from India and, as Dr. Ghose observed in the recent Congress, to doubt the loyalty of the Indians is tantamount to doubling whether they have brains. Therefore, all cultured men will admit that such a barbarous law as the Regulation of 1818 is quite unsuitable to, and unnecessary in, the present time. Though certain provisions of this Regulation were modified during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, it was not entirely repealed. No doubt, every one thought that this Regulation would never be used now. The first victim to it was Lala Lajpat Rai who was deported in 1907, and it has been exercised for the second time in the case of the nine Bengalees who were also recently deported. The revival of an obsolete and barbarous Regulation like this and the passing of new laws such as the Criminal Law Amendment Act recently enacted have roused the feelings of the friends of India in England who, we understand, have now formed a committee called the "Indian Civil Rights Committee" with the sole object of getting old and barbarous laws like this repealed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1909.

Regulations III of 1818 and II of 1819.

Even in the Madras Presidency there is still a law unrepealed, *i.e.*, Regulation II of 1819. Though Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar asked for certain information with regard to this Act in the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, the answers given by the Government were quite unsatisfactory. Public opinion is that it is very desirable that these three laws which are quite contrary to the British sense of justice are entirely repealed.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

The last Indian Congress.

26. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th January (received this week), says that the last Congress cannot be regarded as representing the views of the people inasmuch as it excluded a large portion of the people whose views differed from those of the so-called Moderates who, for the sake of their own glorification, truckled to the authorities and that it was more or less a Government Congress.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Jan. 31st, 1909.

Deportations under the Regulation of 1818.

27. The *Sadhvi*, of the 31st January, gives a literal translation of the speech of Bhupendra Nath Bhose at the last Congress, regarding the recent deportation of some of the Bengali leaders, and says that the speaker, and the audience were visibly affected at the time?

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1909.

Seditious plays.

28. The *Veerakesari*, of the 15th January (received this week), remarks that it is highly regrettable that the Government of India has come to regard the people with extreme suspicion in every respect. Not only have many stringent laws been passed, but even musical parties and common songs and recently some plays have been declared seditious. Probably Government will soon discover sedition even in food stuffs and restrict their use also. While there is absolutely no ill-will or hatred against His Majesty the Emperor, and, on the other hand, the people are ever praying for his well-being, it is difficult to understand how there can be sedition in this country. No doubt, the officials, who actually carry out the administration and who like all other human beings are liable to err, sometimes commit blunders and these are often strongly criticised by the people. But certainly, these criticisms against the officials cannot be regarded as sedition! A sympathetic Government anxious to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people creates not only loyalty, but even affection towards Government. Repression cannot possibly produce this result. The Mogul Emperors were showing great distrust towards their subjects and history shows with what result. A system of popular representative Government as in England will alone establish cordial relations between the Government and the people and stamp out sedition from the land.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Jan 31st, 1909.

The present-day officials.

29. Commenting on an article in the *Indiana* that the Anglo-Indian of to-day is never so sympathetic towards the Indians as he was thirty years ago, and consequently does not enjoy the confidence that he did before, the *Sadhvi*, of the 31st January (but received only this week), observes that this want of condescension in the present-day Europeans is alone the cause of the chasm between the rulers and the ruled. The paper, therefore, suggests that the Secretary of State, before sending fresh Europeans to serve the Government of India, ought to bring home to them that they must look upon the Indians as British subjects like themselves and treat them with respect and cordiality, and the Viceroy should be asked to watch their behaviour and where any one shows any high-handedness, he must be warned or degraded and when such conduct is repeated he must even be dismissed and sent home.

Erratum.

On page 68 of the report, in line 5 of the article numbered 17, *for* "outshooting" *read* "out shooting."

[Issued, 9th February 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 7 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th February 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1909.

Indians in the Transvaal.

1. Referring to the persecution of Indians in the Transvaal, the *Madras Standard*, of the 9th February, writes:—" . . . . . At the complimentary banquet to Lord Northcote, late Governor-General of Australia, Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, touched upon the great problem of Imperial unity. He said that to his mind it was an incomparably difficult problem to decide what the relations were to be respectively between the Mother Country and the Dominions of India and the rest of the Colonies. But he admitted in reference to India the paramount necessity of respecting an ancient civilisation, older creeds and customs. What has he done towards this end? The Transvaal is under his administrative control, and yet this Colony is daily dragging through the mire the ancient civilization, the older creeds and customs of India. Will not Lord Crewe, the Colonial Secretary, and the Government, of which he is a member, intervene and see that the Transvaal does justice to the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor?"

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Moplah education.

2. Referring to the report of the Inspector of Schools on education on the West Coast, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th February, writes:—

" * * * * * *

" The question may be asked why the educational conditions of North and South Malabar are divergent considering that the authorities are following a policy common to both. The question is very interesting. There are several reasons, the chief among them being the fact that the Moplahs of North Malabar are intellectually superior to the Moplahs of the South. For this, again, there is a valid reason. The Moplah of the South is mostly descended from the depressed classes of extremely low intellectual attainments, whereas those of North Malabar are descended from high caste Nairs and Nambudiries, converted to Muhammadanism by Tippu and his followers. Thus the intellect and instincts of the North Malabar Moplah are radically different from those of his southern compeer. And hence, the former is in a position to differentiate between what is good for his material and moral advancement and what is not, and adapt himself more readily to changed circumstances. The Government should, therefore, frame for the south and north different policies and for the south a policy that will at first eradicate religiomania, ingrained in its Moplahs and then visualise to them the benefits placed within their reach. The framing of such a policy will be difficult, we admit, but the Government would not be justified in leaving the Moplah education problem where it now stands. We hope the criticisms we have ventured to offer here will receive the earnest attention of the Educational authorities who are no doubt carrying on their work with zeal and enthusiasm."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1909.

Auction sale of toddy shops.

3. Referring to the proposal of the Bombay Government to partially abolish the auction system of renting toddy shops, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 9th February, writes:—" . . . . Undesirable competition at auction sales is

followed by dishonest trade methods, and shop-keepers, we dare say, have no help but to indulge in illicit practices, as otherwise they would have to run their leases at a dead loss to themselves. The illicit practices again are varied in character. The arrack shop-keeper, especially in rural localities, often finds it necessary to draw his supplies from illicit sources, for this means that he need not take the item of duty into account when calculating his profits. As for toddy shop-keepers, many of them, as is known to the Abkári Department, have a regular illicit business, which is perhaps far more remunerative than their licensed trade. We have already said that the auction system, as at present worked, has a demoralising influence on Abkári subordinates. It is an open secret that numbers of these subordinates make a good thing of the hush money which is readily paid to them by dishonest and unscrupulous shop-keepers, and this hush money institution—for a widespread institution there is reason to believe it is—leads to large leakage of Government revenue. Thus, in several ways, the very benevolent intention of the Government to secure the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption is sadly defeated through the operation of a combination of circumstances. The Abkári authorities doubtless have their own views as regards the auction system, but it would be idle to deny that intelligent public opinion condemns the system outright, and that this condemnation is not unjust may be inferred, we think, from the admirably bold attitude that the Bombay Government has now adopted, and it would certainly redound to the credit of the Madras Government were it, in this respect, to borrow a leaf from the Bombay book."

(*k*) *General.*

4. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 6th February, remarks that by the operation of the new Crimes Act a salutary check has been applied to the anarchical and seditious movements in most portions of the two Bengals, but that it will be necessary for Government to persevere in vigilant and vigorous action, as any premature relaxation might prove disastrous and render necessary even more severe measures.

The working of the Crimes Act.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 10th February, writes:—

"A BARBAROUS SYSTEM.

"Under the heading, Semi-Slavery in a British Province and its defence by a British Satrap, a writer in the current number of that most interesting and excellent magazine, the *Modern Review*, calls attention to what is known as the *Utar* system, or the system of enforced labour and supplies that has been a serious and long-standing grievance in the Kumaun Division of the United Provinces, comprising the districts of Almora, Gurhwal and Nainital. The grievance arises out of the practice of impressing proprietors and tenants of all land, except in towns, for the service of the official and non-official travellers, who are almost all Europeans, with the exception of a few Indian District officials. These proprietors and tenants, it would appear, are not only required to serve as coolies and menial servants, but to supply fodder for horses and food for men and to erect temporary sheds for the clerks and servants of officers on tour. Brahmans and other well-to-do men usually send substitutes, but are liable to serve in person, if they cannot arrange for vicarious service. It is true, wages and prices are paid in return, but these are less than a half, or a third of those for which voluntary labour and supplies would be available. This system of impressment has been the subject of bitter complaint, and His Honour Sir John Hewett has had his attention recently turned to it. There were interpellations on the matter in the local Legislative Council, and His Honour instead of ordering the abolition of a system which is represented as causing an extraordinary hardship, is believed to have in fact in a way defended it. The system is described in a recent speech of His Honour as

The *Utar* system or the system of enforced labour and supplies.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1909.

that by which the villagers in Kumaun are required on payment to assist in carrying baggage for travellers in the hills. The result of his own personal enquiries regarding it is that 'the requirement, as indeed is only natural, undoubtedly unpopular at harvest time, but that it is not so at other times, and indeed the money which comes into the villagers' pockets in this way is very much appreciated.' Regarding the allegation that Brahmins and Rajputs have to carry loads, His Honour disposes of the same as an 'imaginary one', and adds that many villagers of both these castes assured him that they were glad to make money in that way. He concluded by observing that in the existing conditions of transport in the hills, the abolition of the system of *Utar* is impracticable and provided that payment is prompt and more men are not required to attend a camp than are likely to be wanted, the system appeared to him to be free from serious objection. With these observations, the writer joins issue. He lays bare the real state of things which goes to show that His Honour's treatment of the subject is far from satisfactory. His Honour has apparently not been well informed in regard to certain matters. We are told that all proprietors of village lands are made to sign an engagement that they will meet such requisitions for coolies and supplies as may be made by Government. Their tenure is virtually conditional on their agreeing to serve foreign travellers as coolies whenever called upon to do so. That the *Utar* system is illegal and unenforceable in law would seem to have been held by the Allahabad High Court. But the executive in Kumaun is all-powerful and have the support of the head of the administration. The districts of the Kumaun Division are said to be the play-ground of Europeans in Upper India abounding in magnificent scenery and the fattest game. The demand made on the landowners is therefore no ordinary one and admittedly in the agricultural season the hardship can well be imagined. That the system operates as an engine of oppression and is an unnecessary evil is shown at some length and very convincingly in the article under notice. The writer concludes with an appeal to the leaders of opinion in Great Britain to awaken to the duty of maintaining the reputation of their country and use their influence to put an end to the system, which is 'an offence against civilisation and humanity and an ugly blot on the name of the British Government and British race.'"

THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1909.

6. The *United India and Native States*, of the 10th February, writes:—

Regulations of 1818, 1819 and 1839.

"* * * * Now that the wave of discontent and unrest is gradually losing its force with a corresponding disappearance of their ugly manifestations of bomb throwing, it is time for our benevolent Rulers to replace Regulations of 1818, 1819 and 1839 by amended codes worthy of such great statesmen as Lords Minto and Lord Morley.

"* * * * *"

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1909.

7. The *Hindu*, of the 12th February, writes:—

"BOYCOTTING" THE GOVERNOR.

"Our special correspondent with His Excellency the Governor on tour telegraphs to us from Cocanada as follows:—'At the several public functions that have been held in this town of Cocanada, the members of European non-official and mercantile community were conspicuous by their absence, and this, I am told, is due to the levying of the punitive tax on the European residents of the station, which was resented by them; and in order to show their resentment, they have chosen to adopt this course. The feeling amongst the Europeans is very strong *re* the tax, and I am informed that none of them is likely to pay his respects to the representative of His Majesty'. The above account is corroborated by what appears in our local Anglo-Indian contemporaries, that most of the Anglo-Indian residents of the town were conspicuous by their absence and thereby showed marked discourtesy to

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

His Excellency the Governor, who fills the exalted position of representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. We have reason to believe that this 'boycott' of the Governor by most of the European non-official residents of the town of Cocanada had been premeditated and preconcerted, and the reason for it is that the law as to the punitive police was put in force against the European residents on the same footing as against the members of the Indian community. Under the circumstances, the action of the European residents who stood intentionally aloof from the public occasions at which the Governor met the inhabitants of the town, savours of deep disrespect and must be considered as an affront to the dignity of the exalted position occupied by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley. We have no doubt that Anglo-Indian journals would be ready to stigmatise conduct similar to this on the part of Indians as disloyal if not seditious. We do not by any means wish that such misbehaviour should in any case be imitated by our countrymen. It is not the part of loyal and dutiful subjects and of men disposed to act in accordance with law and enlightened public opinion, to question the acts of Government and to seek to obtain redress for even erroneous exercise of power, except in a constitutional manner and in approved legal forms. The Anglo-Indian community of Cocanada have behaved in this instance in a manner which will meet with the deep disapprobation of all right-minded persons. It will not be a matter of surprise if His Excellency the Governor should express his displeasure in some form at the wanton disregard of civility and loyalty displayed by a community of whom better things might have been expected. . . . . "

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th February, writes:—"The notes of warning which a correspondent from Cocanada sounded in these columns before the Governor's tour to that town, about the attitude of the Europeans and the public reception and garden party, culminated yesterday in the open disregard of ordinary courtesy by the English residents of Cocanada. Neither at the garden party, nor at the only other public function, the Raja of Pithapuram's orphanage opening, did any European guest make his appearance, and Sir Arthur Lawley must have been struck by the studied disrespect to his person and authority which their attitude meant. The way the garden party and public reception were managed by the Collector of the district has been very ably dealt with by our correspondent; and to those who knew how the caucus began, this incident, however untoward, would never be surprising. It explains, forcibly enough, that a class of Britishers expect to be treated as a privileged class. The order of the Government of Madras on their representation on the punitive police tax never acknowledged their superiority as a class, and the attitude, which as a class, they took up during the visit of their ruler to their town, is the result. His Excellency will thus have an idea how narrow of vision and cantankerous his countrymen in India are after to be and he might re-echo, with Professor Lees-Smith, that better relations ought to prevail between Englishmen and Indians. His Excellency, we hope, has now a personal knowledge of those who by their haughty behaviour were, in the opinion of many, responsible for the riot at Cocanada. The pride which would see in the action of a Government personal disregard of class privileges, and which would openly express itself before the Provincial ruler himself, is not likely to brook opposition at the hands of the 'natives' whom they look upon with contempt. The Indian residents, had they kept aloof, would have had better justification, because they have certainly a more reasonable grievance, but they never did so. On the other hand, they have had sense enough to dissociate the ruler from an individual act of the administration; and, in spite of the Collector of the district, in spite of the discouragement which they encountered at every step, they gave a splendid reception. The Europeans, however, view the head of the administration, not in the same way as the Indians do. They have influential friends in higher official quarters. The Collector is their friend who, at the club, is often a lesser personality than many of themselves; and they could afford to

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1909.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

show studied disrespect to the ruler of the Province. It may also be quite possible that the European section of the Cocanada population disliked to be associated with the townsmen, but when the Governor of the Province was in their midst, this objection may have been overcome for a moment. We would lay the blame on the Collector who ought to have attempted to bring about better relations, for Sir Arthur Lawley is to them, as he is to the forty millions of people in this Presidency, His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency's tour to Cocanada, on the whole, has given rise to dissatisfaction, although it has resulted in a direct knowledge by the ruler of the Province of the relations which subsist between the European and Indian sections of population in several quarters."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Industrial development.

8. The *Madras Standard*, of the 13th February, concludes a leading article headed "Government Initiative in Industrial development" with the following remarks :—"We cannot, therefore, be too thankful to the Madras Government for what they have been doing to develop our industries and to educate us in the way we should go to attain our industrial salvation."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Social reform in India.

9. The *Western Star*, of the 6th February, writes:—" . . . . . Turning to the pages of British Indian History, we notice that there has come over the social condition of India a great and striking change. We have no hesitation in saying that even in the most remote parts of this country, there will not be found to-day such purblind fanatics as those who petitioned the English Parliament against Lord William Bentinck's proclamation doing away with infanticide and the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their dead husbands. This difference between the Hindu mind of about seventy years ago and of to day may with pride be reckoned as one of the greatest triumphs of British rule in India . . . . .

"We cordially endorse Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's opinion and maintain that a sweeping transformation in the Indian social system must precede the rise of a class of impartial native administrators with political capacities equal to the standard of those met with in Europe and America. The aspirations of those who are clamouring for increased political rights will be realized only after social unity and efficiency have gone before and paved the way for them."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1909.

Anglo-Indian manners.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 11th February, writes:—"Professor Lee-Smith has been in this country only for a very short time. But how long does it take one who has eyes to see, to observe an obvious fact? The relations between English and Indian gentlemen in this country are, indeed, so very patent to every one, that it requires neither any length of years nor any stretch of imagination to realise what they are. They are such as he who runs may read. The gulf is wide apart. There are no indications of the two races drawing near. Indeed the signs are the other way. Honest Englishmen regret this as much as honest Indians. They both wish for a change; they are striving for it, despite many untoward elements in the way. Any improvement in social conditions is in the nature of things not easy of accomplishment; and the forces at work in this country are as diversified as they possibly could be. The racial disparities are great and the asperities of social life are in consequence what they are. The attempts at social harmony have not met with any appreciable success, and, as observed by a contemporary, recent events have forced the ruling and the ruled classes in this country to re-examine the situation and consider the attitude of each from the other's point of view. At such a time, the opinions and observations of unbiassed, disinterested and well-meaning men of either class, calculated to remove existing evils and bring about salutary changes, ought to be particularly welcome. Whatever the difficulties in the way of substantial reform, at least certain glaring

defects and deficiencies on either side can be rectified by taking good advice in a good spirit. Certain evils are so common and at the same time so serious that unless they are avoided, it will become impossible to create good feeling and good understanding. We do not mean to say that the fault is all on one side only, and while here and there we find the members of one class seriously blamed, that the other has absolutely nothing to answer for. There is considerable room for a great deal of give and take in the mutual relations of the two races, and the only way to effect any improvements is to take honest criticisms in good spirit. . . . ."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1909.

Murder of the Public Prosecutor of the Alipur Court.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 11th February, writes:—"The news of the assassination of Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, who was assisting Mr. Norton in the bomb case, will be received everywhere with deep horror and disgust. The terrible tragedy shows that the anarchist disease has got deep root in Bengal. The Government in the country are now confronted with one of the gravest problems that could tax the energies and resources of statesmanship. In their efforts to establish order, progress and contentment in the land, they are entitled to the voluntary and patriotic service of all true citizens. It is to be observed that the hand of the anarchist makes no distinction of race or of reasonable cause or excuse for wreaking vengeance. A blind, mad impulse seems to prompt the deadly deed. As has been pointed out, 'crime for crime's sake, for the mere purpose of creating a feeling of fear can only be the product of a diseased brain. Anarchism has not the object of effecting a reform, nor is it to be characterised as a revolutionary movement. It is mere bestiality, which covers itself with high-sounding phrases. The remedy for the disease is in the formation of and the diffusion of a wholesome public opinion and by the Government 'abandoning in all directions force machinery and accustoming the people to believe in the blessed weapons of reasons, persuasion and voluntary service.'"

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1909.

Murder of the Public Prosecutor of the Alipur Court.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 12th February, remarks:—"No words can be too strong in condemning the diabolical crime. These assassinations and attempts at assassinations go to show that some conspirators are still abroad enjoying the fruits of liberty and freedom on the bosom of peaceful society. These agents of hell bring disgrace not only on Bengal and the Bengalees but on the whole of India. Here is a citizen doing his duty murdered in cold blood in a public place by a dastardly assassin who has been in the enjoyment of the protection of the society to which he belongs but upon which he hesitates not to commit an outrage of the blackest character. We sincerely hope that this man, Charoo Chandra Bose, is one of a few surviving desperadoes whom the authorities in Bengal will soon bring to book as enemies and pests of society. We sympathise deeply with the members of the family of the dead man and with the Bengalees in general to whose nature deeds of this kind are so abhorrent."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th February, writes:—

"* * * * *

Murder of the Public Prosecutor of the Alipur Court.

"Society in Bengal has been repeatedly shocked, and before it has had time to recover from one shock it experiences another. The latest will be the one most felt both owing to the prominence of the man, and his unblemished character and reputation. The attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, which evoked the strongest feeling throughout the country, fortunately, did not prove successful; but it did not fail to rouse the deepest sympathy for the intended victim as well as the deepest abhorrence of the brood of assassins. This feeling of abhorrence has been made stronger by the successful attempt on the life of Mr. Biswas who, as was said in Court, was tolerant to the accused and never vigourously pushed his point against them. It is certain that a succession of these dreadful deeds has horrified society beyond description, and the anarchist will hereafter have less chances

of escaping detection of his plans and methods. The necessity has become clear for the organisation of a comprehensive plan to exterminate the new species of criminals so dangerous to society, to the cause of law and order, and to the security of life. The community in Bengal should not be resourceless to exterminate them; and the time is ripe for the most vigorous co-operation between the authorities and the people. The universal abhorrence of anarchism and anarchists which such tragic deeds have resulted in must be greatly helpful to the guardians of order and peace, and to all friends of law and authority. There is absolutely no ground, at the present moment, for any grave discontent; and there can never be any discontent for which the remedy is anarchism. Anarchists are enemies of humanity everywhere and under all circumstances; and India, which through all these centuries has escaped this modern western development, will surely be able to resist its insidious invasion. It may be, as His Excellency the Viceroy said, that the youths who are led to perpetrate murderous deeds are to be pitied. But it will be a danger to society to allow any pitiful feeling to interfere with the process of exterminating them. They may themselves be dupes; but in the face of the danger which has by means of them become so dreadfully real, society will be doing itself a great disservice if it allows any merciful feeling towards youth to hamper the stern vindication of its right to be protected from anarchists and murderers. These cannot be improved, and have, therefore, to be exterminated as enemies of society and mankind. They do not work with any serious purpose, and cannot, therefore, be satisfied by anything. Calcutta has never before witnessed, and we hope will never again witness, so horrible a crime which, by the manner in which it was perpetrated, spread such a panic, making men run away from the scene and some even to faint. But even such a crime will have served a purpose if it rouses Bengal at large, as we hope it will, to a determined and merciless war against the anarchist brotherhood."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1909.

Guarded railroads.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th February, writes:—"A series of bomb throwings at railway trains has resulted in the whole line from Calcutta to Assam being guarded by the police, and the passengers in the Viceroy's special train that started from Calcutta yesterday must have had a strange experience when chowkidars held lighted torches at the interval of a few yards. It is a stain on the fair name of India, and a standing disgrace for those who were immediately responsible for it, that the Viceroy of this country should ever have had to take the precautions that were taken yesterday. Indian railways, of late, have been the favourite haunts of the thief and murderer, and Indian Railway administration has been justly held up to ridicule. The precautions that the authorities took yesterday, therefore, were inevitable, and that during the precautionary measures, a chowkidar should have been run over is a strange irony indeed. A third attempt, we find, has been made on the life of Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, and that has roused the Railway authorities to be vigilant. The evening train that will leave Calcutta to Barrackpore will have, hereafter, lines of chowkidars holding torches and lighting up the whole line, to prevent the deadly bomb from being thrown at the train. Thus, every day, the Railway is to continue to give evidence of the existence of the anarchists in Bengal. This fact must be humiliating to that sentimental nation. The partition of Bengal was taken deeply to heart, because they thought that the Bengali-speaking community should not be separated; and it continued to be felt because public opinion, most vigorously explained, has passed over, unheeded. The Bengalees, as a nation, would not give away, even by an inch, from the position they took up, and all this was, as it was often explained, purely sentimental. We agree that it is, and we agree in admiring a people who could fight out a cause, sentimental though it might be, with the persistence with which the Bengalees have fought it. To so highly sentimental a people, the sight of lighted railroad, and the necessity of keeping the strictest guard over their ruler ought to be deeply abhorrent. The humiliation that Indians outside Bengal feel must be felt with greater force by the Bengalees."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(g) *Forests.*

13. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 31st January (received on the 10th February), observes:—The President of the Ki-tna-Guntúr District Conference, 1908, dwelt at length on the inconvenience caused to the people by selling firewood at Government depots. All our complaints proved mere cries in the wilderness. Before the Government began to do this business, firewood was generally selling at the rate of 1 to 2 annas per maund and it was available in sufficient quantities. But the Government sell it now at 1½ annas per maund, while the private merchants sell the same quantity at 3½ annas. Now there is famine even of firewood as of other articles. At first, firewood sold to a person at the Government depots was limited to 5 maunds. Now it has been gradually reduced to one maund, and even this small quantity can be had only with great difficulty. Daily, people wait in hundreds at firewood depots from morning till evening for a maund of firewood. If responsible officers should visit the firewood depots on any day they would have an idea of the difficulties to which the people are subject while buying firewood. It seems it has been ordered that firewood sold at a depot, must not exceed six tons a day. We request, therefore, that the District authorities will make arrangements for a sufficient supply of firewood at depots.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Jan. 31st, 1909.

Firewood depot at Masulipatam.

(k) *General.*

14. The *Vijaya*, of the 2nd February,* publishes the following, purporting to be a translation of a letter said to have been written by Sir Henry Cotton to the *Westminster Gazette*:—The action of the Government in having deported, some time ago, nine Bengalees without any charge or trial or even without any intention to frame charges and conduct an enquiry, will naturally startle all the Englishmen who love liberty. We are informed that these deportations have been effected for administrative reasons and with a view to prevent any harm likely to happen to the British Government by local riots. To support this action of the Government on the plea that it is sanctioned by the Regulation of 1818 seems to be unjust, and I hope that many will join the movement that it is proposed to form in this country for getting this Regulation repealed. My object in writing the present letter is to make the British public acquainted with the good nature and moral conduct of one of the prisoners now in jail. Sriman Kumara Mitra is neither a seditionist nor an anarchist; he has been, on the other hand, strongly protesting, more than any Bengalee, against the wild excesses committed by the inexperienced youths of his own country. It was only a little while before his arrest that he was engaged in making an appeal to the youths of his country asking them to desist from acts of enraged violence. Such a man is now confined in jail in Burma or somewhere. It, therefore, behoves all men to work in earnest at least for his release.

Vijaya, Madras, Feb. 2nd, 1909.

The Bengal deportations.

15. In the *Manorama*, of the 5th February, a leader on the interpellations at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council referring to the facts exposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai regarding the irregularities of the forest administration, remarks that the order of a District Magistrate to Sub-Magistrates to double the fine

Manorama, Feb. 5th, 1909.

The necessity for the separation of Revenue and Judicial functions.

* Received in the current week.

invariably in cases of appeal preferred to them against the fines imposed by Forest officers sufficiently justifies the agitation for the separation of the Revenue and Judicial functions of District Magistrates. There are many Collectors who in their capacity of District Magistrates issue many unjust orders and it is well known that until the Sub-Magistrates are freed from the control of Collectors no improvement can be expected. For this reform of the administration the Congress has been agitating for a long time. This can be effected only by the Government of India. But if Provincial Governments severely reprimand Collectors who abuse their powers there will be some relief. We hope our Madras Government will not neglect to take them to task whenever necessary.

KERALA SANCHARI, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

A Sub-Registry office to be opened at Thrikarippur in Kasargode taluk.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd February, strongly advocates the necessity of opening a Sub-Registry office at Thrikarippur in the southern extremity of Kasargode taluk and states that the people of the locality will be much benefited and at the same time it will not be a losing concern for the department. The article regrets the apathy and delay shown by the Inspector-General of Registration in acceding to the popular request although the net income of the Registration department is steadily on the increase every year.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

Lord Morley's reform scheme.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd February, in a leader on Lord Morley's "Reform scheme", says that the scheme has been generally approved. It is, however, not free from objections. Certain British statesmen and Anglo-Indian papers do not welcome the advent of natives into the Viceregal Executive Councils, and the Hindus think that any election based on a national or religious point of view would be detrimental to their interests. These objections, the paper says, proceeding as they do from a section only cannot be admissible

The paper adds that the proposed number of Mussalman representatives, if based on considerations of their claims and number, is both inadequate and insufficient, and that the election of Mussalman representatives by aliens would be unsatisfactory. The proportion of Mussalman to Hindu representatives should be as 2 to 3 in that the Hindu community consists of various castes. The Mussalmans themselves should be allowed to elect their own representatives; otherwise the Mussalmans elected by Hindus would possibly be influenced to side with their electors. The paper, in conclusion, hopes that Lord Morley will do something in the matter and thus place Mussalmans under a greater obligation.

III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

The Religious Endowments Bill.

18. A London correspondent of the *India*, of the 6th February, observes:—There is a rumour that the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh will shortly bring before the Viceregal Council a Reform Bill to provide for the better maintenance and scrutiny of the accounts of the Religious and Charitable Institutions. If this should turn out to be true, it is very important that the heads of our mutts and the people should form a clear idea of the evil effects of such a measure. For, though we have lost all kinds of rights and are vieing with one another in the avowal of our slavery, we have at least the consolation that there has been no State interference in our religious matters. This policy of non-interference on the part of Government we owe to the Mutiny of 1857. Dr. Ghosh does not, perhaps, wish to leave alone the Government which has ever since kept itself aloof without unnecessarily interfering in our religious matters. Did the heads of the *mutts* ever complain of their inability to manage their own affairs, or does it pain the Doctor to see that they spend their money on our own people without rendering account for it to anybody. When people are dying of famine and plague by crores and none devises any schemes to remedy them,

we are at a loss to know what generous impulse has induced the Doctor to come forward with this Bill with the object of courting the State interference in our religious matters. It reminds us of the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill introduced by the late Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, when we see the Doctor directing his legal erudition on the resources of our charitable institutions. The heads of our *mutts* and their numerous followers should have a clear knowledge of this, and take the necessary steps to prevent this Bill becoming law. We have surrendered everything else to the Government, and our prayer is that we should not surrender even the sacred seats of our religious learning and thus render our position worse.

Bharatamata, *Vizianagaram*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

19. Referring to the recent deportation of nine Bengalee gentlemen on the strength of an old regulation, the *Bharatamata*, of the 6th February, observes:—Though many changes have taken place in the British administration, this horrible regulation remains unrevoked. When the Liberals came to power and Mr. John Morley became the Secretary of State for India, we were transported with joy. But our hopes and joys proved fruitless. This state of things will affect the reputation of the British Government and further increase the discontent of the people. Since there is a good deal of difference between the present-day Indians and the Indians of 1818, the Government need not trouble themselves as they did of old. We request the Government to revoke the said regulation.

Deportation.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

20. A correspondent of the *India*, of the 6th February, writes:—The Government of India has as much dislike to the expression *Swaraj* as the Anglo-Indians have towards the words *Vande Mataram*, though there is no justification for such a feeling. The Government is frightened by the ghost of *Swaraj* while the Anglo-Indians are threatened by the ghost of *Vande Mataram*. But *Swaraj* and *Vande Mataram* are in fact not ghosts; they are, on the other hand, angles to the Indians. If it should appear otherwise to the Anglo-Indians, it is merely because of their incapacity to judge things aright. It does not augur well for a good Government to shun as poison the best of the country's devotees and deport them under sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code and Regulation III of 1818 or imprison them without proper evidence, placing implicit faith in the reports of the Policemen. It is the duty of man to act in this world in fear of justice and in peace, and we are still anxious to keep ourselves within the bounds of the English law. But that the Government should deport whom they please with the aid of their law argues only our destruction. Therefore it is necessary that we should also reform the laws as they do in other countries.

Swaraj and *Vande Mataram*.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1909.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, writes:—It is no news that the Englishmen, who come to India either as officials or on mercantile or other business, do not treat the Indians on terms of equality or even with respect at times, and it is no exaggeration to say that most of the Englishmen consider the Indians as beings of an inferior order and as such unworthy to occupy high and responsible positions. But it is the desire of His Majesty the King Emperor that natural differences due to birth and colour should not at all be taken into consideration and this was particularly emphasised by him in his recent message to the people of India, though various impediments operate to make it null and void in practice. Some of the Englishmen oppose the appointment of an Indian to a seat in the Viceroy's Council, but scarcely a single instance can be pointed out, in which an Indian has been found to be wanting in capacity to hold responsible offices by any drawback in his learning or character. On the other hand, his ancient civilization and religious practices have trained him in patience and righteousness while such ethical qualities as loyalty, modesty and mildness had their birth

The relations between the Indians and the Englishmen.

in this land, and it is here that those qualities have been nurtured and fostered. Our Indian great men have always been famous for their forbearance and largeheartedness and many are the anecdotes told about their qualities of head and heart; still there are Englishmen who have described Ranade as a madcap and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a blackman. Though the general attidute of cultured Englishmen in high positions is respectful and sympathetic, it is the English official in the subordinate service who treats with disdain the poor Indians with whom he comes in contact. Numerous are the complaints received about the bad treatment of the Indian passengers in the railway trains and no Indians are admitted into the English clubs and hotels. The Englishmen who visit this country as tourists are struck with wonder when they notice these invidious distinctions and the disrespect shown to the Indians, and we may mention the name of Mr. Lees Smith who has been recently delivering very valuable lectures on Indian industrial progress, as one who has had a similar experience. In a letter that he has written to one of the Madras journals, he strongly protests against this attitude of his countrymen and sounds a warning that this may lead to the political relations between the two classes becoming strained as a result of the racial distinctions getting keener. While the Indians who visit England are received and respected by the noblemen and statesmen of that country in a spirit of lofty brotherhood, it passes our understanding why in India alone the Englishmen should keep the Indians at a distance and treat them with scant courtesy and disrespect. In our mutual intercourse, it is the appreciation of merit and capacity in a spirit of nobility and equality that tends to promote good feeling and love on both sides and manifold are the unexpected advantages resulting therefrom. Though it is possible that these distinctions will fade away in course of time with the advance of education and civilization, it is nevertheless desirable that the Englishmen also should hasten that result by evincing more sympathy.

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

22. The *India*, of the 6th February, publishes the following extract purporting to be a translation of an article appearing in the *Japanese Chronicle*:—

Is India fit for *Swaraj*?

Some say that the people of Bharata are not fit for *Swaraj*. But who are they that say so? It is the Englishmen who hold power in their hands and who do not wish to give it up. These men think (not entirely without reason) that they alone of all the nations in the world possess the best administrative capacity and that their rule will be a boon to any non-Christian people. But it is unjust to treat a nation as if it were a mere child. Like the blacksmith in the story, who, being questioned as to how he had learnt to make horseshoes so quickly and so well, answered that he had learnt the art by just beginning to do the things themselves, a nation can best enjoy independence only by actual experience of it. Before the establishment of independence in America, it was asserted by many Englishmen that the American colonists would never unite among themselves (as it is now said that the Indians will not unite) and that but for the English rule, the Americans would create internal feuds and reduce themselves to a state of anarchy. To speak the truth the same conditions, as now prevail or are said to prevail in India, prevailed in America in those days and in spite of those circumstances, the Americans succeded in establishing independence. It is, therefore, ridiculous for the Englishmen to say that India is not fit for independence, merely because she cannot have unity.

Vijaya, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1909.

23. The *Vijaya*, of the 4th February,* in the course of a leading article, quotes facts and figures to prove the sad predicament in which the half-educated youths and failed matriculates are placed in their struggle for existence which is getting keener day by day, pleads for the establishment of institutions for imparting ordinary education combined with instruction in industries, morals and manly qualities, in view of the lamentable failure of the present system

The half-educated youths.

* Received in the current week.

of education which is characterised as destructive of family life, and concludes with the following exhortation:—O ye lads! Do not be enamoured of service which is the worst of all professions. There is no scope in it for the expansion of your mind and intellect and for the extended exercise of your industry and capacity, and it is not in keeping with your self-respect. It does not afford you gain in proportion to your labour and you will have to be dependent on the favour of others while it absorbs all your independence and manliness. Why, then, do you court a slavish profession when you are not a slave by birth? Take, therefore, to the smaller industries, such as carpentry, weaving, bakery, etc., and try to lead a life of independence and strive for the public good, for on you rests the responsibility of making your country powerful and prominent.

SWADESAMITRAN, Madras, Feb. 9th, 1909.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, writes:—Judging from the telegrams we have been receiving for the past few days, it is clear that the condition of the Indians in the Transvaal is getting worse. The cruel treatment of the Indians by the Boer Government during the time of Mr. Kruger was assigned as one of the causes which led to the Boer war. It is now six years since the termination of the Boer war and the establishment of British rule in the Transvaal; but the condition of the Indians has not in the least improved. In a letter contributed to the *London Times* by some of the Europeans in the Transvaal, who sympathise with the Indians, it was pointed out that the hardships of the Indians should be removed and that such removal would not produce any evil results. The Transvaal Municipality has now come out with a strong protest against that letter, and urges that any concession shown to the Indians would end very seriously. They insist on the Registration Act being strictly enforced and heavy punishments being inflicted on the Indians, who violate its provisions. This only proves that they do not want to admit the Indians into the Colony and so they want to drive them away. It is only on the personal assurance given to Mr. Gandhi by General Smutts, the Colonial Secretary, that the Registration Act would not be enforced that many of the Indians gave up their opposition to it and voluntarily submitted to registration. But Mr. Smutts has not fulfilled his promise. We now understand that instead of conciliating the Indians, steps are being taken to force them out of the Transvaal. Thirty Indians, among whom is included the President of the British Indian Association, have been deported, some of them being arrested and sent to jail, and the reason assigned for inflicting these punishments is that the Indians have failed to register themselves according to a law whose repeal has already been promised. It is, therefore, highly important that Lord Crewe, the British Colonial Secretary, pays his attention to these matters and remedies the same. In his speech at a recent dinner given to Lord Northcote, Lord Crewe extolled the high civilization of the Indians; but it is curious, why he failed to consider the hardships, which the highly civilised Indians are undergoing in the Transvaal.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

25. The *India*, of the 6th February, publishes the following, which purports to be a translation of an article appearing in the *Bande Mataram*:—Every religion inculcates the doctrine that one should give up one's egoism for the attainment of salvation. This principle applies as much to the physical salvation of a nation as it does to the spiritual salvation of an individual. As self-sacrifice is the only way to salvation, one should sacrifice one's own life in order to save many. There must be one life sacrificed for every stone that goes to build the national edifice. Before we achieve independence for our country, we must ourselves be free from bonds. "There is no British jail which can keep me confined" are the words uttered by the late Upadhyaya Brahmabandhava before his death. These words should be the motto of one and all of us, who seek to effect the freedom of the mother. *Swaraj* and independence cannot be attained by mere lip professions of patriotism. Work inspired by patriotism will alone secure independence to us. To secure *Swaraj* we should merge our little individual selves in the larger self of the nation.

The mother's demand.

We should renounce and sacrifice our mental desires on the altar of the mother, with such unrelenting austerity as inspired the Carthagenian parents who threw their children into the fire in order to propitiate the evil spirit Moloch. The mother manifested herself to King Saratha and granted the desired boon only when he offered a sacrifice shedding his own blood, and it was only when Sivaji was ready to cut off his own head and offer it as a sacrifice to the goddess Bhavani that the goddess appeared to him and commanded him to desist from the act and free his countrymen. Thus all who rent asunder the bonds of our country have renounced everything before they succeeded in their undertakings. Similarly those who wish to secure freedom for India must be prepared to offer the price demanded by the mother, and that price is the complete resignation of our heart and soul in her service. *Swadeshism*, national education and the attempt for *Swaraj* are useful only as affording so many opportunities for our taking service under her. But the one question that she asks is: "How many persons will live for me? How many will die for me?" and she is waiting to hear our answer.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Liberty of speech and liberty of the Press.

26. The *India*, of the 6th February, remarks as follows:—Liberty of speech has not entirely ceased to exist in India. Surely there does exist this liberty and at times it goes beyond its limits too. But this kind of liberty is granted to very few persons. All those who are opposed to the welfare and progress of India, be they foreigners or natives, have too much of this liberty given them. For instance, such papers as the *Pioneer* and the *Madras Times*, which are opposed to the Indians, are allowed to write in an unbridled style and even when their writings are likely to cause harm to the English Government, the Government takes no notice of them. The *Pioneer*, for example, praised the murder of the approver Gossain by Sri Kannaiyalal Datta as an act of heroism and there was none to question it. But the same opinion was expressed in even milder terms by the *Bande Mataram* of Calcutta and the Government has stopped the paper, confiscated the press and brought ruin on it. We will quote yet another instance of recent occurrence. The *Hindi Punch* of Bombay recently published a cartoon representing the interdiction of the Nagpore Congress in which that Congress is portrayed as an old diseased man and the Magistrate who issued the order of interdiction as a Doctor who comes to treat the patient and takes off the patients' tongue, cutting it with his knife. The Nagpur Magistrate has, by his order of interdiction, actually killed the Congress and yet this paper publishes this cruel picture merely to wound the feelings of our people. This only indicates that some of our men are adepts in proving traitors to their own country. It does not require much skill to go about like a dog currying favour with the powers that be and to wound the feelings of persons who are deprived of power. Persons like the editor of the *Hindi Punch*, of whom there is a good number in British India, should be considered as barbarians and removed from the pale of society, as this is the only medicine to bring them round.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1909.

Proposals for reforming the Provincial Councils.

27. Commenting on certain new proposals submitted by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Bombay Government regarding the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, makes the following observations:—One of the proposals of the above association is to the effect that inasmuch as Lord Morley has approved of the view that an official majority need not be maintained in the Provincial Councils, the number of non-official members should be greater and that these members should be the representatives elected by the people. This is a very valuable suggestion as it will be of immense use in successfully carrying out the new reforms and making them produce satisfactory results. For all the non-official members need not necessarily be popular leaders and conversant with the wishes and aspirations of the people; but the representatives elected by the people will invariably possess that qualification.

Even if the members nominated by the Government are not officials, they will in most cases be on the side of the officials, as we know by experience. Therefore, though the non-official members may form the majority in the Council, even the most popular measures may be defeated, if the people's representatives range themselves on one side and the non-official members nominated by the Government and the official members are ranged on the other side. A mere nominal increase in the number of non-official members, while in fact the Council is so constituted as to weaken the strength of the votes of the people's representatives, may not satisfy the people as it will not produce any great benefit. As Lord Morley himself has said, the nomination of non-official members by the Government itself is productive only of a doubtful benefit. It is therefore better to minimise as much as possible the number of non-officials nominated by the Government and all the people will demand that this suggestion should receive attention when the draft reforms are proposed in the Parliament.

A meeting of the Indians in London.

28. The *Mysore Star*, of the 8th February, reports that a meeting of the Indians in England was held in the Caxton Hall, London, on the 20th December 1908 with Mr. G. S. Khaparde in the chair. The flag bearing the Indian National Emblem was flying. Several Egyptians were also present. The proceedings began with the singing of the Indian National Anthem "Vande Mataram." A certain Egyptian observed that the Indian and the Egyptian patriots had a common object in view, and that, of India and Egypt, whoever first obtained "*Swaraj*" should help the other to obtain the same. A few more speeches followed and it was resolved that complete self-government alone could make the (separate) existence of the Indians as a nation possible, as also the realisation of their ideals, that in order to obtain "*Swaraj*" every Indian ought to adopt the *boycott*, that boycott was the only means of regenerating India, that Lord Morley's reform proposals were not quite satisfactory, and that these were calculated only to promote class jealousies among the people.

THE MYSORE STAR, Mysore, Feb. 8th, 1909.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th February 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1909.

Indians in the Transvaal.

1. Referring to the proposed union of the South African Colonies the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th February, writes :—" . . . . The treatment of Indians in the Transvaal stands self-condemned, and the telegrams which we have been receiving lately supply their own commentary. But we would point out that the eve of the formation of a union is a great opportunity which neither the Imperial Government nor we in India should let slip. Surely, now at least the Imperial Government can inform the Colonies which seek union that it is both desirable and necessary that some pledge should be given that British subjects will retain their ordinary rights. In India we should take this opportunity of pressing the question of the rights of our countrymen in South Africa once again on the Government of India and the British Ministry. What the result of such action will be we cannot say, but we shall at least have the consciousness of having done our duty."

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1909.

The educational policy.

2. Referring to the address delivered by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, as Chancellor of the University of Bombay at the Convocation, the *Hindu*, of the 19th February, writes :—" . . . . Unrest of a notable kind is now prevalent in the educational world, and Sir George Clarke's contribution to the problem has not been insignificant. He alluded to the policy which he means to adopt immediately, and that was regarding primary education. A slight increase of pay to teachers in primary schools in Bombay has been recently sanctioned, and the Government are taking steps to increase the number of schools. But it is regrettable that the Imperial Government have not yet favourably considered the proposal of making primary education free and compulsory. More than one Provincial ruler, while enthusiastically acknowledging the principle, expressed themselves as overwhelmed with the magnitude of the task and the large expenditure which the carrying out of the beneficial measure will involve. It is difficult to listen to such arguments with patience while vast sums are wasted on unproductive works and fresh burdens imposed on the people for military expenditure. . . . . The inadequacy of the funds allotted for educational purposes must be soon recognised by the Government of India. . . . . One definite pronouncement of His Excellency will be read with profound regret, and that is that the Government cannot promise a contribution to the endowment fund for the Faculty of Commerce. Professor Lees-Smith, as our readers are aware, calculated that a fund of eight lakhs was required to equip a College of Commerce with a Principal and two Professors, and also for meeting scholarship expenses. Sir George Clarke, however, considers that the crying needs of primary and industrial schools for the poor would not allow him to aid the proposed Faculty of Commerce and appeals to the philanthropic leaders of Bombay to find the necessary sum. Already a Bombay gentleman has promised two lakhs for the purpose, and the situation is not hopeless. But the Government's decision cannot be considered as satisfactory. . . . . "

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Madras Corporation.

3. Referring to the meeting of the Corporation of Madras held to discuss the budget estimates for 1909–10, the *Hindu*, of the 17th February, writes :— . . . . .

The Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

The intention of the Act is quite obvious that no new works or special repairs, the details of which had not been approved by the Standing Committee, could come in the Budget. In the Budget that was presented yesterday, it was pointed out that there was a number of items, the estimates and details of which were unknown to the Standing Committee. In the absence of proper estimates, it was rightly contended that it was undesirable to vote for large sums of money without the sanction of the Standing Committee. Dr. Nair put the case for the contention even more strongly when he said that any sum put into the Budget not sanctioned by the Standing Committee would be illegal. An amendment was moved to the effect that "all items of new work and special repairs for which estimates have not been prepared and submitted to the Standing Committee and are included in the Budget be omitted from it as their inclusion contravenes section 91, sub-section 3 of the Act". It is in answer to the contention embodied in this amendment that the President said that the Budget was possibly "a little bit against the Act." It is to be extremely regretted that this amendment was lost. We cannot understand why no poll was demanded, so that we may know who the worthy Commissioners are who stood up for the irregular and unconstitutional procedure of the President. It is the possibility of such artificial majorities in the Corporation that encourages a never-ending series of scandals in our city municipal affairs. The President admits that he went against the Act. But it is not for him to say that it was a little bit or a great bit. We are sorry that a majority of Commissioners should have acted in the way they did in regard to such an important matter. If more time were needed to prepare the estimates, they might be included in the Budget by means of supplementary Budgets for which the Act has made provision. To say the least, the President, to our mind, was unreasonable in persisting in his own course, on the only ground that he was suffered to have his way in previous years. Dr. Nair is not the Commissioner who could be summarily ignored. He felt compelled to observe that if in spite of his amendment the Budget was passed and approved by Government, he would move the High Court for an injunction. We hope matters will not be allowed to come to this pass. It was only last year that the differences between the President of the Corporation and one of the Commissioners—it was Dr. Nair himself even then—had to be taken to the High Court for settlement, and were eventually settled out of Court. The Commissioners considered the Budget in Committee yesterday and will continue their discussions at the adjourned meeting to-day. We hope that as a result of their deliberations they will agree among themselves to omit the items in the Budget taken objection to, in the amendment which they unwisely rejected."

(i) *Public Works.*

Indians in the Public Works Department.

4. Referring to the revised regulations published in the *Gazette of India* for the appointment in England of Public Works Department Engineers, the *Hindu*, of the 20th February, writes :—"Had the recommendations of the Public Service Commission been faithfully carried out, it has been estimated that three-fourths of the higher appointments in the Public Works Department would be in the hands of Indians. The excessive recruitment in England continues. The number recruited there is out of all proportion to the requirements as definitely stated by the Public Service Commission. Now that the Cooper's Hill College has been abolished and the recruitment of Royal Engineers from the Sandhurst College has ceased, the quality of the men now recruited has considerably fallen, and in the place of the first-class men we were getting before, we now get only third-rate ones.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

These are by no means superior to the products of Indian Colleges of Civil Engineering, with their standard of education already raised. And moreover, in the expression of "Natives of India" are included for purposes of recruitment for this service Eurasians and domiciled Europeans. Indians proper are still considerably at a disadvantage, and the orders of last year in regard to the reconstitution of the service may be expected to minimise the anomalies and hardships to a certain extent. The present orders in regard to recruitment in England is a second step in the same direction, and we hope that not only more such steps will be taken to do justice to the claims of qualified Indians in this important department, but also that the orders issued by the Secretary of State and the Government of India will be liberally and conscientiously carried out by the subordinate authorities."

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1909.

Government and local option.

5. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 15th February, expresses regret that Government have not yet taken the public into their confidence about the result of the work of the committees which were appointed to revise the numbers and sites of liquor shops in municipalities. The hope is expressed that some information may be given to show how far the effect of minimising consumption has been secured.

(*k*) *General.*

THE WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Co-operative Credit Societies in Madras.

6. The *Western Star*, of the 13th February, writes:—"The report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Madras Presidency is a satisfactory record of the progress made during the twelve months ending the 30th June 1908. . . . There is a tendency as observed last year to reduce the rates of interest which is a good sign. With a few exceptions loans were repaid with punctuality. It is discouraging to note that no attempt was made to organise Grain Banks during the year. It is a satisfactory feature to record that, wherever co-operative rural societies have been at work for sometime and have become well known, the local sowcars have had to reduce their usurious rates of interest, and it is hoped that the reduction would become more with the expansion of the societies in number and in transactions. . . . The public everywhere welcome the societies with enthusiasm and once a society has justified its existence by actual work and careful management, the public have no hesitation to confide savings to such societies. . . . "

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

House searches and arrests in Bengal.

7. In an article on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th February, observes:—"The arrests of the kind are a menace to public safety. They tend to create in the public mind a sort of feeling which can never be conducive to good administration. By all means, bring the guilty to book and make examples of them. But justice and the good name of Britain demand that innocent men should be protected from the high-handedness and tender mercies of the Police. There cannot be the least doubt that indiscriminate house searches and arrests by the Police are, to a very large extent, responsible for the present situation in Bengal; and we ask how long the Bengal Bobby is to be permitted to play his congenial game. It is a pity that there is no sufficient statesmanship in the Governments of the two Bengals to see what the results of these searches and arrests are."

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1909.

High prices of food stuffs.

8. Referring to the official communiqué issued by the Government of the Punjab in regard to high prices of food grains, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th February, remarks:—"The fact, which the Punjab official communiqué mentions of

grain dealers replenishing their stock in anticipation of a failure of crops, is nothing new. That is their time-honoured practice, and it cannot be said to be an extraordinary cause. In famine times they invariably do it; and the present conditions, so far as they are concerned, are very like famine conditions. The only additional circumstance which is necessary to constitute famine conditions is the suspension of agricultural operations owing to the failure of the season, and the consequent necessity to open relief works. If the failure of the season is also added to the present situation, then we shall have reached a quite unprecedent crisis. To famine prices will then have been added famine conditions. We can only hope that the Government of India are fully alive to the gravity of this prospect, though their apparent indifference, in spite of their acknowledged cognizance of the situation, is calculated to cause grave public anxiety."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

9. The *Patriot*, of the 15th February, writes:—" . . . . . It is, indeed, deplorable that anarchism has taken deep root in Bengal, and that the Government is confronted with a situation that taxes the best resources of statesmanship. The anarchist sticks at nothing, at neither race nor at reasonable cause for fulfilling his diabolical objects. The remedy for this infernal disease seems to lie, in our humble opinion, in the formation and diffusion of a wholesome public opinion on the part of Indian citizens and the abandonment on the part of the Government of force machinery which, far from establishing order, progress and contentment, seems to drive discontent underground."

The murder of the Public Prosecutor of the Alipur Court.

The Patriot, *Vellore*, Feb. 15th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 17th February, remarks:—" The assassination of Babu Asutosh Biswas proves once again how some hare-brained youths in Bengal fall easy victims to a certain kind of insidious political teaching flaunting in the guise of patriotism, and how they are made cats' paw of by a set of unscrupulous scoundrels working behind the scenes. Cowards at heart, they have not the courage to strike with their own hand, but entrap unwary youths and succeed in inducing them to do their dirty work. Do they seriously believe that cold-blooded murders will ever prove their country's salvation? The assassin's steel has never yet been the instrument of national regeneration, and to hope that it would answer in India is the rankest folly . . . . . "

The murder of the Public Prosecutor of the Alipur Court.

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

10. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th February, remarks:—" . . . . . We have accomplished much in the field of *Swadeshi* enterprise, but still more remains to be done to liberate our countrymen from what the Gaekwar of Baroda calls, their serfdom to foreign capital and enterprise, and to enrich their industrial resources. We have no doubt that with the spirit of self-help and self-reliance that now dominates the Indian atmosphere and with the *Swadeshi* movement in full swing our countrymen will in the near future emancipate themselves from their present state of industrial helplessness."

The *Swadeshi* movement.

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

11. Writing on the subject of the principal causes of death among the British troops in India, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 18th February, remarks:—" . . . . . The soldier's food, the water he uses, the sanitary condition of his barracks and environs must all be strictly seen to, but this is by no means all, for, we think, it is reasonable to assume that in an appreciable proportion of cases, when Tommy has to go into hospital, it is for illness contracted out of barracks. To minimise this form of risk, very much has also been done in recent years by the provision of Regimental Institutes, by giving the soldier healthy attractions of various kinds, and last but not least, by the very gratifying progress which Army Temperance has

The health of the British troops in India.

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Feb. 18th, 1909.

witnessed within recent years. Barrack life must necessarily be monotonous to a great extent, and whilst it is not at all desirable that Tommy Atkins should be excessively pampered and that his existence should be made one continuous round of gaiety and distraction, the fact should not be lost sight of that he is very often driven into endangering his moral as well as his physical constitution as a result of the influences by which he is environed. Under present conditions, the British soldier in India is mostly always "a broth of a boy," and this is a factor which must be given the utmost consideration in all schemes for the protection of his moral and physical welfare. It is due, however, to the military authorities to say that they largely keep this factor in view in all measures having for their important object the preservation of the health of our brave troops."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Indian students in Britain.

12. In a leader on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th February, has the following:—"We know that some of our young men in England are going astray, who, with proper guidance, could be made to imbibe all that is best in English society, in English character and English culture. We must first appeal to the parents and guardians. We must appeal to our well-to-do and wealthy folk not to send to a foreign land erratic young men who are likely to misconduct themselves—without making the necessary arrangements to look after their welfare in every way. To a young man, wherever he be, a guardian and disciplinarian is absolutely essential. If he happens to be in a strange land like England the strictest of guardians and disciplinarians should be appointed. If our English friends could help Indian parents and guardians in this behalf and in enabling Indian students to get the best education in Great Britain and acquire, absorb and assimilate that which is exalted, noble, health-giving and purifying in English society, they would have solved the present problem in a most satisfactory manner—to the best interests alike of India and England, because we are of those who believe that these interests are common and identical."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Students and politics.

13. Referring to the Convocation address delivered by Mr. Justice Chandravarkar before the Bombay University, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th February, writes:—"While at one time the political thought of the European ran on the same lines as that of the Indian, now it runs in opposite and hostile directions. And not only between the European and the Indian, but between Indians themselves there has grown up a steady conflict of opinion and feeling, so much so that in these days politics means excitement of mind and feeling. Such excitement is hardly conducive to obedience and discipline. When politicians have to depend upon the strength of youthful followers in their fight against rivals, the bond of obedience and discipline is easily broken. The older men who are the equals of their rivals in age and experience are not restrained by feelings of reverence for the latter and the younger men who are taught to follow them, having lost reverence for rivals, cease to feel reverence for elders. Thus even age, experience, and eminence in public life cease to count. That total loss of reverence which has been recently noticed in our public life bodes no good to national progress. It has weakened discipline, and impaired the authority of leaders, to an extent that makes the harmonious working of a sound political organisation impossible. The evil has not yet spread to any large extent; but so far as it has spread, it has sufficed to impress us with its effect. The spirit of enquiry and doubt is natural to active minds; and the minds, stimulated by education and by interest in public affairs, cannot be forced into quiescence. But, as Mr. Justice Chandravarkar said, though all of us may not be scholars or men of ripe culture, yet on all of us is laid the obligation of developing true character, and true character is formed only where we have learnt to control ourselves, have mastered impulse, and have acquired the virtues of truth, patience and enthusiasm of humanity. Discipline of character is even more important than the discipline of mind; and character is

never disciplined if the sense of self-restraint and reverence is absent. There is nothing to be said against interest in politics, against participation in political discussions, against trying to form opinions on political questions. But opinions formed in early life are not the opinions of maturer age, as most of us have found ourselves. Hence the advantage of deferring to the opinions of elders until a certain stage in one's life. The time of command must follow the time of obedience. Without command and obedience there can be no order in society; and even the best political system cannot be worked in the absence of that condition. If this is recognised, there will be less of the kind of distraction which Mr. Chandravarkar disapproved, and less temptation for immature minds to engage themselves in exciting political contests to the point of endangering their prospects in life."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 7th, 1909.

Bezwada sedition case.

14. Referring to the appeal preferred by the Government against the judgment of the Sessions Judge in the Bezwada sedition case, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 7th February, observes:—In every criminal case, the accused has a right of appeal against a severe sentence and the Government, against a light sentence. It is quite natural that the accused should take advantage of such a privilege. But the Government must use much discretion before they appeal for the enhancement of a sentence. The judgement of the Sessions Judge cannot be said to encourage sedition, simply because it has pointed out certain defects in the enquiry of the committing Magistrate, certain irregularities in the proceedings of the police, and certain flaws in the pleadings of the Public Prosecutor. We are unable to understand why the Sessions Judge has not been prosecuted for sedition if, as has been alleged by Mr. Powell in his petition, his judgment had encouraged sedition. The people and especially the Government must respect the judgement of a Judge unless they mean to cast imputations against the Judge. Whatever might be the law, it does not seem proper that the Government should appeal against the sentence of a God-fearing Judge, though it may be excusable in the case of the accused to do so. The fact that some persons who committed horrible crimes have actually escaped with a light punishment, is within our experience. We have not heard of the Government having appealed in any of those cases. However desirable it is to suppress sedition, still it is not agreeable to the people that the Government should make a departure from their usual practice and prefer an appeal with persistence in this instance. It is our opinion that the appeals preferred by Government in criminal cases in this Presidency are few. Under such circumstances, it is not advisable to give prominence to the sedition case in this way. The various punishments inflicted in the several provinces in connection with sedition cases, are enough to create terror in the people. We think it is undesirable to reopen the old case and to wound the minds of "both parties" by raking up all the incidents connected therewith.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 13th, 1909.

About the increase of municipal tax in Calicut.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, referring to the Government order insisting on the enhancement of the municipal tax in Calicut from 7½ to 8½ per cent., remarks that though the proposed increase is necessary for the efficient administration of the Municipality, yet it will be heavily felt by the persons who live in their own houses and suggests some leniency be shown in assessing the rental of such houses.

(j) *Salt and Abkari.*

Kerala Patrika, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Auction sale of liquor shops.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, referring to the increase in the amount realised by the sale of liquor shops in Calicut, says that the avowed object of the Government to reduce the consumption of liquor in India is frustrated by the present method of the auction sale of shops. The article deplores the spread of drink among the labouring class who are the most

affected by famine and suggests the raising of the price of liquor, reducing the number of shops and inaugurating effective measures to stop illicit distillation as means of attaining the object in view. It is a common practice to ask for explanation from Inspectors and Sub Inspectors if any deficit is noticed in the abkári revenue and these officers to please their superiors, some or how coax and compel bidders to raise the price of shops. The Government of Bombay are considering the feasibility of stopping the auction sale of shops. They intend to fix prices for shops and to entrust them to respectable traders who will not, by dishonest methods, encourage the sale of liquor. Other Governments may well copy the idea, as it is likely to lead to good results.

(*k*) *General.*

17. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, writes as follows:—Though it is true that the reforms of Lord Morley have been proposed with a view to remove the present unrest and restore peace, we nevertheless think that these reforms will not prove adequate to the complete removal of the unrest and restoration of peace. It is generally believed that the present unrest is the result of Lord Curzon's rule and that the partition of Bengal effected by him in the teeth of popular opposition has chiefly contributed to the present phenomenon of anarchy in Bengal. When once the people have begun to feel that this partition was made to blight their happiness and bring them misery, and it is seen that the present unrest is the outcome of that feeling, is it possible to think that this unrest can be removed by any other beneficial reforms except the cancellation of the partition whatever may be the advantages resulting from those reforms. Lord Morley, of course, understands the situation, but he maintains that the partition is a settled fact. Such an attitude on his part is not at all just, seeing that, in order that the people may gladly receive the reforms, it is absolutely necessary to remove the unrest that has taken a deep root in their hearts. If this unrest caused by the partition is not effectively removed, even the other provinces which are not directly affected by the partition are likely to develop this unrest as they are interested in the welfare of Bengal. It is, therefore, highly necessary to annul this partition and Lord Morley is bound to do it. Apart from this, though the reforms might satisfy the educated classes, there is yet another class of people who know nothing of Lord Morley and his reforms and who are the first victims to famine, and will they be satisfied with these reforms? It is true that they have no desire to enquire into the causes of famine, but they will keep repeating the saying, "the times have become bad and misdeeds are on the increase", and this is to their mind the true cause of famines. These poverty-stricken people are dissatisfied not only with their miserable lot, but also with the authors of that misery. It is only when this misery is removed that the country as a whole will be peaceful. It is said that Lord Minto is contemplating the appointment of a Famine Commission and has also written to Lord Morley about it; but there is no knowing when it will be appointed. The earlier it is appointed the better it is for the people. It is also necessary that the members of that Commission, instead of being entirely Anglo-Indians, should be Indians who are in actual touch with the people. If Lord Morley will only realise these aspects of the situation and provide for the early appointment of the Famine Commission, besides cancelling the partition, he will be held in greater estimation than now.

The reforms of Lord Morley.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

18. The *Nyāyābhimāni*, of the 8th February *, writes:—Diverse kinds of opinions have been evoked by the proposals which Lord Morley has introduced for the benefit of India. One class of people is immensely satisfied that these reform proposals will really conduce to the progress of India while others maintain that the fact of the proposer of these reforms not having bestowed the least

Lord Morley's proposals.

Nyayabhimani, *Karikal*, Feb. 8th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

thought on the desirability of repealing the Press Gagging Act and many other evil laws by which several editors, preachers, students, learned men and noblemen have been unjustly deported or sent to jail, will considerably lower the British rule in the public estimation. It may be that a few English-educated people who are enamoured of big titles and in expectation of fat appointments will be benefited by these reforms; but they are undoubtedly useless to the people at large. If, on the other hand, the Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act, etc., had been repealed and the partition of Bengal cancelled, these reforms themselves which are a mere waste of paper now, would have been unnecessary. Further, the very fact that a Minister has come forward to initiate these reforms shows that the present mode of Government is despotic and stands in need of reform. It is in fact to secure these reforms that the persons who have now been deported have all along been agitating, and what is our wonder when we see the Government deporting these very men on the eve of actually introducing those reforms.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntûr*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Governor's reception at Cocanada.

19. Referring to the conspicuous absence of non-official Europeans from the official reception given to the Governor at Cocanada, the *Desabhimani*, of the 13th February, observes:—What does their absence, if true, signify? What might be the cause of their absence? The tax for meeting the cost of the punitive police imposed on the town was levied from all citizens of Cocanada irrespective of their nationality. When the European citizens memorialised the Governor requesting him to exempt them from the tax, he did not grant their request. Perhaps this order of the Governor has provoked the Europeans of Cocanada, and led them to boycott the meetings held in his honour. If the Indians had behaved similarly, the Anglo-Indian papers would have unanimously condemned them as mischievous and disloyal persons and called them all kinds of names.

Sir Arthur Lawley is honoured as the representative of His Majesty the Emperor and not as simple Sir Arthur Lawley. Since respect or disrespect shown to him amounts to its being shown to the Emperor, it is our opinion that the disrespect manifested by the European citizens of Cocanada by boycotting the meetings held in honour of the Governor, was equivalent to disrespect shown to the Emperor himself.

KERALA PATRIKA, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Murder of the Public Prosecutor at Alipur.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, referring to the murder of the Public Prosecutor at Alipur deplores the evil-effects of such outrages and the consequent penalties visited on all India. The article says that these misguided youths are only the cats-paw in the hands of some unscrupulous conspirators. It calls upon the leaders to work unitedly to root out the anarchist-spirit from the land.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Mussalmans' appeal regarding the reform scheme to Lord Morley.

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th February, notes with great pleasure that Lord Morley has listened with sympathy to the appeal of the poor Mussalmans and has remarked that the scheme of reforms needs amendment.

It adds the fact that the scheme is calculated to harm the Mussalmans has been overlooked by Hindus, who declare that the scheme has general approval.

The paper, in conclusion, thanks Lord Morley for his justice and impartial policy.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

The Governor of Madras boycotted.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, observes:—We understand that during the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Cocanada in the course of his official tour, the European residents of the place, comprising merchants and non-officials, did not take part in the public functions held in that connection and kept themselves aloof on the

ground that they had also been affected by the punitive police tax imposed on the people of Cocanada. If they think that it is unfair that they should also be affected by the tax, the right course for them to adopt will be to seek redress through the proper channel. It cannot be that the Europeans of Cocanada, who, by their education and refinement, are in a position to be models to others, are ignorant of this. And if these people should keep aloof from such public functions, it is no wonder that their behaviour should be felt as offering insult to the exalted position of the Governor himself. When we consider the fact that these people did not attend the public functions in spite of special invitation, we cannot help thinking that their absence was deliberate. This dereliction on their part to discharge their duty to the Governor who presides over the administration of this presidency as the representative of the King is nothing if not despicable.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th February, comments on the same subject in the following strain:—The European residents of Cocanada have perhaps adopted this method of boycotting the Governor in order to show their aversion to the punitive police tax. This tax has been impartially imposed on them just as it has been imposed on the Indian inhabitants of the locality. Such being the case, it does not look fair that the European residents should have made it a pretext for their keeping aloof from the functions arranged in honour of the Governor. Have the Indians ever acted like this? Never. Supposing that they did, will not the entire Anglo-Indian Press raise a hue and cry, saying that the Indians are disloyal and that they do not know the rules of etiquette. But we are sure that our people will never misbehave like that, for we know that if there are any necessary reforms which the Government has not introduced, it is our duty to pray for them constitutionally and by means of representation. The misbehaviour of the European residents of Cocanada in connection with the Governor's visit is therefore not at all compatible with the broad culture of that community.

THE HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1909.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th February, says:—The news of Mr. Ashutosh Bisvas, the Public Prosecutor at Alipur, having been unjustly shot dead by Charu Chandra Bose has created quite a sensation throughout India. The initiative that the murderous and villainous young men have taken in the perpetration of iniquities deserves to be abhorred by all and the people are ready to do everything that lies in their power and to render all possible help to the Government in getting rid of these villains and bringing them to justice immediately. It is, of course, not difficult for the Government to show that these assassins cannot effect their escape; but at the same time it is not prudent to have recourse to harsh measures calculated to cause needless alarm, though it is indispensably necessary to put down with a high hand then and there any symtoms of anarchical outrages. The murder of one or two persons here and there is no doubt a base act committed by individual villains; but it is even now maintained that such vile acts do not indicate the harbouring of any serious motive and that the shedding of blood, murder and bomb outrages are entirely foreign to the civilisation and religious instincts of the Hindu race. It is therefore highly imperative that at this juncture the Government spares no pains in extirpating all the anarchists and severely punishing seditious acts and speeches, and we should also see that these diabolical villains who seriously damage the good name of the Indians are not at all allowed to go about freely in the midst of peace-loving subjects under the British Government.

The assassination of Ashutosh Bisvas.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

24. Commenting on the incident of the Bengali Brahman youth named Kunjalal Bhattacharjee slapping Sir William Lee-Warner on the face, the *India*, of the 13th February, writes as follows:—There is no doubt that the Brahman youth committed a grievous fault in the heat of his rage while he could have instituted legal

The Brahman youth who slapped Sir William Lee-Warner.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

proceedings in a Court of Justice. At the same time Mr. Lee-Warner also was wrong to think that the people of India would even now brook abuses at the hands of English officials as they used to do when he was in that country. The mental attitude of the people has now entirely changed, and we are very anxious to see that the English officials are not treated with disrespect. We therefore wish that the Englishmen will in future refrain from treating the Indians with disrespect as in former times, lest as a result of that, the Englishmen should be paid in the same coin.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

The spies.

25. The *India*, of the 13th February, publishes the following letter:—

It is very long since we petitioned the English Government. We, however, submit a petition now and desire that they will kindly hear the same.

"O merciful English Government! Ever since we began to chant *Vande Mataram* aiming at *Swaraj*, you have been harassing us by keeping us under the incessant surveillance of the spies, and we thank you for it. Certainly do we need this punishment for the offence of wishing that our people should happily live free from famine and that our country should attain liberty! But we humbly request that you will be pleased to send intelligent spies in future.

"Had our *Swadeshi* movement been a merely rowdy movement, the fools you send would have easily succeeded in fishing out our secrets. But ours is a righteous movement and its mission is the education of the people's intellect. Therefore, when your ignorant spies try to pry into our secrets by drawing us into conversation with them, we experience unbearable pain and these clay-brained fellows refuse to leave us, however much we may show our dislike of them. If they are a little intelligent, we can be engaged in some interesting conversation with them. If these low-bred and mean-minded fellows should thus be troubling us, should we not have some relief from this botheration? We are led to believe that they will utter endless lies about us, for they have no living unless they report falsehood about us. We know that there is no use in fearing or feeling sorry about them. Still, if you send spies who are at least a little intelligent, you will be not only justifying yourselves, but also render us happy. You are spending a good deal from the land revenue on this. Can you not send capable youths trained in colleges on this mission?

"ONE WHO CANNOT SUFFER TROUBLE."

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

Is India fit for *Swaraj?*

26. The *India*, of the 13th February, concludes the discussion of the subject "Is India fit for *Swaraj?*", begun in its previous issue, by quoting further extracts from the *Japanese Chronicle* to the following effect:—

The Japanese nation has never had a united existence in the past. From the earliest times there have been in the history of Japan incessant internal dissensions and bloodshed till the establishment of the Togukava rule. Even to-day the race feeling is much in evidence in Japanese politics. But, when fifty years ago, they had realised their fallen condition, they at once resolved to put an end to their petty feuds and began to be devoted absolutely to the promotion of union among themselves even to an inordinate degree. Such will be the state of India too, if it could acquire independence by revolution or any other means. Union is not merely "strength", but the very existence of India rests on union. Seeing the great European countries on one side work indefatigably in annoying weaker brother nations, and Japan stand on another side, ambitious and intent on expansion, and China still on another side marching on the path of progress, India cannot but have unity.

After quoting the above extract, this paper remarks:—The above view of the Japanese editor is quite reasonable. But, in our opinion, India might secure independence by peaceful methods alone, without any violent revolution.

27. The *India*, of the 13th February, observes:—The *Madras Times*, which has become an adept in the art of creating enmities and tale-bearing, has curiously connected the pasting of the *Yugantar* placard containing incredible accounts of bloodshed and murder in every nook and corner of Chandernagore in Bengal, with the advent of Sri Charu Chandra Rai into the local school. Now this Charu Chandra is a French subject and the British authorities wanted to put him down unjustly, but the French Government of virtuous instincts did not permit it, and hence the jealousy and heart-burning of men like the editor of the *Madras Times*. It is, indeed, the pride and wickedness of the editors of English papers that fan the fire of unrest in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

The wickedness of the *Madras Times*.

28. The London correspondent of the *India*, of the 13th February, observes:—We need not say what a great source of profit it is for Lord Minto to have his daughter's marriage celebrated in India instead of in England. But there is nothing new in what our Viceroy has done. Lord Curzon held a Darbar during his *regime* as he had no daughter to marry. Look at what our own *Swadeshi* officials such as the Tahsildars, etc., are doing whenever they have to celebrate marriages. They do not generally go to their native places to celebrate their daughters' marriages in the midst of friends and relatives, but celebrate them at the stations where they are employed, for there they can count upon receiving voluntary contributions in kind and cash from village *karnams*, munsifs, etc., though they may not directly ask for them, as the *karnam* knows too well what his fate will be in the next *jamabandi* if he fails to offer his tribute on such special occasions. Similar is the case with the marriage festivities in the Viceroy's palace.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 13th, 1909.

The marriage festivities in the Viceroy's palace.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, publishes the following, purporting to be a translation of the *Bengalee's* comment on the punishment awarded to the Bengali youth who assaulted Sir W. Lee-Warner:—If the case had been tried in India, the youth would have been sentenced to undergo a long term of imprisonment. But in England Magistrates are not hampered by executive considerations. They pass judgments in accordance with law and justice. What a difference between Judges and Magistrates in England and those who perform similiar duties in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1909.

The punishment of the youth who assaulted Sir W. Lee-Warner.

ERRATA.

On page 91 of the report, in line 12 of the article numbered 25, *for* "doubling", *read* "doubting."

On page 103 of the report, in line 8 of the article numbered 20, *for* "angles" *read* "angels."

On page 104 of the report, in line 6 from the top, *for* "attidute" *read* "attitude."

[Issued, 23rd February 1909.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th February 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1909.

Balkan affairs.

1. Referring to the state of affairs in the Balkans, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th February, remarks that England adopted a policy that was as dignified as it was conciliatory and that England's action will be more closely watched than that of Turkey or Austria, because it will be more definite and more capable of giving the right turn.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1909.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

2. In a leader on the Co-operative Credit Societies Conference at Conjeeveram, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd February, refers in the following to a proposal that capital should be invited from England:—"The introduction of extraneous aid for the purpose will, in our opinion, be fatal at the present stage to the development of that healthy spirit of confidence and co-operation which is growing up among the people; and we would even go further, and say that nothing can be a greater misfortune than to weaken this healthy spirit for the sake of a temporary convenience. We have reason to be satisfied with the progress that is being made; and that progress promises to be continuous and steady. All efforts must be to help it on, rather than introduce a weakening or disturbing factor. The Government has been pursuing the right policy in the matter, and it will do well to persist in it in order to realise the full possibilities of the scheme which, though comparatively new, is full of hope and promise."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

3. Referring to the debate in the House of Lords on the Indian Reform Bill, the *Hindu*, of the 25th February, remarks:—"The debate on the second reading of the India Councils Bill, which was moved by Lord Morley on Tuesday evening last in the House of Lords, does not add very much to our knowledge of the actual proposals embodied in the Bill, but it has disclosed in a much clearer degree the nature of the opposition which Lord Morley's proposals are likely to encounter at the hands, not so much of the opposition, as at the hands of sun-dried bureaucrats and their supporters in the gilded chamber. . . . . What the House of Lords may do in respect of the Bill before it, is likely to be known in a few days, but whether at the bidding of Lord Lansdowne, the Unionists who command a majority in the Upper House will modify the Bill in this respect in deference to the clamour of bureaucratic vested interests is indeed doubtful; but even if they decide to do so, it is not to be expected that Lord Morley will yield his ground on this most important matter after fully committing himself to the proposal in unequivocal terms. If Lord Morley yields, or if, despite Lord Morley's firm attitude, the Bill undergoes serious modifications in this as in other respects, its effect, as Lord Morley has pointed out, would be disastrous. We have, however, every hope that the noble Lords will take Lord Morley's advice and will not precipitate a great disaster by showing 'a breach in the substantial unity of Parliamentary opinion in the face of the Indian situation.'"

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

Writing on the same subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 26th February, remarks:—"It is, however, regrettable to note that not a single noble Lord had a word of disapproval to utter against Lord Morley's surrender to the

protagonists of the Moslem League on the question of separate representation for Muhammadans."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

4. In a leader discussing the several theories about high prices in India, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th February, remarks:—"May we advance another theory for enquiry? How far has boycott affected prices? It is notorious that the boycott has been in existence for three years, and is supposed to have affected some strata of the society. A craze for native commodities 'even at a sacrifice" can have no other effect than increasing the prices especially when the demand is such as cannot be satisfied. There is what is called the sympathy of the market which affects not only commodities of a like nature but others as well. It would be interesting to enquire how far has the *Swadeshi* spirit raised prices not only of thing specifically boycotted, but other commodities to which the boycott has not extended."

High prices of food-stuffs.

The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, Feb. 24th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

5. In an article on the very successful working of the Bharat Life Insurance Company at Lahore, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd February, remarks:—"The spirit of enterprise, we are glad to acknowledge, is largely prevalent among us. Young men, more of course out of mere 'spirit' rather than any special aptitude for it, launch themselves on huge undertakings with sometimes reckless speculation. But that is only an inevitable accompaniment of a new awakening. As the enterprising among our youth grow in their numbers, schools of banking, with a view to impart all the knowledge on the lines sought after, will be established. It will be never difficult to find earnest workers in the field, when assured of success, they band themselves to a company and devote their knowledge to their own advantage. Purely Indian offices, again, will have the advantage of being managed economically; one man would be satisfied with a lesser salary; and our travelling agent, the indispensable factor for pushing a business, would be less expensive. Above all, an earnest head in the office can infuse his earnestness and self-devotion into those under him, and a *Swadeshi* company, especially at the present time when patriotism is so much of an appealing force would have no reverses to fear, and ought to be well equipped to face them when they do occur; but fraud must be guarded against. The miserable wretch who deliberately plans to cheat innocent and well-meaning men, would certainly never fail to play his own part, and one fraudulent concern would result in confidence being shaken in many others. A suggestion has been recently made that even private companies, if their business affects a large number of people, ought to submit their accounts to be examined periodically by an established firm of auditors. Every safeguard, however, must be taken to prevent the cheat and the fraud to interfere with the work of the honest and the enterprising. Every failure by fraud means an impediment, a tremendous impediment, to another business of the kind."

Indian Life Insurance Companies.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, Feb. 23rd, 1909.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 24th February, writes:—"Of the many things for which India shall be grateful to the present popular Governor of Bombay, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Medical Congress that is now holding its Session and the Medical Exhibition that is about to be opened in connection with it, will be among the foremost. . . . . The Congress, indeed, in the words of His Excellency, has thrown its net far and wide, and it is earnestly trusted that it will give a fresh impetus to medical progress in India. We cannot but take this opportunity to express the fervent hope that this Bombay Congress is only the first of a number of similar Congresses to be held in succeeding years in the different principal cities of this country, and that the start which His Excellency Sir George Clarke has given to the movement will be followed up steadily and with increasing success in future years."

The Indian Medical Congress at Bombay.

The Hindu, Madras, Feb. 24th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Andhrabharati, *Rangoon*, Feb. 15th, 1909.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

7. Referring to the cruelties to which the Boers of the Transvaal subject the Indians, the *Andhrabharati*, of the 15th February (received on the 22nd February) observes:—Mr. Gandhi brought about certain compromises and immediately orders were issued to release the prisoners. But hardly before the expiration of two months the Transvaal Government reverted to their old plans. Ah! How audacious they are! Is it modern civilization? Apart from the distress of mind experienced by our brethren who were put in jail, how much grieved were their aged parents, wives, children, and other relations! It is better to imagine than describe it. If Lords Morley and Minto intend that the people should approve of their recent Reform proposals, it is as much necessary to save the Indians in the Transvaal from the cruelties inflicted by the whitemen there as to revoke the partition of Bengal. The whitemen's failure to recognise the chance that they might in their turn, as recently expressed by Sir P.M. Mehta at a meeting held in connection with the Transvaal question, have to suffer troubles at the hands of the Asiatics including the yellow and black races—proclaims emphatically their short-sightedness. We, therefore, request that we must all unite together and try by every constitutional means to relieve our countrymen from the various sufferings to which they have been subjected.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Desabhimani, *Guntúr*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Serious riots at Kotappa Hill in the Guntúr district.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th February, publishes the following account of the "Serious riot" that took place at Kotappa Hill in Narasaraopet taluk, Guntúr district, during the recent Sivarátri festival:—A rich ryot from Kurnool district, who visited the hill, was taking his bull to a tank to make it quench its thirst. A police constable prevented him from doing so in spite of his entreaties. Thereupon the ryot persisted and when a large crowd of people assembled, the bull took fright at their sight, and became unmanagable causing injuries to some persons. As the animal could not be brought under control, the constable on duty fired at it, and somehow or other it was killed and its owner and other Kurnool ryots were thereby provoked. In the scuffle that ensued the constable was killed or he nearly lost his life and has not been found since.

The ryot was arrested and in the confusion that ensued every Police officer that made his appearance on the scene received fatal injuries. It is not known how many persons actually lost their lives. But information has been received that two persons on the side of the police and three on the side of the ryot were killed. Some persons are still missing. The paper says that as this affair concerns itself with a large concourse of people and as restrictions have to be imposed in the future in similar cases, a committee of enquiry consisting of not only official, but also non-official, members must be appointed and orders passed by the Government on their report.

(*d*) *Education.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

Public instruction in 1907-08.

9. While reviewing the Administration Report of the department of Public Instruction for the year 1907-08, the *Desābhimāni*, of the 17th February, remarks as follows in English:—"We may, however, be permitted to draw the attention

of the Government to one or two items of the report which in our opinion require their immediate consideration. We also drew attention to them while reviewing last year's report, but it is sad to find that the evil still continues. We noted the fall in the number of private institutions last year, and observed that "it is not wise policy to multiply schools under public management, which certainly costs a great deal more for each pupil than in an equally efficient school under private management;" and that "every endeavour must be made to encourage private individuals to open and maintain schools and to make them feel their duty and responsibility in the matter." There is again a further fall this year in the number of private institutions. The Government for sometime adhered to the policy of leaving education to private enterprise, and even went the length of handing over Government institutions to private management. There is no reason to deviate from the policy at present, at any rate so far as elementary education is concerned. It may safely be left in the hands of private individuals, requiring as it does a smaller outlay, and the Government may encourage such institutions and make them more efficient by special grants. This system will be conducive to economy also, and the cost of building and furnishing one school may be distributed over several institutions in the shape of aids. It will draw forth private money, stimulate private enterprise, and leave more money in the hands of the Government to make the existing schools efficient. We would, therefore, again urge that, instead of going on building and opening new schools at a heavy cost, "the Government efforts should in future be directed to specially aiding these schools in a more liberal spirit," and we believe that the object of the Government to bring more rural schools into existence will be attained more economically by distributing liberal grants, as such liberal grants themselves will be a sufficient inducement for the opening of new schools by private individuals."

Elementary education.

10. A correspondent to the *Satyadeepike*, of the 26th February, writes thus concerning the measures adopted by Government for the spread of primary education: The aid which the Government gives to the Local Boards for the maintenance of the primary schools and the power given to them in this connection are, no doubt, very commendable. But it is very regrettable that much of the amount spent for this purpose goes to waste. For instance, the school buildings which are erected by Government for the primary schools at a cost of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 cannot be said to be in a better state than the private buildings constructed by the schoolmasters themselves for their schools at a cost of not more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 from their own pockets. The primary schoolmaster, when he has to depend upon the good-will of the parents of his pupils for his livelihood, takes great pains to teach the children, but the moment he becomes a salaried man receiving a monthly pay from the Local Board, he neglects his work and becomes the superior of the villagers. If the money spent by Government in the construction of school-houses were given as a loan to the schoolmasters themselves on the condition of their building suitable school rooms and maintaining them subject to any conditions Government might think fit to impose, the buildings would certainly be better constructed and better furnished. While buildings with mud walls and thatched roofs built a hundred or more years ago are still in good condition there is no reason why Government should waste large amounts on buildings of stone walls, tiled roofs, iron barred windows and paved floors. Why should not that amount or even half of it be spent in buying the appliances, objects and pictures necessary for the more efficient teaching of the children? So also any small amount spent in giving a contribution to the schoolmaster for maintaining a small garden around the school planted with everything necessary to make the children acquainted with different kinds of grains and other useful agricultural products would not be ill-spent. This will also serve to create a taste for agriculture in the children. Large amounts of money spent in maintaining high schools and colleges in cities are of no use to the poor villagers. Government should not give any aid to sectarian schools started in towns where there already exist more than one high school. The

Satyadeepike, Mangalore, Feb. 26th, 1909.

amount so spent would be better utilised in raising the status of the poor primary schoolmaster and making it compulsory on every parent to send his children to school each for a term of at least four years. The pay of the primary schoolmaster is too small for his expenses and the combining of village postmaster's duties with the work of the schoolmaster has been a great help to the masters in certain villages. This, however, cannot be done in the case of every school. But there is another way of helping the primary teacher without in any way adding to the expenditure of the Local Boards. The work of vaccination is not one which will require a long training. If the village schoolmaster is taught to do it and be made the vaccinator for the villages served by his school he will have greater facilities for the spread of vaccination, and if at the same time elementary education be made compulsory the two will go on simultaneously to the great advantage both of the people and of the schoolmaster.

(*k*) *General.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 14th, 1909.

Lord Morley's recent reforms.

11. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th February (received on the 22nd February 1909) observes:—While all the Indians are unanimous in their praise of the reforms recently promulgated by Lord Morley, it might be ungrateful of me to express a different opinion about them. We have been waiting for these reforms these twenty-five years. Thus it is evident that for some cause or other it takes about twenty-five years to advance a step in the political progress of this country. The first reforms were made in the year 1882 and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria was issued in the year 1858. In the year 1882, Lord Ripon established Municipalities and Local Boards, and now Lord Morley has intended to bring about more reforms. The political amelioration of our country is proceeding at a slow speed. "Do all these reforms tend towards the *Swaraj* promised to us by the British, or do they only help to further their good administration? Some of us are under the impression that we may on account of these reforms get eventually the Parliamentary form of administration But, on the contrary, Lord Morley said that he would never admit that Parliamentary system should be the goal in India. He declared that the power of the officials should remain undiminished and that Indian administration must always be despotic. He further added that there might be any amount of discussion, but the control of the exchequer should remain in the hands of the officials. In the face of such clear statements of Lord Morley, who can say that the English are prepared to grant self-government to India? "Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao has said that the new reforms when enforced would prove trivial. This is, indeed, true." For, when the citizens of Guntur approached His Excellency the Governor with the request that they must be allowed the right to elect the Vice-President of their District Board, he replied that such a request could not be granted then. We never suffer from a dearth of promises. But we fear how the reforms would prove to be when they are carried out.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Plague in Calicut.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Pátrika*, of the 20th February, adverting to the recrudescence of the plague in Calicut, says that the introduction of the Plague Regulations, which has now become incumbent on Government, will not be resented by the people, if it is tempered with a little kindness and patience. The article says that Mr. Francis, the former Collector, gained the confidence and gratitude of the Collector by his sympathetic and conciliatory attitude during the first outbreak of Plague at Calicut. It is hoped that Mr. Parsons, the new Collector of the district, and Mr. Atal, the District Medical and Sanitary officer, will try to enforce the Regulations in such a way as to cause the least inconvenience to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1909.

The Indian Reform Bill.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th February, says:—In the second reading of the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords by Lord Morley, Sir Charles Crosthwaite opposed the proposal relating to the appointment of an Indian

Member to the Viceroy's Executive Council, arguing that the appointment of Indians to high offices was not necessarily binding on the Government, as the pledge in the Queen's Proclamation declaring the eligibility of all British subjects for high posts in the State without reference to their race or creed, provided they had the necessary capacity, was qualified by the words "so far as may be", and he even went the length of doubting whether there were capable Indians to hold such high offices. This objection is not at all worthy of any notice; but if Sir Charles means by his objection that inexperienced Indians should not be appointed, it will be answered that experience is gained only by opportunities of holding high offices being afforded. No man is born in this world with all experience. The present British War Minister, Mr. Haldane, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gray, had no executive experience whatever before they entered upon their respective duties, and yet within the last three years they have distinguished themselves very creditably. How is it then that Sir Charles Crosthwaite does not feel that the same rule holds good in the case of the Indians also? We never expected that Lord Morley's Reform Bill will smoothly pass through the House of Lords without any opposition; but if the objections raised are only of an imaginary nature as those of Lord Curzon who said that the introduction of such a reform will destroy the fundamental principles of the executive authority of the Government of India, and of Lord Macdonnel who said it would be a great blunder to introduce such a reform, the Indians may rest satisfied that Lord Morley will not in the least be daunted by such vain arguments and he will, ere long, successfully get the Bill passed into law.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

14. The *Mukhbir-i-Dekhan*, of the 17th February, writes a lengthy article on the existing famine, of which the following is the gist. The attention of the authorities has often been invited to the dearness of food-stuffs in India, but they have not adopted remedial measures. It is a matter for wonder that in India—a land of rich cultivation—where once a maund of grain was sold for a rupee, all food-stuffs have become so dear. Granted this is due to increased population or to the unscientific methods of growing corn, yet Government should have adopted the best measures calculated to make barren lands fertile and should have sunk wells for irrigation purposes, and not have let the waters of streams and rivers run to waste. It has been the policy of Government to extend the railways and irrigation schemes have therefore been sadly neglected. Now it behoves Government to adopt for at least 15 years or more a policy of irrigating lands. Besides this the levy of proportionate custom dues on exports from India would tend to bring the prices of food-grains to the old scale. The fluctuating or rather the enhanced value of the gold sovereign has proved a curse to the price of food-grains. Thousands of maunds of grain from India are exported daily and therefore Government ought to increase the custom dues on the exported grain, and reduce the land-cess. It is said that Lord Minto is contemplating the forming of a Commission to enquire into the causes of the existing famine. It is very necessary that Government should make no delay in alleviating the sufferings and hardships of the famine-stricken Indians.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1909.

Famine in India.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

15. The *India*, of the 20th February, publishes the following, purporting to be a translation of the petition submitted to Lord Morley by Mr. Kunjalal Bhattacharya, which is said to have irritated Sir W. Lee-Warner:—

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

The attack on Sir W. Lee-Warner.

My Lord,—I am a native of India and a descendant of the highest Brahmin Pandit family known as Bhattacharyas of Bengal and a devoted British subject. Violence and disorder in every form being distasteful to the Brahmin Pandit, no one is more anxious to see the termination of the present

unrest in India than your Lordship's humble petitioner. I have carefully watched the development of the unrest and come to the conclusion that it is mostly due to the arrogance of the Anglo-Indians. All the natives of India, whether Extremists, Moderates or Loyalists, are unanimous on this matter. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the peasants of India, though not friendly to the British, were neutral. But since the year 1857, hundreds of the natives of India have been subjected to oppression by many Englishmen residing in India. There is not a single service in India, some of the members of which have not figured in criminal courts in India, charged with violence towards the natives of the country. Honest Englishmen admit that it is very difficult to obtain justice against European offenders in India. Mr. Theodore Morrison, a Member of your Lordship's Council, after years' residence in India, in his "Imperial Rule in India," says that "It is an ugly fact which it is no use to disguise that the murder of natives by Englishmen is no infrequent occurrence." Mr. Morrison has no hesitation in asserting "that very few Englishmen in India believe that an English jury in India as juries are at present constituted, even on clearest evidence, convict one of their countrymen of the murder of a native." Miscarriages of justice in criminal cases between Europeans and Natives are of common occurrence, but as Mr. Morrison points out "miscarriages of justice in India beget political evil, and the people are irritated against the Government because they do not believe that the laws are evenly administered." Your Lordship has been pleased to deport, without even the chance of a trial, against all the best traditions of British justice, no less than 11 of my countrymen in about 18 months. May I, on behalf of 300,000,000 of my countrymen, pray that your Lordship will be pleased to deport at least one European after a conviction in a British Court in India for violence towards my countrymen and women. I believe that aliens are deported from the United Kingdom after conviction for certain offences in this country. If your Lordship will only ask the Viceroy of India to submit a return of cases of assault by Europeans on the natives of India within the last ten years, your Lordship will at once see the gravity of the subject to which your Councillor Mr. Morrison has drawn attention. About 15 years ago, a Bengali Brahmin writer, Mr. Sanyal, made an attempt to draw the attention of the Government to this important subject, but he was at once snubbed by Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.S.I., the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga on sacrifice.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, publishes the following, purporting to be a translation of the concluding portion of the Maharaja of Darbhanga's exhortation to young men at a public meeting held in Calcutta under his presidency to condemn the assassination of Babu Ashutosh Bisvas:—"I wish to speak a few words to those misguided miserable young men who are led into the paths of sedition and anarchy. Sacrifice is a noble principle, but there is also what is called mistaken sacrifice. We have seen, within the last few months, instances of senseless bloodshed and these have been sought to be justified in the name of religion and patriotism—sacred names that appeal to our deepest feelings. Let those who approve of these acts of sacrifice as deriving their sanction from religion read the divine words of the Gita and consult the religious elders who have the wisdom and spiritual illumination to guide and instruct us. Let those who seek to justify these acts as prompted by patriotism consult the political leaders who have spent their lives in the service of their motherland. And above all let them ponder over the evil that has been done since these anarchical attempts have disturbed the peace and happiness of the country. Sacrifice has consecrated the pages of Indian history and epics. Let it show its beneficent influence in spheres of useful public activity, in the promotion of education, in the expansion of our commerce and the increased happiness of the people. Let these young men be the guides of the future leaders of our industrial enterprises, and lead the people in those fields of activity which would promote their real and lasting happiness. Let them recognize that there is no power higher than the Divine will and bear in mind that the salvation of the country

can be effected only by peaceful and constitutional means which will secure for them the approbation of their own conscience and the blessings of the Almighty God."

After quoting the above extract, this paper proceeds to remark that the touching appeal of the Maharaja is bound to have a most salutary effect on the minds of young men like Charu Chandra Bose. Anarchy and sedition are, in the opinion of the Maharaja, very much to be detested and that young men should be misled into these paths and engage themselves in the destruction of life is really pitiable, considering their tender age and inexperience.

17. The *India*, of the 20th February, writes:—Some of the subordinate English officials have of late been trying to put down the *Swadeshi* enterprise, seeing that it causes loss to their own fellow countrymen, the English merchants, and certain inconveniences to themselves. As they cannot openly injure us in any way, they bring false charges of sedition against us and by getting us punished by this means, they try to spoil our work. Frightened by the brutal punishments inflicted upon some of our leaders by many of the English officials, some of the ordinary people in villages start at the very mention of the word *Swadeshi*, and hesitate to manifest their interest in our movement though they sincerely cherish it in their hearts. This is nothing but groundless fear and sheer folly. *Vande Mataram* means "I worship the mother" and as such, to what law is it opposed? If I pledge myself to purchase only local articles, whose law do I infringe? This is my money and with that I purchase what article I like. Why should the Government interfere in that? The English Government does not render any help to prevent the increase of the drinking habit, but is encouraging it in consideration of the large revenue it brings, without paying the least heed to the numerous prayers of reform associations. When I resolve to encourage indigenous fabrics, the handiwork of the weavers of my own country, when I refuse to spoil my children by imparting to them a Godless and destructive education which merely makes "phonographs" of human beings, and send them to national schools, where they can learn the wisdom of my country with only so much of western knowledge as would be of practical utility, and when I advocate the institution of Panchayat Courts for the decision of our disputes in view to cut short excessive expenditure in litigation, what law am I acting against? Our people are day by day losing strength and are becoming weaklings, and I will therefore establish native gymnasia where they can be trained in manly exercises. Does this come into conflict with the law of the land? Those who say that *Swadeshi* is illegal, utter falsehood, and their object is only to spoil us, and those who are allowed into believing what they say are only clay-brained fools ignorant of their country's good. Boycott of foreign goods, national education, panchayats, and physical exercise are indeed the four pillars which support the holy temple of *Swadeshi*, and it is our duty to encourage them. There is nothing unlawful in this and they are traitors to their country who do not support this.

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Do not give up your ideals.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th February, observes:—Speaking at Poona the other day, Mr. Gokhale observed that though he saw no objection in students being present at public meetings, it was not desirable that they should participate in those meetings and discuss political questions, as that would divert their minds from their legitimate studies, and that, their understanding and judgment being yet immature it would not be in the best interests of the country that they should freely mix in political assemblies and demonstrations. There is nothing wrong in this opinion from a general point of view; but it must also be pointed out that there are students and students. It is, of course, necessary to prevent students who are too young and whose learning is too elementary from taking part in public meetings. Such students, having no knowledge of public affairs and consequently not taking interest in them, will naturally refrain from attending public meetings; but

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Students and politics.

why should we apply the restriction in the case of those students who are a little grown up and have the necessary mental culture to judge things for themselves? It is, therefore, neither reasonable nor, to speak the truth, possible to prohibit young men of decent age and education from taking part in public meetings on the only ground that they are students of law colleges or similar institutions.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Current topics.

19. The London correspondent of the *India*, of the 20th February, writes:—The English officials here opened a relief fund in aid of the natives of Sicily who have sustained great loss on account of the recent earthquake, and within two days they were able to collect two lakhs of pounds. This, of course, reflects great credit on the generosity of England; but what was the sort of generosity exhibited by the Englishmen, who have now helped Sicily, when similar disasters overtook India? The English journals did not say a word about the magnitude of the pecuniary aid sent from this place when information was received of the disastrous floods in Hyderabad. Perhaps they were ashamed to give publicity to the very paltry sum that was collected. There are, however, two reasons for their silence on the point. One is that they have a right only to take away the earnings of the black men in our country while they are under no obligations to pay them anything in return, and the other is that there is no use in helping a country which is in bondage, whereas Sicily is a free country and may have occasion to help England whenever the latter is in danger.

Many in India deem it a great honour that Srijut Gupta has been made a Member of the India Council. But, after all, the most responsible work entrusted to him is, we understand, that of a Superintendent of Stationery Accounts. It is, perhaps, for this office that the Moderates complained that Mr. Gokhale was not selected. Had he been selected, there would have been no disunion in the country, nor would the Congress have collapsed.

In an interview which Mr. Amir Ali Sahib, the President of the All-India Muhammadan League, and five of his colleagues had with Lord Morley the other day, the former represented that the interests of the Muhammadans had not received due consideration, and that it was hard for them and the Hindus to co-operate with each other, and implored that they should be granted a separate and secure place in the heaven which the Government had so graciously bestowed upon the country. To this entreaty Lord Morley replied that the Muhammadans need not fear anything as long as the English people were in power and that they would not be abandoned by the truthful Indian Government, and he further expatiated on his own liberalism, the agreement in views between himself and Lord Minto and the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service. But the nationalist Muhammadans smile at these ignorant men who are wasting their lungs for what is after all a pseudo-concession.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 20th, 1909.

Boycotting the Governor.

20. Commenting on the absence of the European residents of Cocanada from the reception given to the Governor there lately, the *India*, of the 20th February, says:—These white men have boycotted the Governor and yet no notice is taken of their conduct. If, on the other hand, any Hindu had done the same thing, he would have by this time been brought within the clutches of sections 121-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. As the Tamil proverb says, "it is a mere earthen pot, if broken by the mother-in-law; but if by the daughter-in-law, it is a golden vessel"

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Feb. 16th, 1909.

How to restore peace in Bengal.

21. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th February, gives the following as the substance of an article in the *Sanjibani* (a Bengali newspaper) on "How to restore peace in Bengal":—The boycott is a legitimate (political) weapon in the hands of the people, and the Bengalis will continue to boycott all foreign goods as long as the partition of Bengal remains unchanged. Although Lord Morley's Reform proposals contain many liberal concessions, they do not remove the real grievance of the Bengalis. The partition measure has

to be withdrawn. The deportees (without trial) have to be released, the stringent legislative enactments passed of late ought to be repealed and national institutions preserved. If Government should fulfil these wishes of the Bengalis, peace will soon be restored in the country. The people will come forth of themselves and help to stamp out sedition. If the above grievances be still ignored the agitation of the Bengali will continue in spite of the reform proposals. He will not heed the advice to cling to constitutional methods of agitation alone. How can he rejoice at the reform proposals when there is the grievance of the partition so deep-seated in his heart? We asked for bread and we received (a stone) earth. The authorities ought to show greater calmness, give up repression, undo the partition, and release the deportees. This will restore peace in Bengal and the reform proposals will be accepted with great rejoicing.

[Issued, 2nd March 1909.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th March 1909.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 1st, 1909.

1. In the course of a leader on the recommendations of the Convention recently held in Cape Town to draw up a constitution for the South African Colonies, the *Hindu*, of the 1st March, remarks that the most regrettable feature is the studied neglect to grapple with the problem of the representation of the native races. This omission, it is said, is bound to render the situation unbearable and intolerable. It is also asked what is to be done with regard to the ten thousand and odd British Indian subjects in the Transvaal. The hope is expressed that the Imperial Parliament will take a wider view of the matter.

The South African Convention.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd March, considers that the action of Government in substituting Malayalam for Canarese as the official language of the Kasaragod District Munsif's Court is hasty, and remarks that a very strong case is required to change a practice which has worked smoothly and satisfactorily for nearly a hundred years.

Malayalam and Kasaragod Court.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1909.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 28th February, writes:—"The affairs of the Madras Corporation are drifting rapidly from bad to worse. Matters have come to a head, so much so that the attempts at reform, by a few Commissioners, however able and determined, cannot produce a change for the better without the speedy and active intervention of the Government. The elected Commissioners are safe in their seats till another election comes round; and in the present state of indifference and apathy on the part of their constituents they can vote and act as they please without exposing themselves to public censure. We regret to have to admit that we cannot expect much from the organised activity and public spirit of the general body of the citizens of Madras; for the general body of the citizens of Madras have so far evinced no appreciable interest in the management of their affairs by the Madras Corporation. When a resolution affecting a grave affair is rejected or dealt with in an unsatisfactory way by the Municipal Commissioners, it has been the practice to call for a poll, so that the rate-payers may know how their representatives voted. But has this practice produced any good result? Has it put any wholesome restraint on the elected Commissioners? So far as we are aware the practice of calling for a poll has been productive of no salutary effect, because of the indifference of the public who do not care to scrutinize the conduct of their representatives. In the face of these facts the Government alone are in a position to improve the administration. Besides, the President of the Corporation and the Executive are completely under their control. The Commissioners are at liberty to speak and vote, and those Commissioners, who carry public weight with them by reason of their independence, fearlessness, ability and unselfish devotion to public interests without regard to personal considerations have spoken strongly and straightforwardly. The Government are in possession of their views, and in justice to those who contribute to the revenues of the Corporation the Government must act and act decisively and promptly.

"* * * * *"

The Madras Corporation.

(*k*) *General.*

Sir Edward Baker at Cuttack.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 26th February, referring to the reply given by Sir Edward Baker to the addresses presented to him at Cuttack, remarks:—"The good people of Cuttack may have had good many grievances for his Honour's gaze, and it was also perhaps in the fitness of things that these and these only found a place in the wearisome addresses—for a gubernatorial visit is designed for the purpose of the responsible official to play the *rôle* of the Samaritan as far as it lies in his power. But what we are concerned here is with the inner meaning of these words of advice. The policy of mendicancy repugnant to the Englishman in that it connotes a feeling of helplessness and the loss of the sense of self-respect.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1909.

Repression in India.

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th February, writes:—"We are indebted to Mr. Mackarness and his friends for drawing the attention of the House of Commons to the question of deportation of Indians without trial. Perhaps, the debate on the Indian Reform Bill in the House of Lords has thrown into the background Mr. Mackarness's amendment to the address. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 195 votes against 76. We are sure that the 76 Members of the House of Commons who voted with Mr. Mackarness were supporters of the present Government. The debate on the amendment took place, it would appear, soon after the rejection of the amendment condemning the situation in Ireland. In the one case the Government defended coercion, but in the other they stoutly resisted the adoption of coercive measures. Unlike in India, in Ireland there has been general lawlessness, and yet Mr. Birrell and his colleagues would not have recourse to coercive processes. In India, which of course is a continent, there has been general peace and tranquillity. Lawlessness as such is a rare occurrence, and is confined only to a few localities. But Lord Morley and his colleagues have sanctioned resort to the enactment of special coercive laws and would still carry on their policy of 'unfaltering repression.' The contrast is singular and striking. In resisting the amendment moved by Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Buchanan, the Under Secretary for India, admits that the unrest in India has been of a temporary and local character, and yet many of the laws passed are of a general and permanent nature. Indian public opinion has always supported and will always support the attempts made by Government to stamp out anarchy and put down lawlessness. But deportations of well-known men without trial, apparently on police evidence, without subjecting it to public scrutiny, is a proceeding which is opposed to the spirit, to the general policy and traditions of British rule. If, as Mr. Buchanan says, all the recent cases of deportation were carefully investigated, why was it not done in public, why were not the persons concerned at any rate given an opportunity to disprove the charges against them? Would the evidence be ever published?"

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

The Indian Reforms.

6. Referring to the India Councils Bill now before the House of Lords, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th February, writes:—" . . . . The Bill directs, we are told, that the Viceroy, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Council, wherever such exist, shall make rules creating or restricting the rights of the several Legislatures to discuss Budgets and ask questions. In other words, the Government of India and the local Governments without reference to, and irrespective of, the consent, sanction or inclinations of the Legislative Councils concerned, may interfere, as they choose, with the rights to discuss Budgets and ask questions. We can well understand how such a provision will be worked by a Viceroy like Lord Curzon and a Provincial ruler like Sir Bampfylde Fuller. It is not improbable that by some rulers those rights may be practically done away with or held in abeyance; and when we bear in mind the fact that these rights are among the most vital concessions made in the new scheme, we shall be able to understand the rigidity of the conditions under which they are permitted to be exercised. In the future criticisms of the Budget will be more independent and effective and questions on matters of

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1909.

administration more frequent and searching. What guarantee is there that rulers of autocratic tendencies, like the gentlemen to whom we have referred, will not invoke the new power to make short work of the new rights,—as they are called. We are sure that the House of Commons will not miss these points. If the Bill is, however, passed with these grave defects, we shall surely have to moderate our enthusiasm and think over the concessions again."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

Exports of grain.

7. Referring to a suggestion to introduce grain elevators and lifts in order to prevent the rushing of grain exports from India, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd March, remarks that if the system of elevators were introduced, it should remain, as far as possible, in indigenous hands, aided in this behalf by the State, as the country would then reap the benefit of better prices and would be able at times to keep the grain for use in India.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, March 5th, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 5th March, remarks that this Bill is bound to deepen the disappointment which has been gaining ground since Lord Morley showed signs of yielding to the opponents of reform. The absence of any parliamentary guarantee for the political concessions granted is deplored, as "without such guarantee the whole scheme of reform seems illusory and is bound to fail to allay the unrest in the country."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, March 5th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th March, also regrets that so much has been left to executive discretion, and remarks that section 6 of the Bill may have the deplorable effect of excluding from the Councils some of the most competent of public men.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, March 6th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th March, has a leader on the same lines as the two papers noted above.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, March 6th, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th March, remarks that, if the clause providing Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors is omitted, deep discontent will be caused especially in Bengal, and that Lord Macdonnell's proposal to do so is one of the greatest blunders which he could commit.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1909.

A warning to two new Indian members of the Indian Medical Service.

9. The following appears in the editorial notes column of the *United India and Native States* of the 24th February:—"Of the twelve successful candidates in the last examination for the Indian Medical Service, two are natives of India. We hope these will not forget that they are 'natives' first and officials afterwards, and that they will mete out equal treatment to Europeans and Indians. We say this because we have heard from more than one quarter that a certain Indian Civilian in this Presidency has issued strict orders that no 'native' should drive into his compound, but should leave his carriage outside the gate and walk into the compound. This order, however, does not apply to Europeans!"

THE HINDU, *Madras*, March 2nd, 1909.

The Decentralisation Commission.

10. Referring to the summary of the Commission's recommendations, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd March, remarks, that it is gratifying to observe that the Commission holds the same views as Lord Morley in regard to the extension of the Executive Councils, and the appointment thereto of specially qualified Indians. The hope is expressed that local self-governing bodies will have their powers enlarged and be entrusted with some portion of the work of real administration.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

The Decentralisation Commission.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd March, considers that the Commissioners have produced a record on which they may be congratulated, and that the summary displays a spirit of broadmindedness which is refreshing.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

11. The *India*, of the 27th February, writes :—Seeing that Persia is at present in a state of hopeless confusion and anarchy, owing to the incompetency of the Shah who has dissolved the Parliament, and is shamelessly carrying on the Government with the help of a Russian Military Commander, Russia and England have begun to interest themselves greatly in its internal affairs. When a stranger begins to take too much interest in my domestic affairs, what does it signify, except some impending peril to my family? There is much gain to Russia and England in their acquisition of Persia. So, it was not at all from motives of generous philanthropy that Russia has been from the very beginning advancing loans to Persia and acquiring influence in that country, nor is England remarkable for its generous motives. There is no use blaming Russia or England in this matter, for there is no place for generous motives in the politics of modern civilization. Though the friends of reform in England have been persuading the English Government to prevail upon the Shah of Persia to convoke the Parliament, the English Foreign Minister has expressed his inability to do so, and still England and Russia have determined to interfere in the affairs of Persia and settle them in a way. This interference in and settlement of Persian affairs means, as suggested by the *Times of India*, nothing more than that Persia should be parcelled out between England and Russia and devoured by those two nations. But there is a God above who is the protector of the friendless, and at this time when all the eastern countries are thirsting after liberty, He has devised a means so that Persia may not lose her ancient liberty and that is, owing to the mutual fear that exists between England and Russia, both these nations may desire to save the liberty of Persia. But if there is to be a partition of Persia between Russia and England, Russia having lent more money to Persia is likely to get the lion's share and this will imperil the English authority in Southern Asia. Hence it is impossible for these two nations to come to any unanimous understanding in the matter of dividing Persia between themselves, and in this circumstance alone lies the salvation of Persia without being reduced to miserable condition which has overtaken some other countries of Asia.

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

Foreign interference in Persian affairs.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, reports Mr. Gokhale to have remarked as follows in the course of a lecture delivered by him at the celebration of the Society's Day of the Aryan Education Society of Bombay :—Coming to the question of primary education, we are confronted with the sad fact that there is not even 8 per cent. of children receiving primary education while several villages are quite innocent of it. The task of carrying the light of education to the masses steeped in ignorance and barbarism is stupendous and it is no credit to the Government that its subjects should be a set of idiots. The total cost of making primary education universal in India would be about six or seven crores of rupees, but the Government which does not grudge to spend any amount of money on other things is indeed hesitating to do anything in this important matter. The population of England is even less than one-seventh of that of India and yet England spends 24 crores on primary

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1909.

Primary education.

education. Properly speaking, 170 crores should be spent in India under this head, and if the Government cannot spend even six crores, what results can we expect? It is the duty of the Government to make primary education both free and compulsory.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 1st, 1909.

The cost of education in India.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, says:—At a meeting of the London "East India Association" held last month, when an essay on Indian industries was read, Lord Lamington said that the British Government in India was imparting free education to the people. This statement is quite incorrect, for, if the education is free, by whom is the expenditure entailed by such education borne? Enormous expenditure is incurred in India just as in other countries to meet the cost of teachers, erection of school-buildings and other necessaries for the maintenance of educational institutions. Are these expenses met by the students themselves, or are they defrayed from the Government Treasury? That they are not defrayed from the Government Treasury is proved by the Government accounts themselves. Compared with the money spent by the Governments of other countries in the world, that spent by the Government of India is very small. Though France and Germany are small in extent and education has already spread widely in those countries, the amount spent from the State treasuries is Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per each student, while not more than 1¼ or 1½ annas is spent in a country like India which is very large in extent and where education has not spread widely. If the Government of India is to spend for education anything like what is done in the European countries, there is scope for the expenditure rising to thirty or forty times the present scale. Such being the case, it is strange that Lord Lamington should have said that the British Government is committing a mistake in imparting free education The truth is that while in other countries the State does not hesitate to incur the necessary expenditure for education, in India the Government fears to spend any money on that account, though it is fully alive to the necessity for education. Though the Government has recently approved of the desire of our leaders that the imparting of elementary education should be made free, no attempt has so far been made in that direction owing to the large expenditure which such a step would entail. The fact is that a greater portion of the revenue collected from the people is absorbed by military expenditure, and the Government has no funds left with it when it comes to the task of imparting knowledge to the masses suffering from ignorance.

(*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Ouddalore*, Feb. 24th, 1909.

Famine and protection.

14. The *Desábhimáni*, of the 24th February, writes as follows in English:—"From the time when Sir William Hunter wrote his little book on the advantages of British rule in India, and grounded his appreciation in particular in the infrequency of famines under the British rule and the gallant efforts of the British to relieve the people against them—from the time when Sir William wrote his little book up to the present day, many years have rolled by. Sir William could fix upon only two or three famines which were again far removed from each other, but a modern writer on the subject will have to dwell on numerous famines, for in recent years they have been more numerous and severe too. People of the present generation still possess a very vivid recollection of the famine of 1877, and illiterate men generally make their reckonings of time with that famine as the starting point; but famines cannot any more be a safe starting point for their reckonings, as they cannot fix themselves on the memory of the people on account of their too frequent occurrence. Even officially declared famines have been too numerous in recent years. What may be the cause of this? Have lands begun to yield less and has total production decreased? Though in some years less production was the cause of famine, statistics relating to cultivation, land revenue collection, and land revenue remission will show that there has

generally been an increase in production year after year, both per acre and also in the aggregate; and production has also well nigh kept pace with the increase in population.

"We fancy that famine in India is not wholly due to less production, but is due also to high prices, the want of purchasing power in the people. And high prices are again brought about to a great extent by a depletion of food grains from India consequent on the demand for them at high prices from outside. We are justified in believing so also from an official acknowledgment of some value made in the Punjab as regards the high prices of food grains.

" * * * * *

"Thus a failure of crops in other countries may also have the effect of producing famine in India, as such failure will create a very high demand for food grains from India and thus deplete our local market by stimulating greater export. An examination of the condition of other provinces will show that similar causes affect their markets also. In Madras, rice produced in the province is exported away, and the grain which is now available in the market for consumption is not so much the Madras production as grain imported from Burma. The export of rice alone has doubled within ten years; and what grain is left behind has to be adjusted between the different provinces; prices naturally go high. Besides, the depletion has another effect of leaving no grain in the country that will be available for a bad season, when, naturally famine of an acute form would come on. The misfortune is further accentuated by a disadvantageous currency and loss in exchange, which has the effect of draining the country by having to pay a great deal more for our imports and getting a great deal less for our exports.

"We, therefore, believe that, apart from the currency which must however be taken as a standing factor though affecting as it does the general prices, our salvation lies for the present in shortening the export of grains from our country. And this can be done only by putting a high export duty on them. It may be considered how advantageous and economical such export duty will be, both for the people as also for the Indian Government. The remedy that is now resorted to against famine is to afford relief to the famine-stricken at high cost. An extract of expenditure on famine relief taken by a contemporary from a Blue Book giving an account of the administration of famine relief in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during 1907–1908, says, 'The total expenditure directly incurred in relief was 207¾ lakhs (£1,385,000). By this expenditure rather more than 219¼ million persons received relief for one day, or 1,220,000 persons for a period of six months. The indirect additional cost of the famine (mainly under the heads of loss of excise receipts and remissions of revenue) amounted to £750,000, the grand total cost of the famine being thus £2,135,000.' These figures expressed in sterling and relating only to one province are appalling enough, and how much more enormous the figures should come to when all the provinces are taken into consideration? And it must be remembered that all this money came from the pocket of the general tax-payer. An export duty will have the effect of making famine less frequent, less disastrous when it comes on, will relieve the general tax-payer of so much of the burden, or, at any rate, a good part of it, that is now spent on famine relief, and by adding to the general revenue of the Government will further reduce the burden of the tax-payer by a corresponding reduction in any other tax that he has to pay. The advantages and the economy of it are therefore obvious, and they are a good enough plea for the system of protection for India. It only remains to say that the doctrine of blind imperialism should not be allowed to affect the vital interests of India so disastrously at stake, and that impartial statesmanship should be called into play in viewing the interests of India in the same way that the self-governing Colonies view their own interests."

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

The opponents of Lord Morley's Reform Scheme.

15. The *India*, of the 27th February, publishes a cartoon in which the Mehta party, which is anxiously expecting the successful passing of Lord Morley's proposals in the British Parliament, is depicted as a person suffering from a dire disease and the new reforms are likened to the tiger's milk which is the remedy prescribed for such diseases. Mr. Gokhale, who proceeds on the mission of procuring this tiger's milk, is attacked in his attempt by the tigers in the shape of Muhammadans like Messrs. Amir Ali and Bilgrami and journals like the *London Times* and he stands bewildered. As suggesting the above cartoon, the same paper offers the following observations:—It is certain that even Lord Morley will not believe that these reforms would entirely satisfy the Indians. What the people of British India aim at is not a few new appointments, but the executive power of appointing the officers themselves, as in French India, while the establishment of the principle of representation in the land is the one object which underlies all their struggles. Lord Morley has himself swallowed up in his old age all the doctrines he has been practising to the world ever since his birth, and, as an expiation for that sin, he has brought forward these reform proposals. These reforms are after all a mere pittance when compared with the demands of the Indians, and there are any number of persons who try to throw obstacles even with regard to this pittance. The bureaucratic party and a few influential Members of Parliament have begun to oppose the proposal that the Indians should be appointed to seats in the Executive Councils, while certain Muhammadans hold that it is not enough if their claims are considered along with those of other people in proportion to their numerical strength and demand that, inasmuch as their existence in India is a tower of strength to the British authority, they should have more advantages in the reform proposals in proportion to their importance. And it is said by many that the English authorities themselves might have set up these men to make such demands. If on account of this opposition, the reform proposals fall through, the position of the Mehta party will be seriously compromised, because it is the notion of this party that it is through its exertions that these rare reforms are to be introduced, as may be inferred from what Sir Mehta averred to a representative of the *London Times*, viz., that if these reforms do not come out in their entirety as promised, the reaction will be terrible.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 1st, 1909.

Annual exodus of the Government to the hills.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, gives the following summary of the speech of a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting:—The agitation which is so much found in this country would lose much of its sharpness if the grievances of the people are sympathetically listened to and redressed on the spot by the authorities. But the Government spends a greater part of the year in its summer residence, and we have a Viceroy who loves to hold his Council meetings in far off hunting grounds. Such a Government is no Government and it would only call forth the fury and detestation of the people. If ever we lose India, it should be, I hesitate not to say, only owing to this annual exodus of the Government to the hills.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 1st, 1909.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, says:—It is stated that in discussing the Indian Reforms Bill, Lord Lansdowne wanted that the entire control of approving or rejecting the representatives elected by the Electoral Colleges should vest in the Executive. That is, the Government should generally approve of the representatives elected by the Electoral Colleges; but if, for any reasons, it does not do so, the elected representatives cannot be returned to the Legislative Councils. An Electoral College is a body of the peoples' representatives consisting of men of learning and responsibility, and as such it is only when their elections are approved by the Government, that the electorate, the elective principle and the elected representatives are honoured. Otherwise what satisfaction can the people have, when their elections are

subject entirely to the Executive control? It may so happen that the Government may approve only those representatives who support official views and reject those who are really the peoples' men. In that case the principle would work a great harm. And it will be no wonder if, as a result of this, even the representatives elected by the electoral colleges feel it necessary to hold official views. As for the members who are nominated by the Government, they will of course, as a matter of necessity, hold official views. Thus it would lead to the expression of official views by all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, elected as well as nominated, very much to the detriment of the peoples' rights. It may be said that even according to the principle now in vogue, the representatives elected by the Northern and Southern Municipalities, District Boards and other representative institutions have to be finally approved by the Government; but this approval is only nominal and the Government has not so far objected to the approval of any elected representative. Any difficulty that may arise from the presence of four or five non-official members in the present Legislative Councils has not so far affected the Government. But as there will be an increase in the number of elected representatives hereafter according to the new scheme and as the rule dispensing with the official majority will be enforced, the Government may feel tempted to veto the election of representatives who may not hold official views. Anyhow the vesting of such a vast control in the Executive is inconsistent, if not conflicting, with the broad spirit of Lord Morley's scheme and the proposal to provide for its inclusion in the Bill will not be liked by the Indians.

Continuing the above subject, the same paper writes:—It seems that Lord Morley is likely to make a provision in the Bill that the Government should not approve of the election of convicted and deported persons. No body would raise any objection, if persons who have been convicted for such heinous crimes as murder, etc., are declared ineligible for election, but we do not think Lord Morley will put such a wide interpretation on the word "conviction" as would debar the election of persons who have undergone slight punishments. If the same restriction is introduced in England, three-fourths of the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons will have to vacate their seats. Lords Rosebury and Dalmane once narrowly escaped being fined, while the feats of the Irish members in the House of Commons are notorious in this respect. After all, it is yet to be known what crime the deportees have committed and the Government is gradually getting convinced of their sincere loyalty. If therefore liberal and satisfactory provisions are not made in this respect, the people will be very much disappointed and feel as if the Government had taken away with the left hand what it had given with the right. It is also stated that two of the four members of the Provincial Executive Councils will be required to possess an administrative experience of twelve years. It follows, therefore, that the other two members need not have such experience. This insistence on experience is after all merely tall talk. Men of experience are not necessarily men of capacity. It is men of capacity that are wanted and not men of mere experience, from whom no great benefit can be derived. If the object of the Government is merely the exclusion of the Indians who are leaders of the people, then this restriction of "experience" may be imposed. But so long as the Government does not entertain any such motive, capacity and qualification alone should be taken into consideration. It is further stated that rules are to be prescribed by the Government to regulate the discussion of the Budget and interpellations in the Provincial Councils. It will be highly objectionable if such rules and restrictions are to find their way in the provisions of the Bill, for to make such rules liberal or narrow will solely depend on the will and pleasure of the respective Provincial Governments. A Viceroy like Lord Curzon and a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir B. Fuller are sure to make what regulations they please and effectively silence the popular representatives. We are not in a position to say more now in the absence of fuller particulars; but any surrender on the part of Lord Morley in these respects will cause deep disappointment in India.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, March 2nd, 1909.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd March, writes:—The President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce delivered a speech in which he stated that the Viceroy and other officials must not remain on the hills so long as now, that if the officials lived in the midst of the people and carried on the administration attending to the suggestions of the people, there would not have been unrest in India, and that if they should persist in remaining on the hills, their salaries must be reduced. We are much pleased with the opinions so aptly expressed. If all the European gentlemen trading in India should unanimously and strongly protest against this state of affairs and place their protest before the Parliament, the exodus to the hills would cease, or the salaries of the officials would be curtailed. If the cost of the administration decrease, it would be possible to reduce the sist and the ryot would be benefited. We wish that the Chambers of Commerce in the various provinces would use their influence in the matter and do meritorious good thereby.

Exodus to the hills.

The Mysore Star, *Mysore*, March 1st, 1909.

19. The *Mysore Star*, of the 1st March, in its leading article, observes that the tours of officials in districts instead of bringing a redress of grievances to the villagers are a source of annoyance and expense to the poor ryots. They and their bullock carts are compulsorily impressed into service for the convenience of the officials. In the opinion of the editor, if the circuits of the officials are to be of any real benefit to the people, remissions or other relief must be granted to the ryots on the spot after inspection of the crops. Their complaints should be heard on the spot and a ready justice administered. The officials should pay surprise visits to the offices of their subordinates to see whether work is properly done, and whether they attend offices in time. Otherwise, these tours cannot be anything more than formal. When Viceroys and Governors visit the country the officers and their minions make it an occasion to oppress the people and extort subscriptions from them for making grand preparations for the reception which redound to the glory of the officers themselves. The article then gives an account of the way in which Sir Charles Trevelyan toured in the province in 1859 and took care to speak to the poor ryots in person and ascertain their grievances, and laments that such high-minded men are not to be found in these days.

Tours of officials in districts.

IV.—Native States.

Sadhwi, *Mysore*, Feb. 28th, 1909.

20. The *Sadhwi* for February last has several articles in which it finds fault with the administration of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao accusing him of indifference to the famine-stricken people of the country and of favouring foreigners in preference to Mysoreans, and strongly urges his immediate retirement from the Diwanship.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao and the Diwanship of Mysore.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1909.

21. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th February, is very glad to mention that the Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur has, since taking over the charge of the jagir of Banganapalle, been administering his affairs in a just and generous manner, that peace and tranquillity prevail throughout the length and breadth of the jagir which is in a flourishing state, and that the subjects are happy and contented.

The jagir of Banganapalle.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Feb. 24th, 1909.

22. The *Desabhimani*, of the 24th February, remarks as follows in English:—"Among the many attempts that are being now made to suppress anarchism and sedition, the method of bringing students under better discipline and healthier influences is, in our opinion, of the utmost importance. The recklessness and indifference to their own interests which characterise the condition of the students' mind at present, their open and deliberate defiance of parental and tutorial authority, the air of bravado they assume, and the many acts of

Students and discipline.

indiscretion, folly and even crime to which they commit themselves are dangers whose results are not confined to the present, but penetrate far into the future. They are to be the future citizens of the country, and are the persons to exercise their home influence on their children and children's children. And unless they are trained to a spirit of moderation, sobriety and a sense of proportion, we shall be breeding a canker into the very root of society against which we shall be unable to find a remedying antiseptic.

"Youth and studentship is the most impressionable period of a man's life, and any habits created in him during such period get indelibly stamped in the material like a photograph or gramaphone record.

" * * * * *

"It is unfortunate that, in India at the present time, such precious material should be perverted to uses which are as ignoble as they are dangerous to society and to the order of Government. Every crime that was committed within the year and which stupified the world with a thrill of horror, was committed by immature youths. Kuderam Bose, Sanyal, Dutt and the latest criminal Charu Charu (*sic*) Bose were all youths of 19 and 20, so immature in years that they cannot comprehend the relation of cause and effect, the dangers of their crimes and their consequences for themselves. What horrors have these foolish indiscreet youths not created! What desolation and distraction have they not sown in their homes! How many more youths are there not yet behind who are causing the greatest grief, trouble and anxiety to the parents! And what fear and anxiety have they not created in other parents also who may be led to be suspicious about a possible perversion in their children! The evil all arises from allowing the youths to get out of control, to take to evil counsel and company, and to dwaddle in a sphere obviously above their comprehension and certainly beyond their scope. Space forbids us to dwell at length on the question of students and politics, but we may, however, refer to two able pronouncements made in the course of last week by two of the accepted leaders of Indian thought, whose very names should act as a spell to take their opinions as Gospel truth—we refer to Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Chandavarkar. Mr. Gokhale spoke vigorously against students taking any active part in politics, and Mr. Chandavarkar condemned any diversion which took them off their legitimate duty as such. We fully agree in their opinion.

"There is therefore a heavy duty cast upon parents and teachers to strictly confine youths to what only should concern them, both in the interests of the students and also in the interests of the well-being of society and to train them to the methods of order and discipline. As His Excellency observed of himself, no leader should be tired of always keeping before the students' view what is the legitimate sphere and scope of their work and what is not. Teachers should faithfully discharge their sacred mission of moulding the minds of the students to a wholesome and moral end. School authorities should insist on discipline in their schools; and all this is particularly imperative at this time when powerful evil influences are so largely at work in the country."

23. The *India*, of the 27th February, writes:—The *London Times* in a current voluminous review covering some 40 newspaper columns of the world's trade of 1908, says:—So great was the depression in Lancashire that about 540 mills stopped, while 160 were working and £50,000,000 of capital was lying idle. Over 400,000 operatives were out of work; and the weekly loss in wages was about £330,000. (This being the fate of Lancashire, let us turn our attention to the condition of the Bombay weaving mills.) In the year 1904, Bombay had to suffer a great deal; some mills were working only for a short time and some were even on the verge of being put up for sale. But since the birth of the *Swadeshi*-boycott movement, the mills have been working incessantly, and in 1908 were unable to supply the demand. It is this movement that saved the Bombay mills in 1908 from the disaster which well nigh had threatened to swallow them up in 1904. Despite the depression throughout

Success of the boycott.

India, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

the whole manufacturing world, the Bombay mills are now safe in their position. This general depression has not had any telling effect on the share market, wages and industrial gains in Bombay, chiefly owing to the prevalence of the *Swadeshi*-boycott movement in the country. The rich Bombay mill owner, unmindful of the depression abroad, is busy increasing his spindles and looms, and is calculating his well-earned profits in all ease and comfort, under the blessings of the *Swadeshi*-boycott movement.

See this, all ye that have eyes, and hear this, all ye that have ears. This is no statement of ours but that of an English journal which is watching the *Swadeshi* movement with jealousy. Ye valiant people who keep on pulling the car of *Swadeshi* with great difficulty! God has blessed you. Do not hereafter loosen your hold of the cord which draws the car. Pull on! Pull on! Pull on!

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

Lord Morley's Indian Reform Scheme in the House of Lords.

24. The *India*, of the 27th February, observes:—No sooner had Lord Morley read his Reform Scheme a second time in the House of Lords when several peers such as Lord Curzon, etc., began to spring like wolves from their bushes and fretted and fumed, exclaiming that they were utterly ruined by the proposals recommending the maintenance of a majority of the non-official members in the Indian Legislative Councils and the grant of power to the Indians themselves to frame the Budget, etc. To this howl raised by the Lords, Lord Morley replied that the increase in the number of non-official members need cause no apprehension and instanced the presence of two Indian members in his own council who would never oppose any measure. This is very fine indeed. They make a pretence of granting us reforms, and in granting us these so-called reforms they take care to keep their influence intact without in the least losing their ground. All this subterfuge has already been anticipated by us, and we have said enough on the readiness with which the Moderates would be completely taken in at the mere mention of the name of self-government, as if they were going to get self-government on colonial lines. We are only sorry for the great pains Lord Morley takes during his old age.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1909.

Sir Lancelot Hare on Indian industries.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, observes:—Mr. Mudholkar, in his Presidential address at the Industrial Conference held last year in Madras, deplored that the proceeds of the Mysore gold mines go so largely to the Europeans, and asked the Government to prevent this. These sentiments have been recently criticized by Sir Lancelot Hare in his address to the Dacca Industrial Conference, in which he says that inasmuch as the Europeans alone supply the industrial talent and risk their capital upon the adventure, it is but fair that they must take all the proceeds, and if they are prevented from doing so, the industry itself will cease to exist. He evidently means that only those who can furnish talent and capital should be encouraged and the others who either do not possess them or are ignorant of the means of using them should go to the wall. But no civilized nation will approve of this view. If the persons who possess talent and capital are foreigners, all the profit in the country will go to them. This danger should be recognized by a true and impartial administration which should exclude those foreigners from the field and stimulate the sons of the soil to acquire talent and capital by educating them in the path of progress. Sir Lancelot's advice that jealousy and racial animosity should be given up is of course a sound one, but there is neither jealousy nor racial animosity in certain signs of improvement which are in evidence as a result of an attempt on the part of the natives of the country to acquire profit by developing their natural resources. Coming to the boycott movement, he said that it had produced hatred and unrest and is also the prime cause of anarchism and slaughter. This is a sweeping remark and to connect unconstitutional acts with the boycott is nothing if not fanciful. The very fact that it is not possible to punish acts of boycott legally in the same way in which those of anarchism and slaughter are punished goes to prove this. Riots and unrest

are not the products of boycott, but are due to the suppression of boycott and this can be proved by several instances. When Sir Lancelot voluntarily proffers this needless advice, what answer can we give him except that he has not understood the real condition of the people?

26. The *Sadhwi* for February in an article, entitled "An Englishman and a Hindu wife", says that good feeling is absolutely necessary between Indians and Europeans, and is of opinion that while the Indians and some Missionaries are trying their best to cultivate such feelings, there are some Anglo-Indians who look upon themselves as Gods incarnate and think that even the best educated Indians are not fit to associate with. To convert such men into friends of the Indians it is necessary that the Viceroy and other highly placed European gentlemen should set an example and show their disapproval publicly of the conduct of such supercilious Englishmen. The insults which European passengers offer to Indians in railway trains are a hindrance to the growth of friendly feeling between the two classes. To put an immediate end to this would go a great way towards the promotion of good understanding.

Sadhwi, Mysore, Feb. 28th, 1908.

The necessity of the existence of good feeling between Indians and Europeans.

Erratum.

On page 131 of the report, in line 31 of the article numbered 17, *for* "allowed" *read* "allured."

[Issued, 9th March 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 11 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th March 1909.

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LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Rambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nasareth	Do. ..	G. S. Abraham, Native Christian, 37 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	John Abraham, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,000
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudasen of Elkaduva, Ceylon Catechist.*	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	....	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, B.A., B.L., Native Christian, 42 years.*	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Swails*	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

* Information called for but not yet received.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Valdilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Oleott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu *	*
39	Santosha Saidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, D.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press. No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	320
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman.*	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman.*	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press. No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttuaippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Curent Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	*
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press. No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for but not yet received.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhradésaranjani ..	Madras	Fortnightly ..	G. Thulsiram, Lala, 42 years ..	60
4	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	G. Jagannadha Rao	1,650
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
7	Bhératamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman	4,000
8	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
9	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
10	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
11	Hindú Késari	Madras..	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
12	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	990
13	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., 58 years.	1,000
14	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
15	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
16	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
17	Lawyer	Madras	Monthly ..	T. C. Vadivélu Naickar, Vannia, 25 years.	90
18	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	C. L. Narasimham, 41 years	300
19	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
20	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
21	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman.	25
22	Probódhini	Do.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Sastri,	Kamrala, 36 years.	600
23	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, 39 years ..	800
24	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
25	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
26	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
27	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	460
28	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
29	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundaraámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
30	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	250
31	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
32	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
33	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota.	550
34	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M Rámásástri, Brahman, 48 years ..	400
35	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Doraiamiah, 40 years	..
36	Viswasrut	Kayavaram, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Mandúri Virabhadriah, Viswakarma, 31 years.	500
37	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresulingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
38	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
39	Vyasya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vyasya, 41 years.	2,000
40	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reraz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Bandhu	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Weekly ..	P. Viswanatha Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	240
4	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Do. ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
5	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
6	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
7	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	....	500
8	Kshuthashan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	....	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
10	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
12	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	650
13	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
14	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
17	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
18	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
19	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
20	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
21	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
22	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
23	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
24	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
25	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
26	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
27	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyya, 34 years.	900
28	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
29	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
30	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
31	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anumukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
32	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
33	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin state.	Do. ..	....	155
34	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
35	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
36	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
37	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
38	Vivekodayam	Ananda Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	M. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	60
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	450
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	400
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	420
	Bangalore.				
6	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
8	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
9	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
10	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
11	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
13	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
14	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
15	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
16	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
17	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chaddergha Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
18	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqqnnin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
20	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
21	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
22	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

The Salt and Abkári department.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th March, remarks that this department has not justified its existence by diminishing the consumption of alcohol, though a heavy duty is levied on liquor for this purpose. The department is accused of manipulating figures in order to show that consumption and increased taxation bear an increase ratio to each other. It is argued that, so long as the policy of the department is regulated by considerations of revenue, it cannot be expected to advance the cause of temperance.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, March 11th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 11th March, comments unfavourably on the small number of graduates employed in this department, and, after quoting figures, remarks:—"It would thus appear that academical distinction and proved merit are at a great discount in the department, while the mere want of such qualifications is in itself a recommendation and a certain passport to ready preferment. If this be so, either our faith in higher education is ill-founded, or there is something wrong somewhere in this much-praised department, and we shall endeavour to investigate this question in a subsequent issue."

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 11th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian Councils Bill.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th March, remarks that the protest meeting at Calcutta and the telegram of the Madras Mahajana Sabha should convince Lord Lansdowne and his friends of the excitement and dissatisfaction caused by the omission of clause 3 of the Councils Bill. The hope is expressed that all public bodies throughout the country should address protests to the Secretary of State.

The Madras Standard, *Madras* March 10th, 1909.

The *United India and Native States*, of the 10th March, remarks that the consequences of the omission of clause 3 will not be so serious as some people think.

The United India and Native States, *Madras*, March 10th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 10th March, expresses surprise that any one should have objected to the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council. It regrets that the Bill has left so much to the discretion of the Governor-General, and that nothing has been laid down as to the proportion of Indians to be appointed to the Legislative Councils.

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, March 10th, 1909.

Referring to Lord Morley's remarks in the House of Lords about the Electoral College Scheme, the *Hindu*, of the 13th March, writes:—"It seems to us that Lord Morley has too easily accepted the view that Muhammadan feeling is strong against it. It is a matter of the utmost importance to the future of this country that the two great communities should live in peace and harmony and with unity of interests. Lord Morley admits that a register of voters framed on the principle of religious belief is an extraordinary thing, but he hopes that time, with careful and impartial statesmanship, will make things otherwise. In our view, the time for action, for careful and impartial statesmanship, is the present and not the future. It ought to be the part of wise statesmanship to disregard the clamour now raised by interested and extraneous agitation against a farseeing provision, which is calculated in course of time to weld the two communities into a national whole. It is a grave menace, on the other hand, to the stability of the reforms now proposed

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 13th, 1909.

and to the peaceful progress of the people to stereotype the people by legislative enactment into two great divisions and to create a strong barrier rather than a bridge between them. Even more questionable is the wisdom of Lord Morley in holding out a promise to the Muhammadans to give them a number of seats in the Legislative Councils in excess of their numerical strength. This concession is a direct violation of the principle upon which the new reforms are based and it is clearly unjust to the Hindu community. It is not a mark of the establishment of free institutions to create and perpetuate special privileges for certain classes, based upon considerations of supposed political importance and so on."

IV.—Native States.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, March 12th, 1909.

3. The *Madras Standard*, of the 12th March, welcomes the announcement of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao's resignation of the Diwanship, and remarks that he has made himself very unpopular by his conduct while in Mysore. The statement that Mr. T. Ananda Rao is to succeed to the office, is welcomed in spite of the fact that this gentleman was associated with the Diwan in carrying out some of the unpopular measures. He is congratulated on the prospect of having Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

The Mysore Diwanship.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, writes:—On the opening of the Parliament, the King of England in his speech from the throne said that the state of affairs in Persia imperatively demanded the grant of representative institutions, and that Russia and England would have to interfere if there was no early settlement. Though under ordinary circumstances, the interference of a foreign power in the internal affairs is very undesirable, yet as the civil war that is raging in Persia shows no signs of abatement, it is essential that England and Russia should devise means to restore order and peace. Moreover, these two countries have trading rights in Persia and this may lead to an early interference, as internal war is an impediment to trade. We hope the Shah of Persia will soon recognise his folly and grant representative institutions and thus fulfil the pledges made to the Persian Parliament by his father and himself.

Persian affairs.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 10th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

5. Referring to the conviction of the detective officer, Khaleel, who gave false information to the Government about the alleged Etawah conspiracy, the *Akasavani*, of the 4th March, observes:—This wonderful case of Khaleel serves as an object lesson to the Government as well as to their officers. It has thrown a flood of light on the machinations of the detectives that send reports secretly about some unfortunate persons. Already the achievements of the police are well known to the world. Under such circumstances the Government must open their eyes and consider how far they can confide in the representations of the detectives.

O, detectives! O, secret police! you suck your mother's milk and beat her breast. Why do you unjustly concoct cases and make a living by duping the Government who maintain you? Is injustice the profession of your life? Have you no other profession to pursue? Is treachery to Government your course of conduct? Enough, enough, enter hereafter, at any rate, on a righteous path and discharge your duties.

The conduct of detectives.

Akasavani, *Rajahmundry*, March 4th, 1909.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. Referring to the recent decision of the Senate of the University of Madras to remove the composition test in vernaculars for the Intermediate examination, the *Sasilekha*, of the 12th March, observes:—Our students will not have a good knowledge of Sanskrit or vernaculars if the test be removed and if thereby the candidates have no inducement to proceed for higher examinations in those languages. As the ultimate decision of this question rests with the Government, they can set aside the "sham arguments" of the Senate and make the vernacular composition test compulsory with a minimum of 40 per cent. for a pass. In Calcutta a study of Sanskrit is compulsory in the case of degree examinations. With a similar provision here, vernacular composition must be made compulsory. In these subjects a minimum of 40 per cent. will do for a pass. Then some English subjects may be curtailed, if necessary.

Vernacular composition for the Intermediate examination.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, March 12th, 1909.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd March, writes:—The people do not take much interest in the Local Boards and Municipalities as they exist now. The District Board members are elected by the Taluk Board members; and these are nominated by the local officials. So persons of representative character and independent will seldom get a place in such boards. The same is the case with the municipalities also. In some, the Divisional officers are *Ex-officio* Presidents; and those who are not in their good graces are scarcely elected; and in others, though the people have the right of electing the Presidents, the local officials have a predominant voice in the deliberations. Moreover, the local institutions, as constituted at present, do little more than levying and collecting taxes. Nothing that concerns public good can be done without the previous sanction of the higher authorities; and the want of enthusiasm and earnestness in the people is due to the lifeless character of these institutions. The people will not take keen interest and put forth earnest efforts, unless and until increased powers and responsibilities are given to the local institutions. Lord Morley has recognised these defects, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Decentralisation Commission has recommended the creation of village panchayats and Sub-District Boards, and the grant of increased powers and responsibilities to the local institutions.

Local self-government.

(k) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, March 3rd, 1909.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd March, * writes in English as follows:—"... The cry everywhere in India is the dearth of scientific skill and the want of modern machinery for any large enterprise in the industrial concerns, and this again is due to a want of capital and adequate Government encouragement and support. And it is for the lack of these that enormous quantities of raw cotton are exported every day to England and other countries to be converted into manufactured goods at Manchester and other great centres of cotton industry and sent back as finished goods to us again. The salvation of India lies not so much in granting greater political privileges to the Indians or increased employment of them in higher grades of Public Service as in the extent to which attempts are made to minimise this enormous export of our raw material by improving and advancing the textile and other manufactures of India. In this respect Bombay is ahead of the other provinces and has the credit of owning nearly 150 mills. Whereas in Madras we have not got even half a dozen mills, and there are only 10 mills in such a large, wealthy and populated provinces as Bengal. This is certainly not very encouraging and unless and until these other provinces make the same headway as Bombay in this direction, the hope of India's industrial regeneration can be said to be only visionary. Of course, there must also be sympathetic and liberal encouragement and protection from the Government, without which it is impossible for private efforts to effect any real and substantial improvement in such matters. In this connection it is but meet that we should refer in gratitude to the earnest and sincere efforts that are being made by our Local Government to advance the industry of the province, so fully and clearly manifested in the initiation and successful conduct of the proceedings of the Industrial Conference lately held at Ootacamund, at which one of the resolutions passed was that the countervailing duty upon cotton manufactured in India should be abolished. And at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council held in the beginning of February last the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy rightly drew the attention of the Council to this resolution, and asked if the Government would be pleased to at least

"Our cotton industry."

* Received in the current week.

suspend the impost of this duty for a period, in view of the present general depression in the Indian cotton industry. But it is a pity that the Government was unable to hold out any hope of action in that direction. However, we trust that, some day not far distant the Government will see their way to grant our request in this important matter, at least when the duty is not wanted for revenue purposes."

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of 3rd March, obseves:—This Bill has been read twice in the House of Lords and has reached the committee stage. It appears that there will be a strong debate on the subject. It is said that Lords MacDonnel, Ampthill and Wenlock will move amendments. There are many hereditary Lords in the House, who possess neither clear intellect nor deep insight, and these will simply nod their heads to whatever Lord Lansdowne says. Though India is generally kept out of party politics, there are indications that the Liberals and the Conservatives will side with their respective parties so far as this subject is concerned. But the fact that the House of Lords is mainly composed of Conservatives aggravates the anxiety of the Indians. No doubt Lord MacDonnel has now modified his view that the Indians should not be admitted into the executive councils, and urges that only those Indians who have an official experience of twelve years should be admitted into these councils. But Lord Morley is for applying this rule only to civilians, and allowing qualified and able non-official Indians to get into these councils. At this juncture the Indian correspondent to the *London Times* writes that it will be disastrous to admit Congress leaders into Executive Councils and the *London Times* is sure to echo the same view. Then, again, Lords MacDonnel and Wenlock appear to be opposed to the very creation of Provincial Executive Councils. But here Lord Morley has the support of the Decentralisation Commission which has recommended the extension of the Executive Councils of the Governors, the creation of such councils for Lieutenant-Governors and the introduction of Indians into them. So Lord Morley will have a difficult task to perform, since he has to remove so many misconceptions. We hope the proceedings of the House of Lords will tend to the happiness and contentment of the Indian people who have lived loyally under the civilising and educating influence of the British rule for the last 150 years.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, observes:—There is no statutory provision for the appointment of Indians to Executive Councils, the abandonment of the official majority, the free discussion of the budget, and the right of interpellations. The Government retains the power of determining the proportions of official and non-official and of nominated and elected members in the Legislative Councils, the nature of the electoral colleges, the qualifications of the candidates, and the extent of the right of election. Though the Bill provides that the regulations regarding these matters will be made by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, we need not entertain any fear as long as we have Lords Morley and Minto at the helm of the Government, for they will keep their word and strictly adhere to the liberal principles enunciated in the recent Despatch. But we cannot be enthusiastic over these reforms, as there is no statutory enactment to prevent a Conservative Viceroy or Secretary of State, from withdrawing these liberal concessions and altering the whole scheme.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 8th, 1909.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, says:—We earnestly appeal to Lord Morley to adopt the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission to appoint fresh men from England as Lieutenant-Governors. We are glad that Lord Morley has disapproved of the action of the House of Lords and has strongly urged that House to restore the clause relating to the creation of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors. We hope the House of Lords will pause

The Indian Reforms Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 10th, 1909.

before they give sanction to the report of the Committee and will agree to the proposal of Lord Morley, considering the consensus of opinion in India on this subject.

TAMILAN, *Madras*, March 3rd, 1909.

Lord Morley and the Dravidians.

10. The *Tamilan*, of the 3rd March, says:—Under the false impression that there are only two races in India, the Hindus and the Muhammadans, Lord Morley has precipitated a promise to appoint their respective representatives in the Executive Councils. But he has totally ignored the existence of six millions of Dravidians who are contemptuously styled Pariahs and oppressed by the Hindus. It is very strange that Lord Morley has not taken any notice of this down-trodden class in spite of the solemn and gracious promise of His Majesty Edward the Seventh, to elevate the lower classes and to grant them rights and privileges.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 5th, 1909.

The Hindus and the Muhammadans.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th March, writes:—It is regrettable that Lord Morley should have conceded separate electoral colleges to the Muhammadans, thus accentuating the existing differences between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and creating new ones, while true statesmanship consists only in facilitating the fusion of the two races. It is groundless to state that there is no mutual confidence between the two races and that the Hindus will endanger the interests of the minorities. Is not the Muhammadan State of Kashmir ruled by a Hindu prince, and is not Hyderabad in which the Hindus predominate ruled by a Muhammadan prince? Has the Muhammadan ryot of Eastern Bengal greater rights than his Hindu brother? Do not the Hindu officials protect the interests of the Muhammadans in Bengal and is not the whole administration carried on mostly, with the help of the Hindu officials? Thus it is clear that there is no diversity of interests between the two races; and we hope the Muhammadans will soon recognise the futility of separate electoral colleges and will heartily co-operate with the Hindus and strengthen the administration of the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 5th, 1909.

Lord MacDonnel and the partition of Bengal.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th March, heartily welcomes the rumoured amendment of Lord MacDonnel, that the district of Burdwan and the Presidency division should be brought under the Government of Eastern Bengal, and echoes the opinion of the *Bengalee* that the proposed measure would give intense satisfaction and pleasure to the whole of Bengal, as it would bring the Bengalee-speaking population under one administration, and that the very reception of the new reforms by the Bengalees depended upon the partition of Bengal. It wishes all success to the amendment and hopes that Lord Morley will take advantage of this good opportunity and concede to the wishes of the Bengalees who are wailing over the partition all day and night.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 9th, 1909.

Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, observes:—The House of Lords has rejected the proposal of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors, though Lord Morley strongly supported it. From the beginning Lord MacDonnel was against the creation of new Executive Councils and the enlargement of the existing ones. Lord Curzon shared the same view. Lord Cromer insisted that the Imperial and Provincial Governments ought to be consulted on the matter; while Lord Lansdowne's significant words indicated his strong disapproval. The Lords have totally ignored the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. Though Lords Morley and Minto urged that the Lieutenant-Governors ought to be provided with Executive Councils, as the proposed reforms would augment the heavy work which they already had, it was contended that there was no need for such councils, as only civilians of administrative experience were appointed as Lieutenant-Governors. But every man cannot be a Sir Antony MacDonnel to look to the administrative affairs himself; and do we not often find subjects which ought to receive the mature consideration of men of keen intellect,

being handled by Secretaries and Under Secretaries? What wonder, then, that there have been failures and drawbacks in the provincial administration? But we hope that the House of Commons will make amends for this, and that the House of Lords will reconsider the question, as its rejection has caused profound disappointment throughout the country, and especially in Bengal where the feeling is intense. It is useless to do things in parts, and need we say that wise policy requires the grant of the proposed reforms as a whole?

The Indian Reforms Bill and Madras.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th March, urges the holding of a public meeting in Madras, on the lines of the meeting recently held in Calcutta, to protest against the rejection of the creation of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors, by the House of Lords, and accuses the Madras leaders of indifference. It is delighted to hear that Nawab Sulimulla of Dacca, the supporter of the partition of Bengal, presided over the meeting in Calcutta and highly commends the resolution passed, which strongly disapproves of the action of the House of Lords, and explains the necessity of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 9th, 1909.

The Guntúr riots.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th March, says:—Various reasons are assigned for the Guntúr riots. It is said that a police constable shot a bull dedicated to the temple and excited the religious feelings of the people who consequently attacked the Police. Details are not before us, and we cannot express any opinion. The Local Government has suspended the Sub-Collector Mr. Kershasp and the Superintendent of Police Mr. Subba Rao, pending enquiry. It is alleged that the Sub-Collector fled in the disguise of a Sanyasi from the scene of the riot, scaling over a wall, and that a European officer would not have done this. Granting that Mr. Kershasp effected his escape, what could a man do in the presence of tremendous odds? The mob was excited and furious. The presence of the Sub-Collector would not have quelled the riot, but, on the other hand, would have endangered his life. It is neither cowardice nor timidity to avoid an unavoidable danger. Are there not similar instances in history? Did not the Russian Admiral Rosdozvonsky hide himself in Madagascar for fear of facing Admiral Togo? Did not General Roberts effect his hasty retreat from Bloemfontein in the Boer war? Did not Mr. Winston Churchill creep in the grass and hide himself in the valleys for fear of the Boers? What did this very Lord Morley do when serious riots broke out in Ireland? Did he not quickly disappear from the scene? Other men have done the same under similar circumstances. We hope a searching enquiry will be made, and the persons responsible for the riot punished.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 11th, 1909.

The dearth of food-grains.

16. The *Veerakesari*, of the 30th January (published this week) in the course of complaining about the extreme scarcity and dearth of foodstuffs, says that the Reform Schemes of Lord Morley and Lord Minto which admittedly aim at greater popularity of the administration will not have the desired effect unless steps are taken to remove the present distress which makes even a bare subsistence hardly possible for the masses. The main causes of the scarcity of foodstuffs are according to the editor:—The diminishing returns from the soil, the export of foodgrains to foreign countries, the neglect of Government to prevent or discourage such export, and the depreciation of the rupee. This scarcity cannot be removed unless Government levy a heavy export duty, as in the Western countries, on all articles the export of which is sought to be prevented. The currency policy is an equally important cause of the dearth of food-grains. The silver value of the rupee coin is now only 10 annas. While the Government have been gaining crores of rupees during the past ten years by this artificial arrangement the people are ground down by the distress it entails. It is urged, therefore, that Government should alter the currency policy so as to increase the silver value of the rupee to what it was a few years ago.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

III.—Legislation.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 28th, 1909.

Lord Morley's reforms.

17. Referring to the proposed reforms of Lord Morley, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th February (received on the 8th March 1909) observes:—It is in the power of the rulers and it is their duty to train their subjects so as to qualify them for *Swaraj*. While the Americans were able to do in the Philippines in ten years what the Spanish could not do even in 400 years, and conferred *Swaraj* on them, the fault of having them under subjection for so long a time must be attributed to the Spanish and not the Philippinese. We hope, therefore, that the English also would some day or other find necessary qualifications in the Indians for conferring *Swaraj* on them.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, March 5th, 1909.

Lord Morley's reforms.

Referring to the memorial submitted by the Muhammadan deputation to Lord Morley, regarding his reform scheme, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 5th March, observes:—All that was desired by the Muhammadans was allowed to them with the exception of a seat for a Muhammadan Member on the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Indians are disappointed at Lord Morley yielding to the dictates of Mr. Amir Ali, as they firmly believed that he could never be deluded. This is the first time when a clear distinction is emphatically drawn among the Indian citizens between the Muhammadans and the Hindus. This "grand distinction" was created by Sir B. Fuller, lately the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. What was created by that "Great man" has been now ratified by Lord Morley. It is the duty of a Government to administer their country impartially, uniting the people together though they are divided by race and religion, and the British Government has wisely followed this principle in their administration of India. If, as has been done now as regards the Muhammadans, special privileges are conferred upon certain individual communities, the agitation among the different communities cannot stop. Will not the Parsees who are rich, educated, civilised and in every way superior to their brother countrymen, claim similar privileges? Are they incompetent to claim them? The attitude of Lord Morley in giving too much prominence to racial and religious distinctions is very regrettable. It is incumbent on the Government to cement, by means of the light of civilisation and education, the various Indian races which are already disconnected from each other by differences of caste and religion and the members of which are devoid of brotherly feelings forgetting that they are the citizens of the same country. We wish that Lord Morley will not mind the said differences, and that he will bring the Indian political reforms to a successful issue.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 8th, 1909.

The Indian students in London.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th March, writes:—In reply to a question put by Mr. O'Grady, the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone said that the Indian students in London were being watched by the Police, as they had freely expressed opinions approving the unlawful movements now afoot in India. This would cause grave anxiety to the parents of the students. Indian students have been sent to England for higher education during the last fifty years; and almost all of them have highly appreciated the western culture and civilisation; and some have even adopted European manners and customs. They have always shown great regard and affection to good and popular Anglo-Indian officials. But new aims and aspirations naturally spring as the result of wide culture and high education; and some irresponsible young men might have abused the liberty which they had in England. Let the law have its course and let every one who breaks the law be punished; but to send a Policeman after every Indian student, to observe every stray word and deed of his reflects credit neither on the students nor on the Government. How deplorable would be the condition of the students,

if any wrong information were furnished by the Police! Recently two Russians committed a robbery at Tottenham and shot dead some people and Policemen; but we do not think that every Russian student in England is watched by the Police. Why, then, should this indignity be imposed upon the Indian students?

"Easter Sports" in People's Park.

19. Referring to the "Easter Sports" proposed to be held in the People's Park, Madras, under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association, the *Andhra-prakasika*, of the 6th March, observes:—No body will hold that the present year is a prosperous one and the country is rich with good harvests and the people are so contented and free from anxiety as to long for sports for their recreation. If the members of the association do not, in their meeting of the 12th instant, resolve to abandon the idea of holding these undesirable sports, we opine that the Municipality or the Government should interfere and put an end to them.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, March 6th, 1909.

The responsibilities of the rulers.

20. In an article headed "the responsibilities of the rulers" the *Veerakesari*, of the 30th January (published this week) referring to the general distress that prevails in the country owing to scarcity of foodgrains and epidemics like plague, observes that it is primarily the duty of Government to remove such distress. This, it says, can be done by creating labour for the unemployed, reducing the land tax, giving free medical aid (protecting the public against criminally-inclined people, preventing corruption in the public service, repealing all stringent legislative measures; in short, by ascertaining the wants and wishes of the people and securing their confidence in the administration. It is highly regrettable that Government ignores the last and most important of all its duties, namely, of trying to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the public in conducting the administration. Needlessly suspecting sedition where there is none and harassing the public on information got from unscrupulous spies will certainly not make the Government more popular; on the other hand, it will create contempt against it. It would be no wonder if the present discontent should become even more deep-rooted. It is hoped that Government will not, in future, neglect to secure popular confidence in matters of administration.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1909.

The same paper in another article observes:—It is well known that the Anglo-Indians are opposed to the boycott and associate it with sedition. Although the Indians have opened their eyes to the value of boycott only recently, history shows that the boycott has been in vogue from time immemorial. The editor of the *Review of Reviews* has quoted passages from chapters, XVI, XVII and XVIII, St. Matthew, to prove that even Christ had declared that the boycott is a legitimate procedure sanctioned by religion. Christ said, "to boycott is just. Whosoever is not amenable to law and order, know him to be a villain and stand aloof. Have no friendship with him. Whichsoever thing is not profitable or useful to you or to your country, abandon it, that is, boycott it." It is not known how the Christian Anglo-Indians will interpret these words.

The above paper gives the following as a complete list of prosecutions for sedition in the year 1908:—

16th Jan.	Jaya Chandra Sarkar, editor of the *Bharattavaha*, Rangpur. Two years' imprisonment.
,, ,,	Srijut Leakat Hussein, a servant of his country. Three years' imprisonment for printing and publishing certain seditious writings.
,, ,,	Vaikuntácharya, publisher of the *Yugantur*. Two years' imprisonment.
11th Feb.	The *Vande Mataram*. The charge against Vishnu Padasen, the publisher of this paper, is under trial.
19th ,,	Man Mohan Ghose, the publisher of the *Navasakthi*. Six months' imprisonment and 1,000 rupees fine.

26th May	Phanendra Nath Mitra, publisher of the *Yugantar*. One year and eleven months' imprisonment and 1,000 rupees fine.
23rd June.	The *Vihari*, a Marathi weekly. The editor, Srijut Ramachandra Mandalik. Two years' imprisonment and 1,000 rupees fine.
2nd July.	The *Hind Swaraj*, a Bombay newspaper. The editor Thribhuvan Mahrodulla. Three years' imprisonment.
4th Sept.	The editor of the *Hind Swaraj*. Three years' imprisonment and 2,000 rupees fine.
8th July.	The *Kal*, a Marathi weekly. The editor Srijut Paranjipe. Six months' imprisonment.
9th ,,	The *Swaraj*, an Allahabad newspaper. The editor Shanthi Narayan. Three years and 8 months' imprisonment.
11th ,,	The *Pradeep*. An Allahabad monthly magazine. A warning issued against the editor.
22nd ,,	The *Kesari*. The editor the world-esteemed Srijut Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Six years' transportation.
,, ,,	Phanendra Nath Mitra, the publisher of the *Yugantur*. Three years and six months' imprisonment.
17th Aug.	Birendra Nath Bannerjea, the publisher of the *Yugantur*. Three years' imprisonment.
23rd July.	The *Arunodaya*. The editor Kashinath Phadak of Dhond. Fourteen months' imprisonment.
24th ,,	Hothelal Varma. Five years' transportation. For sending telegrams to the *Vande Mataram*.
22nd Dec.	Hothelal and Ramswarup. Five years' transportation and three years' imprisonment.
4th Aug.	*Imerla*. An Urdu newspaper of Aligarh. The editor, Phasala Hussain. Two years' imprisonment and 500 rupees fine.
6th ,,	The *Harikishore*. The editor sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the press confiscated.
17th ,,	Ethiraj Surendranath Arya of Madras. Five years' imprisonment for giving certain lectures.
14th Sept.	Krishnaswamy Sharma of Madras. Five years' imprisonment for giving certain lectures.
4th ,,	The *Swadesamitran*. The editor Srijut G. Subramanya Aiyar. Discharged after obtaining a certain declaration.
6th Oct.	Subramanya Shiva and Chidambaram Pillay. Six years' transportation.
9th Nov.	The *Swaraj*, a Telugu newspaper. The editor Bodha Narayana Rao. Nine months' imprisonment. The publisher, Harisarvothama Rao. Six months' imprisonment.
10th ,,	Balappa. For lecturing in a railway carriage. Five years' imprisonment.
13th ,,	The *India* of Madras. A Tamil newspaper. The editor Srijut Srinivasa Aiyangar. Five years' imprisonment.
18th ,,	The *Swaraj*, a newspaper in Patiala. The editor Srijut Ramdas Saralima. The case is under trial.
22nd Dec.	Surendra Bannerjea. One year's imprisonment for giving certain lectures in Calcutta.

MANORAMA, March 5th, 1909.

21. An editorial note in the *Manorama*, of the 5th March, says that it is doubtful if the policy of "divide and rule" is illustrated so plainly elsewhere, as it is in the administration of India. Even Lord Morley, large hearted and highly cultured as he is and bent upon introducing healthy reforms in the administration of India, has been caught in the vortex. It is now widely known that the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and

The policy of "divide and rule."

the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils are the two reforms contemplated by Lord Morley as well as Lord Minto. On both these questions, the Hindus and Muhammadans have been set on to work at cross purposes by the intrigues of some Anglo-Indian papers and politicians. It is astonishing to see how the administrators who really want to effect reforms and the people who clamour for reforms are both inveigled into the meshes of a conspiracy hatched up by persons who want to defeat the objects of the reform.

[Issued, 16th March 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 12 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th March 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Sooby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 30, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thamboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Migli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	705
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily ..	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	360
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	G. S. Abraham, Native Christian, 37 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satchopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	615
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do.* ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	John Abraham, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,000
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason of Elkaduva, Ceylon Catechist.*	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Ranganatha Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	....	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 48 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 30, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 36, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	600
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years, and Aurthur, B.A., B.L.*	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Swaile*	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

* Information called for but not yet received.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Valdilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 56 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, D.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatumbi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagananda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Nembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttaraippundi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swamiñatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	*
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for but not yet received.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 20th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ábhavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabándhavaranjani ..	Madras	Fortnightly ..	G. Thulsiram, Lala, 42 years ..	60
4	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	G. Jagannadha Rao	1,650
5	...ndhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
7	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman	4,000
8	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Mánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
9	Desábhimání	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
10	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Do. ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
12	Hitaváli	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
15	Kistnápatrika	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sámamádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
16	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, 41 years	300
17	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
18	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
19	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman.	25
20	Probódhini	Do.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	600
21	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, 39 years ..	800
22	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
24	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
25	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	G. Péchácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	460
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
28	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	250
29	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
30	Susila	Visagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
31	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samulkota.	550
32	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M. Rámáshástri, Brahman, 48 years ..	400
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Doraisamiah, 40 years	..
34	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
35	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	M. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
37	Vyasa	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vyasya, 41 years.	2,000
	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 28 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	277
3	Brahmananda	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Subba Narasimiah, Brahman, 29 years.	376
4	Hitavadi	The Vokkaligar Sanga Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 43 years.	340
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallanadya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	250
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	360
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Mahatasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	239
11	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
12	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 24 years.	200
13	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
14	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, age not given; information called for.	300
15	Sarvajanahithopakarini ..	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettia, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 26 years.	300
16	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. B. Luthi, European, 52 years.	950
17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
18	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopal Sarma, Vaishnava Brahman, 20 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Ooriguum byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,200
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	775
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	2,081
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vivekodaya	Do.	Do. ..	S. V. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
26	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	4,946

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Bandhu	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Weekly ..	P. Vivvanatha Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	240
4	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Do. ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
5	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
6	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
7	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	....	500
8	Kshuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	....	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
10	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
12	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	650
13	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
14	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
17	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	665
18	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
19	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
20	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	450
21	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
22	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangaseri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
23	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
24	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
25	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
26	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
27	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyya, 34 years.	900
28	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
29	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
30	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
31	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
32	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
33	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	....	155
34	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
35	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
36	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
37	Vijnana Manjari ..	Kevalasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
38	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	E. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 20th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	60
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	450
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	400
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghatala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	420
	Bangalore.				
6	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
8	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
9	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
10	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
11	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
13	Risala-i-Malguzari ..	Mahbub-un-nasair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
14	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
15	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
16	Risala-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
17	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
18	Risala-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
19	Risala-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
20	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
21	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
22	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

1. In a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 15th March, contains the following remarks:—"It is an axiomatic truth that the interest of the rulers and the ruled cannot be identical. These interests run counter to one another. We have demonstrated the truth of this by reference to official publications accessible to the public. We need not therefore specify instances. During the last 50 years the material interests of the Anglo-Indians and of Britishers were promoted by legislative measures at the expense of those of the Indians. The Indian arts and industries are bending beneath the burden of free trade. The arrest of criticism upon official acts, the check of the spread of healthy public opinion, the emasculation of the nation, and the military policy of distrust in the loyal, law-abiding and the valourous Indian coming up to position of trust and dignity, are all explained on humanitarian principles. The Crown Government has created the political caste, the most rigid that one can imagine, with its own preserves and hide-bound prejudices.

The ethics of foreign rule.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, March 15th, 1909.

"Oriental duplicity has been far distanced by occidental diplomacy. The Eastern simplicity has been replaced by Western complexities. As the result of 'universal hunger,' mutual trust has been supplanted by distrust, co-operation by individualistic self-seeking, people have only learned to suspect official sympathy."

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th March, takes objection to Lord MacDonnell's remarks that the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils would be the introduction of a foreign element. The language is considered to be particularly unhappy, coming as it does, from a man of Lord MacDonnell's position, and it is said that such language would be inappropriate even in the mouth of a native of India in speaking of Englishmen.

The Indian Councils Bill.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, March 16th, 1909.

Referring to the arguments which have been brought forward against this Bill, the *Madras Standard*, of the 19th March, writes that the people of India have a solemn duty to discharge and that every public body in India must take steps to have Indian public feeling on the Bill brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India and Parliament.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, March 19th, 1909.

3. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 17th March, considers that Government have taken rather an extreme step in suspending Messrs. Kershasp and A. Subba Rao, and says that "an impression has been created in the public mind that, if they had not been Indians, they would not have been so severely and summarily dealt with.

The Kottappakonda riots.

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, March 17th, 1909.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 18th March, publishes a leader, under the marginally-noted heading, in which the conditions obtaining in Ireland and India are compared and the treatment meted out to each by a Liberal Government is contrasted. It is argued that Government have shown a strange lack of consistency in refusing to adopt in Ireland the policy of coercion which is declared to be the fittest policy for India where the condition of extraordinary crime is not so serious as in Ireland.

Liberalism in Ireland and India.

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 18th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, March 13th, 1909.

Remarks on the change of Court language in Kasergode taluk, South Canara.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th March, referring to the agitation in Kasergode taluk against the change of the court language in the District Munsif's Court from Canarese to Malayalam, says that the grounds of objection are flimsy. The major portion of the population of the taluk are Malayalis and the majority of cases are filed by them. It is but just that in deference to the convenience of a large clientele the language should be changed. The present change was due to the recommendation to the High Court by the local authorities who realised the difficulties under which the Malayali clients were labouring. No doubt the emoluments of the Canarese vakils, clerks and petition-writers may be effected to a certain extent and that is probably the cause of the present agitation. The Kasergode taluk where the language generally spoken is Malayalam ought to have been amalgamated with the Malabar district. But during the division of districts it was included by some mistake in the South Canara district, and we have also heard that sometime ago the people of that taluk had memorialised the Government praying for the amalgamation of their taluk with the Malabar district. It is hoped that under the circumstance Government will pay special attention to the matter and will not attach much value to the agitation now set up against the change.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, March 10th, 1909.

Anent the same subject the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th March, expresses the same view, and adds the hope that in a matter once decided in the interests of the people of the taluk Government will not interfere again.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, March 19th, 1909.

Salt and Abkári department.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th March, observes:—High posts are conferred in the Salt and Abkári Department on unpassed white gentlemen to the exclusion of passed natives, and they are also given rapid promotions. We hear that there are two natives holding double degrees (B.A. and B.L.) serving in a Taluk office in the North Arcot district on a monthly salary of Rs. 15. If the Government, who have established colleges at great expense for the purpose of imparting higher education to our young men, do not make arrangements for affording good employment to educated persons, what should be the fate of our graduates? How could they earn their livelihood? Do not they get discontented? As Lord Morley said the other day in the House of Lords, it would have been well had no English education been imparted to our people. When such education has actually been imparted, the burden of affording employment to educated persons rests on the Government.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 13th, 1909.

"The new cruel plague."

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, says:—Though Lord Morley characterised drunkenness as the new cruel plague that was prevalent in India and requested the Government of India to devise means to lessen it, and though

Lord Curzon said that it was the primary duty of the Government to lessen drunkenness—the perennial source of all vice—yet the Government of India has not taken any serious step in that direction. On the other hand, the excise revenue is increasing by leaps and bounds, and in the Madras Presidency alone the Government had a revenue of twenty-five lakhs of rupees under this head in 1906-07. It is true that the Government cannot prevent a man from drinking, but it can cut short the facilities which now exist for the growth of drunkenness; *e.g.*, it can lessen the number of licenses; it can abolish the system of selling licenses by auction, which the Excise Committee has strongly condemned; and it can separate the executive officers from the Revenue officers. The excise administration, as constituted at present, seems to be intended more for increasing the revenue than for doing any good to the people. The Government appears to have a keen eye on the revenue, but it must remember that the morality of the people is more important than the revenue.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

8. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 13th March, writes:—After the disastrous administration of Lord Curzon, Lord Minto found this country in a state of great unrest and tried his best to conciliate the people by promising some political concessions and won the support of Lord Morley who has now introduced a Bill in the House of Lords granting some privileges to the Indians. This Bill is intended to soften down the educated classes who have commenced a serious agitation. Neither the ryot nor the merchant can derive any advantage from the Bill, nor is there any probability of his ever getting any privilege. Though no special right has been conceded to the Indians, we heartily welcome the Bill, considering the generous spirit in which it has been conceived.

VIJAYA VIKATAN, *Madras*, March 13th, 1909.

The Guntúr riots.

9. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th March, reproduces the article on "the Guntúr riots" published in the *Swadesamitran* of Madras of the 11th March.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, March 15th, 1909.

The Government Pleader of Madras.

10. In view of the resignation of the Government Pleader Mr. Powell, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, hopes that Mr. K. Narayana Rao, who has acted twice, will be given that place and disapproves of the suggestion of appointing separate Pleaders for civil and criminal duties, as that will impair the dignity of the office and one person can easily attend to both the duties.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 16th, 1909.

The exodus of the Government to the hills.

11. While commenting on the forthcoming move of the Madras Government to the hills, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th March, remarks:—It cannot be said that the Madras climate is not suitable to Europeans. The European Collectors and Sessions Judges, the Missionaries and the non-official Europeans do not go to the hills. Moreover, the European officers receive high salaries, and they can command every convenience in Madras itself. On the other hand, the Indians who have to accompany the Governor feel it a great hardship, as they are not able to bear the cold climate of the Nilgiris. Besides, the enormous expenditure that is incurred, and the fact that non-official members of the Legislative Councils do not generally attend the meetings held on the hills, are other points that can be urged against this exodus. Sir Frederick Lely and other men, who held high offices in India, have condemned this undesirable practice, as it not only swells the expenditure but also mars the knowledge and experience that may otherwise be gained by living amidst the people. A public meeting held in Calcutta twenty years ago under the presidency of Mr. George Yule, the Sheriff of Calcutta, and one of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress, strongly disapproved of this practice. Recently, the editor of the *Capital* also echoed the same view in the annual meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The people do not raise any objection to this, only because they find no way of making the Government remedy this longstanding grievance.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 17th, 1909.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, March 13th, 1909.

12. Referring to the suspension of the Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Guntúr, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th March, observes:

"The Kottappakonda riots."

It is very regrettable that the Government should, on the mere suggestion of the *London Times* and the *Madras Times*, hastily suspend two of their respectable officers. Suspension is equal to dismissal in the case of higher officials. Can anything be more disgraceful? The news of suspension must be shocking to Mr. Subba Rao, the District Superintendent of Police, who was laid up with dangerous wounds received in the riot. As excessive joy or sorrow hastens death, it is impossible to guess what effect the news of suspension had upon Mr. Subba Rao. Though the Government were instigated to pass ill-considered orders, we believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick who knows Mr. Subba Rao well and the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, who was deputed to enquire into the matter, would do justice to him We humbly submit that in these days of mutual misunderstandings it is unbecoming of the Government to compromise their dignity by listening to the advice of scare-mongers.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, March 16th, 1909.

13. Referring to the rejection by the House of Lords of Lord Morley's scheme for giving Executive Councils to Lieutenant-Governors, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th March, observes that, considering the enormous power the Lieutenant-Governors are entrusted with, it is easy to imagine the sad lot of the people in the absence of such Executive Councils, particularly if the provincial rulers happen to be persons of such antipathy towards them as Sir Denzil Ibbetson or Sir B. Fuller. Besides, considering the immense experience in administrative affairs which the Indians would gain as members of the Executive Councils, it is impossible to overrate the value of Executive Councils to the public.

The General Reform Bill.

The paper next dwells upon the progress of the American rule in the Philippine Islands in the course of a single decade. The highest administrative posts in the several departments are there held by the natives. The Spanish language has been replaced by English. A hundred students are being sent to America annually for industrial education. Nearly 250 million dollars were spent in the course of these ten years for the advancement of the Philippine Islands. President Roosevelt once observed, "Now, we conduct the administration (of the islands) with the aid of the Philippinos; eventually, the Philippinos will be conducting the administration with our aid." It is intended that the reins of Government should slowly pass into the hands of the Philippinos themselves. The editor hopes that the British rulers will pursue a similar line of policy, in respect of India.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DESABHIMANI, March 13th, 1909.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of the 13th March, observes: Lord Morley's reforms afford great pleasure to many of our countrymen who have made a name. Many persons, especially lawyers, are glad at the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils which gives them opportunities for exhibiting their power of eloquence. Their mouth waters at the idea that the Member of the Executive Council would get a monthly salary of five thousand rupees and command great respect. Even the non-official Members of the Legislative Councils may put questions to the Government. No doubt, all these changes are good. But how to improve the condition of the poverty-stricken people is a question still left unsolved. Do these reforms in any way benefit the middle class of people like the ryots? The high prices of food-stuffs and the oft-recurring famines and the consequent outbreaks of cholera and plague are a scourge to the country. The chief aim must be to remove these evils. The only remedy for all these defects is the improvement of commerce.

Lord Morley's reforms and their benefits.

The excessive charges incurred for the maintenance of the Police, the defects in the administration of the Forest and Abkári departments, and the

suppression of the liberty of speech are very regrettable. What benefit would the Indians derive from the proposed reforms? English-educated people may get high posts. Whatever reforms Lord Morley might introduce, there would still be an official majority in the Supreme Legislative Council, where all the important matters will be discussed. Laws will, therefore, be practically made by the official members who will always be on the side of the Government. If by chance an Act were passed in a Provincial Council proposed or supported by non-official members, the Viceroy could veto it. Similarly the Government could carry out what the non-official members might take objection to. People's opinion will not have any weight. Even the disciple of Gladstone, Lord Morley, cannot do any lasting good to India. Events not contemplated by the Bill now under discussion in the Parliament are likely to happen. It strikes us that the Bill may eventually turn out to be one fostering differences between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

15. Referring to the relations subsisting between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 12th March, observes:—Any person possessing a grain of worldly experience will not fail to note that since the commencement of the British rule, both races have given up their old animosities and have been enjoying peace amicably. It is quite natural that with the increasing civilisation of the twentieth century, the union of the Hindu and the Muhammadan races would be strengthened and friendly relations established between them. In the original reform proposals of Lord Morley, the Hindus and Muhammadans were treated equally without any distinction. As soon as they were declared, a deputation of the Muhammadan leaders waited on Lord Morley and submitted a memorial praying for special privileges, and their requests were granted. On an impartial examination, it would appear that the Muhammadan race consists of several communities that are not friendly with one another. The "Sunnis" and the "Shias" are at logger-heads with one another. In tracts near Oudh, they are so hostile towards one another that the members of one sect would not even look at those of the other. It cannot, therefore, be said that there are no sects among the Muhammadans as in the Hindu community. Sowing differences between the Hindu and the Muhammadan communities who inhabit the same country and are under the same rule, is contrary to the principles enunciated in the gracious message of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, March 12th, 1909.

"The Hindu-Muhammadan problem."

[Issued, 20th March 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 13 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th March 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Seeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 36 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 30, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Thalaivar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. N. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 46 years.	300
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes. Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanjn	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kambakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	400
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	300
6	Bhuloksjanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	G. S. Abraham, Native Christian, 37 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	615
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	John Abraham, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,060
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kumalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Carton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudasen of Elkaduva, Ceylon Catechist.*	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barathy*	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	2,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 26, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Vimalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	864
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years, and Arthur, B.A., B.L.*	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Swaile*	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Véniyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

* Information called for but not yet received.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 48 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Vaidilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadakn Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Fryhhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{ 1,215 / 1,250
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagananda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tirutturaippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 35 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	*
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for but not yet received.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 27th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ábhásvání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	600
3	Ándhradésanjani ..	Madras	Fortnightly ..	G. Thulsiram, Lala, 42 years ..	90
4	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	G. Jagannadha Rao	1,250
5	Andhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Pártháságruthi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
7	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Máth, Brahman	4,000
8	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
9	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
10	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Do. ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
12	Hitavádi	Beswada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
15	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sítanádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
16	Mandrama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, 41 years	300
17	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
18	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
19	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman.	25
20	Probódhini	Do.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	600
21	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, 39 years ..	300
22	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
24	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
25	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	460
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
28	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	250
29	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
30	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
31	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. U. Stillwell of Samalkota.	550
32	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M. Rámáshástri, Brahman, 45 years ..	400
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Doraisamiah, 40 years	..
34	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
35	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	M. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rimaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 39 years.	277
3	Brahmananda	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Subba Narasimiah, Brahman, 29 years.	376
4	Hitavadi	The Vokkaligar Sanga Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 43 years.	340
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	250
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	239
11	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
12	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 24 years.	200
13	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
14	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, age not given; information called for.	300
15	Sarvajanahithopakarini ..	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettia, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 26 years.	300
* 16	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. B. Luthi, European, 52 years.	975
* 17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopal Sarma, Vaishnava Brahman, 20 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,200
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	775
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	2,081
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vivekodaya	Do.	Do. ..	S. V. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
26	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Weekly ..	The Rev. E. W Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	4,946

* According to return for the first quarter of this year.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerun, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Bandhu	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Weekly ..	P. Viswanatha Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	240
4	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Do. ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
5	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
6	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
7	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	....	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	....	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
10	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
12	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
13	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
14	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
17	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
18	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years.	700
19	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
20	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
21	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
22	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tanguséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
23	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
24	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
25	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
26	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
27	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyya, 34 years.	900
28	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
29	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
30	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
31	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
32	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
33	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	....	155
34	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
35	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
36	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	500
37	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	1,250
38	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 27th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 31 years.	100
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	60
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	450
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	400
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	420
	Bangalore.				
6	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
8	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
9	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samedani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
10	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
11	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
13	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
14	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
15	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
16	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
17	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
18	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
20	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
21	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
22	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

1. The *Hindu*, of the 24th March, remarks that Mr. Napier's appointment will come as a surprise and that grave injustice has been done to Mr. K. Narain Rao who has already acted for Mr. Powell, and is far more capable than Mr. Napier. It is hoped that the Secretary of State will give due weight to the representations which are being sent up by the Madras High Court Vakils' Association and the Mahajana Sabha.

The Public Prosecutorship.

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 25th March, remarks that Mr. Napier's appointment will create a great deal of dissatisfaction.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, March 25th, 1909.

(*h*) *Railways.*

2. The *Hindu*, of the 26th March, remarks:—"..... The public will, by no means, endorse the statements made the other day in the Supreme Legislative Council to the effect that Railway administrations are fully aware of their responsibilities in regard to passenger traffic and that the Government have no reason to doubt that every reasonable endeavour was being made by them to deal efficiently with the passenger traffic offering at all times. In this, the Government of India have shown that they are by no means alive to the requirements of traffic, and the sooner the real point of view of the public is placed before them, the better for the millions who resort to the Railway and for the administrations themselves. We hope and trust that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will avail himself of the opportunity of the debate on the Financial Statement on Monday next to call attention to all the important aspects of the matter."

Railway estimates.

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 26th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

3. Referring to the statement made by Lord Morley, that personally he would like to see upon the Councils of Bombay and Madras an Anglo-Indian who was not an official at all, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th March, remarks:—"We are sure that this remark of Lord Morley would create the greatest dissatisfaction in this country. Who are the non-official Anglo-Indians in this country who could sit upon an Executive Council and infuse into it new ideas about the people? One would rather have three or four Anglo-Indian officials taken from the Civil Service than non-official Anglo-Indians chosen from among a class of Europeans whose knowledge of the country and its people is considerably less than that of the European officials. With this and other subjects we shall deal later on."

The Indian Councils Bill.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th March, remarks that "this appointment will be received with feelings of joy and gratitude throughout the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha's appointment to the Viceroy's Council.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

In expressing the same sentiments, the *Hindu*, of the 24th March, requires to know that the appointment "would shatter the idol of British prestige, exclusively planted on considerations of race and colour, which has

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

been worshipped by a certain class of Englishmen, both in India and in England." It further remarks that those at the bottom of the foolish and factious Muhammadan opposition have no reason to be satisfied.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, March 27th, 1909.

Indian Military expenditure.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 27th March, writes:—"The protests of the people of India against the military policy of Government have had absolutely no effect, and the expert, in this matter, has had unquestioning obeisance paid him by the authorities. The tyranny of the expert is everywhere intolerable, and when it is prevalent in a poor country like India, it becomes, owing to the increasing burdens thrown on the shoulders of the already suffering people as a result of the policy, almost unbearable, and drive the people to desperation. Lord Kitchener, ever since he took up the command in India, has been adding to military expenditure year by year and the people have cried in vain against those additions to their burden. . . . ."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, March 19th, 1909.

Remarks on the change of Court language in Kasaragode Munsif's Court.

6. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 19th March, referring to the agitation against the change of Court language in Kasaragode Munsiff's Court, says that the change has been long delayed, and it is bare justice that at last it has now been effected. Malayalis predominate in the taluk and most of the litigation is carried on by them. Only a few Canarese petition-writers and vakils will be inconvenienced by the change, while, on the other hand, a large number of litigants are benefited by it. It is hoped that Government will not cancel the change for the sake of a small minority and cause great grievance to a large portion of the population of the taluk.

On the same subject a correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th March, writes a long article warmly advocating the continuance of the change and opposing the reasons advanced on the other side. There is a firm belief prevalent among the people that Government will not pass any orders on the memorial of the Canarese gentlemen without considering all sides of the question. The opinions of some big landlords of the locality who are in favour of the change are also appended to the article.

The paper also gives a translation of an extract from the article in the *Malabar Daily News* in which it is remarked that the memorial of some Canarese people of the taluk representing themselves to be the people of Kasaragode is like the memorial of the three tailors of the Tooley street. The change of the Court language has been effected in the interest of the people, and this being a step adopted after mature consideration will not, it is hoped, be reversed by Government.

(d) *Education.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, March 22nd, 1909.

Female education in the Madras Presidency.

7. In an article on the progress of female education in the Madras Presidency, the *Veerakesari*, of the 22nd March, complains that no separate schools or colleges exist for girls for the study of arts. It observes that the system of mixed institutions for boys and girls is both inconvenient and harmful. There is only one institution exclusively for girls, namely, at Palamcottah, but even this is under Missionary management. Hindu women are by nature extremely bashful and cannot freely mix with the boys. This is why most of the Hindu girls discontinue school study at the age of 12 or 13. As arts institutions exclusively for girls are a *desideratum*, it is hoped that Government will lose no time in establishing them. A college for girls in this Presidency, like the one in Mysore, will be highly useful and welcome. It is hoped that Government and liberal public spirited men would soon join to establish such a college.

(h) *Railways.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, March 22nd, 1909.

Frequent outrages on female passengers on Railways.

8. The *Veerakesari*, of the 22nd March, observes that it is highly deplorable that the Railway authorities are altogether heedless of the frequent outrages on Indian female passengers. It says: These outrages are becoming so common that almost every day there is news from

one corner or another that a European entered the compartment for females or that a Railway servant assaulted a female passenger. The *Tribune*, of Lahore, reports that only last week, a number of drunken soldiers entered a compartment in which were two ladies and attempted to outrage their modesty. One of the ladies, in her consternation, jumped out of the window to save herself when the train was in rapid motion, but fortunately did not die. The other raised such a great alarm and resisted so strongly that the soldiers left the train at the next station. The paper finally observes that a Railway Conference held nearly two years ago discussed the advisability of appointing lady ticket collectors for each of the carriages reserved for females to constantly travel in their respective carriages, and says that it is important that the Railway authorities should think of some such arrangement to prevent such frequent recurrence of these crimes.

(*k*) *General.*

VIJAYA, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1909.

The Indians in the Public Works Department.

9. The *Vijaya*, of the 21st February,* says:—The recent proposal made by the Secretary of State for India, to give at least 10 per cent. of the Engineer's appointments in the Public Works Department, to the Indians, is criticised by the ***Madras Times*** on the ground that there is great scope for taking bribes in this department, that this is a long-standing practice in India, and that the Indians in the lower grades are addicted to it. Is bribery prevalent only in India? If that be so, why was a law recently made in England for the prevention of bribery? What is the history of Sir George Arbuthnot? Were not the military officers punished for taking bribes in connection with the supply of articles in the South African War?

VIJAYA, *Madras*, March 4th, 1909.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

10. The *Vijaya*, of the 4th March,* writes:—Some of our people vainly hope for many benefits out of this Bill. The Bill only provides for the enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils, the discussion of the budget, and an extended right of interpellations. But neither the right of legislation nor taxation is given to us. Can the representatives of the people in the new Legislative Councils sanction the six or seven crores of rupees which Mr. Gokhale says, are required for the cause of primary education in this land? Can they repeal the regulation which permits the deportation of any one without trial? Can the provisions of this Bill accelerate the union between the Hindus and the Muhammadans? On the other hand, differences have already arisen between these two communities as a result of this measure. Thus the Hindus protest that more than a proportionate representation is given to the Muhammadans, and why should they do so? As a matter of fact, the Indian representatives in these Councils can neither do harm nor good to anybody; and for our own part we have no objection to the grant of more seats to the Muhammadans than to the Hindus.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, March 22nd, 1907.

The Reform Bill.

11. Commenting on Lord Morley's speech in the House of Lords on the Reform Bill, the *Veerakesari*, of the 22nd March, observes:—Of the three classes into which Lord Morley divides Indian politicians, the Extremist section he regards as his enemy and would have nothing to do with it. The aspirations of the Moderates and the Muhammadans he regards as legitimate. The Muhammadans who were till now nowhere in the political field, Lord Morley wants to bring to the front. The results of his reforms it is easy to anticipate. The obtaining of self-government as in the colonies he regards as a mere political dream of the Indians. He observed that the Indians are crying for the moon. This is the opinion of Lord Morley—the philosopher. If he failed to give us the moon of Colonial self-government, it was expected that he would at least cause her cool rays to reflect on his reforms. But his Reform Scheme does not satisfy even these hopes. In the Executive Council,

* Received during the current week.

what can one Indian member effect in the presence of ten other foreigners? Besides, as the nomination lies with the Government itself what guarantee is there that such nominees will represent the people? Even if they espouse the popular cause, what is there to prevent the Government from dismissing such members at their pleasure? Who does not know the nature of the replies to interpellations in the Legislative Councils? The reply which Mr. Gokhale received to his interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the cause of the deportation of the nine Bengalis some time ago must be still fresh in the minds of the people. When the people have no right to question the lavish expenditure of their hard-earned money over the army, of what avail are other privileges? Under these circumstances, how can the Indians be regarded as having any voice in the administration? Lord Morley's Reform Scheme is like the clever device of a woman of presenting toys to a child that is crying for milk. The Indians ask for self-government, and Lord Morley is offering some useless reforms and probably hopes by this means to remove popular discontent. But his Reform Scheme appears to be acceptable to none of the political parties.

The Reform Bill.

Commenting on the reform proposals of Lord Morley, the *Sri Krishna Sookthi* for January (published this week) observes that while, for its own part, it has only to endorse the opinion of the majority of the Indian public, including the *Moderates*, that the reform proposals have really fulfilled their expectations to a large degree, there are still a few Extremists who raise the following questions regarding them:—"What have the new reforms done? Do they remove the evils of the Abkári administration? Do they prevent the corruption among the police? Are the people protected against the oppressiveness of the Forest officials? Is the burden of taxation lightened? Is the lavish expenditure over the army curtailed? Is the enormous expenditure on Civil departments reduced? Is the old Regulation relating to deportation without trial repealed? Is the Press Regulation (which does away with the liberty of press) withdrawn? Is the Prevention of (Seditious) Meetings Act repealed? Is the danger from the secret police removed? Are the (political) leaders who were in prison released? Is sedition (completely) stamped out? What will mere sweet words effect?"

Sri Krishna Sookthi, *Udipi*, January 1909.

But a calm and considerate view of the reform scheme, the paper says, will not fail to impress any one with the liberal-mindedness of Lord Morley.

Remarks on the order of the President of the Malabar District Board prohibiting the use of dâk bungalows by the Assistant Engineer.

12. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th March, says that the order of the President of the District Board of Malabar prohibiting the use of dâk bungalows by the Assistant Engineer Mr. Ramabhadrachari for a period of one year is very unjust. It is alleged that while Mr. Achari was stopping at a certain bungalow, the butler of the Postal Superintendent who had come there on tour asked the Achari's cook to vacate a kitchen which had been used by the latter and that he refused to do so pointing out, at the same time, that there was another kitchen available in the next room. On this the Superintendent wrote to the Sub-Collector who in his turn reported the matter to the President and the present order is the result. How can efforts to create good will and union between Europeans and Indians bear fruit under the circumstances? This is a matter which should form the subject of an interpellation in the Legislative Council.

Kerala Patrika, *Malabar*, March 20th, 1909.

The Indian Reform Scheme.

13. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th March, says that certain newspapers have expressed disapproval of the claims made by Muslims for a fair representation of their community in the Legislative Councils. The paper observes that the political status of Mussalmans as subjects of the British Government deserves consideration. No one can deny that Muhammadans have always been, and will ever be, loyal and peace-loving subjects. No temptation will lead them to express or show signs of disloyalty or disaffection against Government. Nor would they make use of students to cause sedition. Hindus

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, March 20th, 1909.

believe that the Indian Reform Bill is the result of the endeavours of the Indian National Congress. Mussalmans refuse to adopt any means to attain their ends that are likely to result in a breach of the public peace, but as loyal subjects of the British Crown deem it their duty to represent their ideas to the Authorities and await results.

The *Jaridah*, in conclusion, hopes that the Hindu press will cease to taunt the unfortunate Mussalmans.

SATYADEEPIKE, *Mangalore*, March 26th, 1909.

The conduct of the Shanbogues.

14. A correspondent of the *Satyadeepike*, of the 26th March, complains that all the village accounts and records relating to village administration are always in charge of the *Shanbogues*, and as the *Potels* are mostly illiterate, these records are easily concealed from them and the villagers, and information is given to the latter only for a consideration. Thus, the District Collector issued a circular order through the Tahsildars in March that among plots of ground reserved for pasture, or thatch, or cremation purposes, those that are found unnecessary may be declared open for *Darkhast*. This order had not been brought to the knowledge of the villagers until now. The rich and unscrupulous men grease the palm of the *Shanbogue* and profit by information regarding orders and notifications of this kind, monopolising concessions intended for the general public. The correspondent, therefore, urges that such orders and notifications should invariably be published in the District Gazette.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, March 17th, 1909.

Madras Government to institute enquiries regarding the sale of Sirkar appointments in Travancore.

15. A leader in the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th March, hears that Government of Madras are likely to institute enquiries regarding the sale of Sirkar appointments in Travancore The article says that if this rumour is true, the people of Travancore will feel much more grateful to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley than the Indians are to Lord Morley for his proposed reforms in the administration of India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Guntúr*, March 19th, 1909

Ourselves.

16. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 19th March, observes:—It is two years now since our paper was first started. Though it was born at a time when the whole of India was ebullient with political agitation, when papers and their editors were getting into trouble, when the Government was suspecting the people and when the people were terrified at the Acts passed by the Government, it has not been affected by infantile diseases, nor has it grown lean owing to want of food. It has, on the other hand, been fondled by the Telugu public; and in a short time it found its way with sweet words to every corner of the Telugu country. Though the career of newspapers is now beset with whirlpools and their safe voyage is impossible, we intend conducting the paper as usual bearing in mind the maxim "Success attends righteousness" decrying unjust ways, murderous policies and wicked thoughts and commending those who work justly for the elevation of the country. May God bless our *Andhrakesari* ("The Telugu lion") to roam freely throughout the Telugu country proclaiming the above policy.

BHÁRATAMÁTA, *Vizianagram*, March 20th, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

17. The *Bhárataméta*, of the 20th March, observes:—It is our sincere opinion that the chief cause of famine in India is the large exportation of grain to foreign countries. The exporting merchants always look to their own profit and do not in the least care for the welfare of the country. The Government of the United States of America see that enough of grain is retained in the country and allow only the rest to be exported to foreign countries. If a similar course were followed in our country, it would conduce to our welfare. If the Government should take the question into consideration and restrict exportation to foreign countries and pass laws making the merchants that export

grain to the prejudice of the country liable to such punishment as is laid down for treason, it could be emphatically asserted that there would be relief from famine. By introducing such a measure the Government will enlist the affection of their subjects and receive their applause. It is only then that the Government would be discharging their duty with credit to their administration.

The deportation of nine Bengalis.

18. Commenting on the reply of the Under Secretary of State for India that the reason for the deportation of nine Bengali leaders some time ago was political disturbance alone, the *Veerakesari*, of the 22nd March, observes that both Lord Minto and Lord Morley admit that there is no great discontent at present. What little excitement there is is due to the actions of the officials themselves. The officials look upon the people with suspicion and give rise to discontent. It is to conceal this truth that the Under Secretary of State for India evades a proper reply to the interpellations in the Parliament.

VEERAKESARI, Madras, March 22nd, 1909.

[Issued, 30th March 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 14 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd April 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	400
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 70 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,100 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years.	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nilayana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	495
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. B. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	G. S. Abraham, Native Christian, 37 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Balier Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Deshabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Natakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	615
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Madar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	John Abraham, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,000
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vyhakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason of Elkaduva, Ceylon Catechist.*	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barathy*	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kavipriakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 38 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	664
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years, and Arthur, B.A., B.L.*	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Swaile*	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

* Information called for but not yet received.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Valdilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, D.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 46 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Fryåhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 43, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tirutturaippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	*
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for but not yet received.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 3rd April 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Deshbhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
10	Hindú Késari	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years .	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
12	Hitavádi	Beswada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
15	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
16	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, 41 years	300
17	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,750
18	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
19	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman.	25
20	Probódhini	Do.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Sastri, Kamala, 36 years.	600
21	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, 39 years ..	800
22	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
24	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
25	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	400
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
28	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	250
29	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
30	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchary ulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
31	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota.	550
32	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M. Rámasástri, Brahman, 48 years ..	400
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasamiah, 40 years	150
34	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
35	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
36	Vyasa	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rimaswámi Gupta, Vyasya, 41 years.	2,000
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 26 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	377
3	Brahmananda	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Subba Narasimiah, Brahman, 29 years.	376
4	Hitavadi	The Vokkaligar Sanga Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 43 years.	340
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	350
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	360
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	239
11	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
12	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 24 years.	200
13	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
14	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, age not given; information called for.	300
15	Sarvajanahithopakarini ..	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettia, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 26 years.	300
* 16	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. B. Luthi, European, 52 years.	975
* 17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopal Sarma, Vaishnava Brahman, 20 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,200
* 21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly† .	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. B. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	2,081
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vivekodaya	Do.	Do. ..	S. V. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
26	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	4,946

* According to return for the first quarter of this year.

† Weekly since 22nd March 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Bandhu	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Weekly ..	P. Viswanatha Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years.	240
4	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppy.	Do. ..	Neelakandan Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,500
5	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
6	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
7	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	....	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	....	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
10	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
12	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
13	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
14	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	675
17	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
18	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
19	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
20	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	650
21	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
22	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangaseri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
23	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
24	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
25	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
26	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
27	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Markoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyya, 34 years.	900
28	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
29	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
30	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
31	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandram.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
32	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
33	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	....	155
34	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
35	Swadeshabhimani ..	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
36	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
37	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppy.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
38	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 3rd April 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nuzullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 31/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
	Bangalore.				
6	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
7	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
8	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	760
9	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
10	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
11	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
13	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nazir-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
14	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
15	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
16	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
17	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
18	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
19	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
20	Risāla-i-Di'gudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
21	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
22	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane.	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, age 67.	60

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1909.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	400	Dec. 1908, and Jan. and Feb. 1909.
2	"Indian Law Gazette"	Do.	450	Sept. and Oct. 1908 and Jan. 1909.
3	"Lawyer"	Do.	400	Dec. 1908 and Jan. 1909.
4	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Do.	250	Jan. and Feb. 1909.
5	"Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran" ..	Do.	500	Jan. 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
6	"Satyavartamani" *	Pasumalai	412	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th March 1909.
7	"Coimbatore Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	200	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th March 1909.
8	"Oolaghananda"	Madras	250	15th Dec. 1908, and 1st Jan. and 1st Feb. 1909.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	600	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
10	"Lokopakari"	Do.	600	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan; 5th, 12th and 26th Feb.; and 5th and 12th March 1909.
11	"Agnikuladittan"	Do.	400	26th Dec. 1908; 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th and 20th March 1909.
12	"Tamilian"	Do.	500	30th Dec. 1908; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1909.
13	"Desabhimani" *	Cuddalore	415	30th Dec. 1908; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1909.
14	"India" *	Pondicherry	1,500	19th and 26th Dec. 1908; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb 1909.
15	"Jananukulan" *	Tanjore	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 13th and 20th March 1909.
16	"Nagai Nilalochani" *	Negapatam	250	4th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 8th and 15th Feb.; and 1st Mar. 1909.
17	"Yathartha Vachani" *	Kumbakónam	1,000	2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb. 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
18	"Nyayabhimani" *	Karikal	300	21st Dec. 1908 and 8th Feb. 1909.
19	"Hindu Nesan"	Madras	700	31st Dec. 1908; 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Jan.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Feb.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th March 1909.
20	"Vijaya Vikatan"	Do.	700	23rd and 30th Dec. 1908; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th March 1909.
	Daily.			
21	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily, 1,300; Tri-weekly, 1,600.	All the days of Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
22	"Vijaya"	Do.	170	All the days of Jan. and Feb., and the first 23 days of Mar. 1909, excepting the 8th and 18th Feb. and Sundays and holidays.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
23	"Mysore Star"	Mysore	2,000	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March 1909.
24	"Satyadeepike"	Mangalore	975	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March 1909.
25	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,964	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March 1909.

* With reference to these papers the number of copies circulated has been given from the figures furnished in the annual returns for the year 1908, those for the first quarter of 1909 not having been received yet.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1909.
	CANARESE—*cont.*			
	Periodicals.			
	Bi-monthly.			
26	"Swadeshabhimani"	Mangalore	1,050	1st (4th supplement) and 16th Jan.; 16th Feb.; and 1st and 16th March 1909.
27	"Veerakesari" *	Madras	700	30th Oct.; 15th and 30th Nov.; 15th Dec. 1908; 15th and 30th Jan.†; and 2nd and 29th March 1909.
28	"Sri Krishna Sukthi"	Udipi	1,000	Nov. and Dec. 1908, and Jan. 1909.
29	"Sadhvi"	Mysore	1,000	31st Dec. 1908, and 31st Jan. and 28th Feb. 1909.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
30	"Vivekodayam"	Trivandrum	1,150	Jan. and Feb. 1909.
31	"Sarada"	Do.	600	Do.
32	"Jenmi"	Tirur	500	Do.
	Tri-monthly.			
33	"Vignana Manoheri"	Alleppey	1,250	12th and 23rd Jan., and 2nd and 20th Feb. 1909.
	Weekly.			
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	650	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	640	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th March 1909.
36	"Manorama"	Do.	600	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March 1909.
37	"Nasrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd March 1909.
38	'Bharata Bandhu"	Palghat	240	2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Jan. and 6th Feb. 1909. Discontinued.
39	"Mitavadi"	Tellicherry	900	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th March 1909.
40	"Kerala Shobhini"	Palghat	440	30th Dec. 1908; 6th, 13th and 20th Feb.; and 3rd March 1909.
41	"Bharata Shobhini"	Alappuzha	4,500	6th and 27th Jan.; 3rd Feb.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th March 1909.
42	"Kerala Tharaka"	Thiruvalla .. .	1,250	30th Dec. 1908; 2nd, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th March 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
43	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,085	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th March 1909.
44	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,480	2nd, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th March 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
45	"Swadeshabhimani"	Trivandrum	1,070	1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th and 29th Jan.; 1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th and 26th Feb.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th and 26th March 1909.
	HINDUSTANI.			
46	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Madras	80	7th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th and 25th Feb.; and 21st March 1909.
47	"Alhami"	Do.	70	24th Feb., and 8th, 16th and 24th March 1909.
48	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	400	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
49	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	360	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th March 1909.

* Published at irregular intervals.

† Changed into a weekly.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1909.
	HINDUSTANI—*cont.*			
50	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	375	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb.; and 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th March 1909
51	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Jan.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Feb.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd March 1909.
52	"Dakhan Review"	Hyderabad	750	1st Jan. and 1st Feb. 1909.
53	"Jalwa-i-Mahtoob"	Do.	700	27th Feb. and 9th March 1909.
54	"Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan"	Gulburga	200	28th Jan.; 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th and 18th March 1909.
55	"Mushir-i-Dakhan"	Hyderabad	800	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Feb.; and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st March 1909.
56	"Rasala-i-Alhadi"	Do.	100	1st Feb. 1909.
57	"Sahifa"	....	500	1st Jan. and 1st Feb. 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1909.

The Excise Revenue.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd April, remarks that the enormous increase in the revenue derived from excise show Government's utter disregard for the moral and material condition of the people from whom this revenue is derived. Government are accused of affording the most direct encouragement to the spread of the drink curse, by their abkári policy.

(k) *General.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, March 30th, 1909.

The Imperial Budget.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 30th March, considers that every credit is due to the Finance Member for his bold policy of retrenchment, but hopes that the policy will not be merely temporary but part of a permanent policy designed for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The coming political changes will, it is said, be of little value if the condition of the people continues to be as low as it now is. It is regretted that Government have shown no inclination to respond to the appeal for a larger expenditure on the industrial and agricultural development of the land.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, March 31st, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st March, remarks that the Viceroy and his Finance Minister are to be congratulated on having faced an unexpected financial crisis by economy and not by fresh taxation, and considers that the same policy might, with advantage, have been acted upon in the past.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 2nd, 1909.

The new Inspector-General of Registration.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd April, has a long leader on the subject of Mr. C. M. Schmidt's appointment as Inspector-General of Registration, from which the following extracts are taken:—"The Government have acted with remarkable promptitude in filling up the vacancy, and their action looks as if they did not wish to give themselves further time in regard to selecting a suitable man for the high office, lest the delay might tend to disturb their present selection and emperil the certainty of Mr. Schmidt getting it. . . . The haste with which the office has been filled up may not appear worthy of remark, if the present appointment was in every way suitable, and if it did not involve, as it undoubtedly does, an unjust supersession of the claims of several officers of Indian birth. We feel bound to protest in the strongest terms against the proposed appointment, because, in the first place, Mr. Schmidt does not possess all the qualifications required to hold the office of Inspector-General of Registration; and, secondly, because he is a European and his appointment to the office operates in derogation of the rights of several Indian officials in the service, who in abilities, acquirements and status are more eligible to the office than Mr. Schmidt. The office of Inspector-General of Registration is one of the few offices in the Provincial Service which have been thrown open to the natives of the country. Poor as its emoluments are in comparison with the fat salaries which Europeans draw, it is one of the appointments which for quarter of a century attracted Indian talent of the highest calibre. . . . The appointment of Mr. Schmidt is nothing short of a jobbery. We can find neither reason nor rhyme for it. When the Viceroy and Secretary of State for India are animated by the noble and patriotic object of elevating the condition of the people of India, and in furtherance of it, inaugurate reforms for giving facilities to Indians to obtain high administrative appointments, and throw open to them new avenues of

employment, it is a depressing sight to behold local administrators proceeding in a short-sighted manner in a contrary direction. A sense of public duty and of national service even from the Englishman's point of view requires that the dispensers of power and patronage in Local Governments should endeavour to carry on the principles and the policy of the statesman at the head of affairs, should give effect to their intentions in a sympathetic spirit and should refrain from cutting off or blocking the threads which carry the vitalising principle from the centre to the lower ends. The appointment of Mr. Schmidt, who is a European not belonging to the Civil Service to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, requires, we believe, the sanction of the Secretary of State. In the name of the noble policy and the high principle upon which is founded Lord Minto's and Lord Morley's Reform Scheme, we earnestly pray the Secretary of State not to sanction the appointment so ill-advisedly made by the Madras Government."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

4. Referring to the Tenali bomb outrage the *Hindu*, of the 1st April, remarks:—"Naturally, a great sensation has been produced by the appearance of the bomb, practically for the first time in this Presidency. Our correspondent thinks that there is an anarchist conspiracy in the locality and that those who are connected with it are prepared to use bombs in furtherance of their objects. . . . . We hope the enquiries which have now been instituted will result in the wholesale uprooting of the mischievous conspiracy which is alleged to exist and that peace and order will soon be restored."

A bomb explosion near the Tenali Railway station.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 1st, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 25th, 1909.

The Public Prosecutor of Madras.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, remarks:—The appointment of Mr. C. F. Napier as Public Prosecutor, overlooking the claims of Mr. K. Narayana Rao, has caused dissatisfaction throughout the Madras Presidency. Mr. K. Narayana Rao acted twice in that place. He is a lawyer of twenty-five years' standing. He was a Senior Professor of the Law College and was for some time Principal. He is an Examiner for the B.L. and M.L. examinations. In spite of all this, Mr. C. F. Napier, who does not seem to be more competent than Mr. K. Narayana Rao, is appointed as Public Prosecutor; and what wonder if there is discontent in the public mind! The Madras Government seems to have forgotten the principle laid down by Lord Morley that competency will be the only consideration in appointing men to high offices, and it is really surprising that it should have appointed Mr. C. F. Napier as Public Prosecutor on the same day on which Lord Morley appointed Mr. S. P. Sinha as a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. We do not understand either the justice or the reasonableness or even the motive of the Madras Government in having given this place to Mr. C. F. Napier, an inexperienced and comparatively incompetent man, while there are so many capable Indian vakils in the High Court. We firmly hope that Lord Morley will take due notice of this and do full justice.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 25th, 1909.

The appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, says:—The appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy will produce deep satisfaction and great pleasure throughout India. This is the first time when such a high office has been entrusted to an Indian; and it clearly shows Lord Morley's high character, firmness of mind, and ripe statesmanship. This appointment was hinted by Lord Morley at the time of the second reading of the Indian Reforms Bill, in his beautiful and pregnant speech. He did not pay any heed to the strong opposition of the Anglo-Indians, the Conservative Lords and the *London Times*. He has fulfilled the noble promises vouchsafed to us in the Charter of 1833 and in the Proclamation of 1858, and has thus strengthened the foundations of the British rule and created deep loyalty and affection in the minds of the Indians. Lord Minto also has manifested his broad mind and bold statesmanship in readily embracing this proposal, and the people of India are in duty bound to be grateful to these two noble Lords.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 26th, 1909.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, in referring to the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, firmly hopes that the place of the Advocate-General of Bengal will be given to an Indian and not to a fresh Barrister from England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 30th, 1909.

Appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th March, says:—In the annual meeting of the Madras Trades' Association, a resolution was passed that the appointment of Indians to the Viceregal and Provincial Executive Councils would upset the British rule, destroy the peace and prosperity of the country and endanger the interests of the European capitalists. Mr. Edward Orr, who proposed the resolution, vehemently condemned the grant of this privilege on the grounds that even the Congress agitators never

demanded this, that this was not promised even in the Queen's Proclamation, and that this would irritate the Indian Princes. He pointed out that there was no such thing as an Indian nationality, as was evidenced by the want of union between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and regretted that Lord Morley paid no heed to the words of Sir Walter Lawrence, who consequently resigned his seat in the India Council. Mr. Hicks, who heartily seconded the resolution, echoed the same views. We hope these two gentlemen are, in spite of their assumed importance, conscious of the fact that Lord Morley is not bound by their opinions. They do not seem to realise that their utterances will only call forth the ridicule of others.

The Budget Speech of Lord Minto.

8. While commenting on the speech of Lord Minto during the debate on the Budget in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st March, remarks:—Though the whole country expected Lord Minto to say something about the Bengal deportations, referred to by Mr. Gokhale, somehow he was silent about this; and there is a general feeling that this silence signifies the early release of these persons. But, on the whole, his Budget speech will be read with deep satisfaction throughout the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, March 31st, 1909.

The appointment of the Government Pleader, Madras.

9. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Napier to the post of Government Pleader, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th March, observes:—This appointment will cause much dissatisfaction. Now that Lords Morley and Minto are conferring high posts on the Indians, the appointment of a European Barrister to the post in question to the prejudice of the claims of the Indians to it, which was filled by them during the absence of the permanent incumbent, Mr. Powell, is opposed to the views of the said great men. It is clear that the Local Government has committed a grave mistake in estimating the merit of Mr. Kalle Narayana Rao, who has acted in the post several times, who has been held in high estimation as a good lawyer, and who was also a Professor in the Madras Law College. The appointment of an Indian to the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council, a post so long held by European Barristers, on the same day on which the Local Government appointed a European Barrister to the post of the Government Pleader, hitherto held by Indians during his absence, is a direct testimony to the partiality of the latter Government. We regret to point out that the present nomination not only causes disappointment but also tends to increase dissatisfaction. As the High Court Vakils' Association and the Mahajana Sabha have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State for India for getting the nomination of Mr. Napier cancelled, we hope that justice will be done in this matter.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, March 27th, 1909.

The Liberals and Indian politics.

10. Referring to the opposition of the Liberal Party and Mr. Asquith's reply in the debate on the reintroduction of the Crimes Act of 1887 in Ireland, the *Veerakesari*, of the 27th March, observes:—Although this party spirit is very keen where British politics is concerned, the British statesmen, whether Liberal or Conservative, never allow themselves to be troubled by their principles where India alone is involved. The Liberals who opposed the Crimes Act of Ireland so vehemently would themselves enforce a much more cruel enactment—the Regulation of 1818, in India. But did the authorities gain their object thereby? Did the deportation of popular leaders put an end to political troubles? Lord Morley suggested that even greater repression might be necessary in India. Are the anarchist crimes in India more heinous than those in Ireland? Never! Still, the Irish Secretary of State has not passed any cruel measures. He knows that it is far better to grant the wishes of the people and remove their discontent than to further wound their feelings by enforcing repressive measures. "The Irish Land Act" of 1903 led to great discontent in that country. The authorities were urged to amend the law, and the Act is now before the Parliament for amendment. Whether in Ireland or in India, only redress of grievances and not coercive measures can

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, March 27th, 1909.

succeed in removing discontent. Is it on account of the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh that the commotion in the Punjab two years ago disappeared? Is it not because the wise Commissioner abstained from enforcing the Land Colonisation Act? Will the discontent which arose from the partition of Bengal disappear if the revered leaders of the country are deported? We think not. We feel assured that unless the partition of Bengal is modified, the discontent in Bengal will not disappear. We hope that Lord Morley will try to understand the real situation and modify the partition.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, April 1st, 1909.

The riots at Guntúr and the suspension of officers.

11. Referring to the recent riots at Guntúr and the suspension of the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Collector from service, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st April, observes that although it would be improper now to make any comments on the charges against them, before the result of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne's enquiry is known, it appears too harsh a step that persons of such high office should have been suspended before there were reasons to believe that there was any wilful neglect or cowardice on their part in the discharge of their duties. It further observes that Mr. Kershasp had been a Sub-Collector in South Canara, for some time and he was known to be an able, impartial and highly conscientious officer, and that it is a matter for deep regret to all who have known his nature to learn his present hard fate.

Kerala Patrika, March 27th, 1909.

Not to grant extension to officials who have completed their pensionable period.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th March, strongly condemns the practice of granting extension of service to Government officials who have completed their pensionable period, as it stands in the way of deserving juniors getting their legitimate promotion. Deputy Tahsildars who have to become Tahsildars before they can hope to be Deputy Collectors are much handicapped by this system. If Tahsildars are not made to retire at the end of their prescribed service, many an able and deserving Deputy Tahsildar will naturally feel discontented, and it is no wonder that they take to corruption. The special attention of Government is invited to the matter.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

The disclosure of a secret of the Congress.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 24th March, has a leader in which it says that after the lapse of a quarter of a century Bukshi Aikchand Sahib, vakil, has divulged a great secret of the Congress. His father Jakshi Ram Sahib took an active part in Congress affairs, and Bukshi has inherited his father's Congress experience and so his opinion is worth hearing. He has communicated an article to the *Punjabee* on these lines:—"The Hindu leaders have madly trying to show that the Congress has been the outcome of the political exertions of all nations of India. Whenever the Congress was held its leaders tried their best to collect Muhammadan delegates without any regard to the fact as to whether such delegates were competent or were imbued with Congress ideas. They granted the delegates free tickets, excellent meals and seats close to the leaders themselves on the Congress platform. Well-to-do Hindus sometimes went even the length of providing delegates with valuable cloaks and turbans to put on, with the idea of showing that the delegates were men of rank and position. The reason why the Congress adopted this line was to keep the Government in the dark and to deceive the Muhammadans. However, this has not been the case, as the Hindus themselves have been deceived instead. The Congress-wallas should, therefore, give up their faulty methods and should try to represent the Congress as a purely Hindu movement. This is what is now wanted and not a Congress whose objects it is impossible to realise or which aspires to the 'Government of Colonies' or to *Swaraj*."

The *Mukhbir* observes that what the Lala Aikchand Sahib has said is true. Muhammadan contemporaries have often stated that their community has no connection whatever with the Congress, and that those Muhammadans who take part in Congress affairs do so under pressure or for personal

gain. This has now been proved by the above-quoted statement. As an additional proof of the self-interestedness of the Hindu Congress leaders, the paper goes on to say that not a single elected Muhammadan representative is to be found on the Municipal Councils and District Boards in Bombay and in other places, and that the proposal of Lord Morley to grant separate electorates to Muhammadans has been represented as tending to affect the people and create racial differences. The paper, in conclusion, advises Muhammadans to join the Muslim League which has discovered the real objects of the Congress.

14. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th March, regrets to record the death of Miss Clarke, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which has occurred within but a very short period of the death of Lady Clarke. The paper expresses its sympathy with the Governor.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, March 25th, 1909.

The death of Miss Clarke.

15. The *Sahifa*, for March 1909, describes the festivities observed on the occasion of the birthday of the prophet and during the Christmas week, and observes that as there is no rose without a thorn, so the Christmas festivities are not free from some frivolities such as drinking, licentiousness, gambling, etc., and that the followers of Christ even improve their national trade by means of such follies.

SAHIFA, *Hyderabad*, March 1909.

Certain frivolities in the Christmas festivities.

16. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th March, thanks the Government of India for the grant of Rs. 500 for a copy of the first volume of a Hindustani-Persian Dictionary to Nawab Azeez Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, and for the promise of similar grants on account of further volumes of the work. It hopes that the Government will also be pleased to pay attention to No. (1) and No. (2) classes of compilers mentioned in the petition of Nawab Azeez Jung Bahadur as submitted to the Government of India.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, March 24th, 1909.

The grant by the Government of India of an honorarium to Nawab Azeez Jung Bahadur.

17. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th March, hails with delight and satisfaction the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sinha as legal member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in the place of the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards who retires at the end of March, and hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha will earn the good-will of the public in the discharge of his duties.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, March 27th, 1909.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sinha as the legal member.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

18. The *Veerakesari*, of the 27th March, says that news has been received that the Christian Missionaries recently approached His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the prayer that conversion to Christianity should not affect the rights of the Hindus to inherit family property. The paper says that the Missionaries have been urging this question during the last fifteen years, and hopes that considering the opposition of the majority of his subjects, His Highness would refuse to grant their prayer.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, March 27th, 1909.

The rights of Hindu converts to inheritance.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

19. The *Mysore Star*, of the 29th March, has a leading article on "the dearth of foodstuffs" in which it observes that while the failure of monsoons and the present improved methods of conveyance resulting in the increased export of food-grains to other countries are admittedly causes which largely effect a rise in the price of foodstuffs, there is still another cause which is ignored by most people but which is not less important than others and that is the currency policy of the Government. The depreciation of the rupee is the

THE MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, March 29th, 1909.

The dearth of foodstuffs.

main cause of the present high price of food-grains. The silver value of the present rupee is only 9 to 9½ annas and consequently only 9 to 9½ annas' worth of grain could be got for a rupee. If the Government had not made the currency system such a large source of income, provisions would not have been so dear. The appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes of this dearness is like using a telescope to examine a sore in the hand. These make-believe methods give rise to both surprise and regret.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, March 26th, 1909.

The Convocation Address of Sir Arthur Lawley.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, observes:—The Governor gave expression to some high sentiments yesterday in his Convocation Address. The unique character of the brilliant speech strikes the mind of every reader and marks it out from the various speeches made on similar occasions in previous years. The speech was of a new model and no reference was made to any subject on which a Governor is naturally expected to speak. He did not touch upon the current topic that students should not take part in politics, but simply spoke on the necessity of good behaviour, the excellence of self-control, and the difference between independence and impudence. He made no mention of the new signs which have appeared in the country, or of the new movements which are afoot in certain parts, or of the educational rules, the method of instruction, the academical or industrial education or of the Government service; but he simply gave some friendly advice and spoke on the cultivation of public spirit, the growth of patriotism and the advancement of the nation.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, March 28th, 1909.

Survey of the past Telugu year.

21. Referring to the course of events during the Telugu year which recently closed, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 28th March, observes:—"While, on the one hand, the people adopted important constitutional methods of *Swadeshi*, National education, etc., necessary for the progress of the nation, the police were, on the other hand, applying the provisions of the Penal Code mistaking the new movement for anarchism. But all the high officials responsible for the administration of the country, from Lord Morley down to the Collectors expressed themselves that new powers are being displayed in the country which must be utilised and not suppressed, and that ideas of self-government are blooming in the minds of the natives, which must be intelligently watched as to their propriety, etc., and not checked. Whatever might be their declarations, the troubles caused by the "middlemen" were many. The press was gagged, editors were kept in prison, play-crackers were mistaken for bombs, and ordinary thefts were regarded as murderous crimes instigated by treasonable intent. Under such circumstances, it was well known that it was a matter of daily occurrence that, as in the Midnapore bomb case, respectable citizens were kept in prison for a long time and discharged ultimately. Penal Law is not without its advantage. It rests with us either to take advantage of it in fostering our national growth or to make it serve as a check to that growth. All those great men who wish to attain progress by constitutional means must (take a lesson) from these punishments and perform their work with more attention and faith, with more courage and determination, and with more enthusiasm and boldness. It is our duty to do constitutionally what we think would contribute to the welfare of our country, and to clearly show that the repressive policy of the Government cannot divert us from our righteous paths."

[Issued, 6th April 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 15 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th April 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press. North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167. Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,090
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thamboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	420
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Visagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 76 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	G. S. Abraham, Native Christian, 37 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	615
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	John Abraham, Native Christian, 44 years.	1,060
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkaharan street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason of Elkaduva, Ceylon Catechist.*	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Vimalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, B.A., B.L, Native Christian, 42 years, and Arthur, B.A., B.L*	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Swaile*	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

* Information called for but not yet received.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapetam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Vaidilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gantama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	320
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Fryhhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttanippándi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	About 200
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for but not yet received.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 8th April 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabháshari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao	1,650
4	Ándhraprakáshika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Pártháságathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V Náth, Brahman	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Ránayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
10	Hindú Késari	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
12	Hitavádi	Berwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
15	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sítumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
16	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, 41 years	300
17	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
18	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
19	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman.	25
20	Probódhini	Do.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	600
21	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, 39 years ..	800
22	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
24	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
25	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	460
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundaramáiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
28	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	250
29	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
30	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
31	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota.	550
32	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M. Rámáshástri, Brahman, 45 years ..	400
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Doraisamiah, 40 years ..	150
34	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
35	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 59 years.	500
36	Vyasya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	277
3	Brahmananda	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Subba Narasimiah, Brahman, 29 years.	376
4	Hitavadi	The Vokkaligar Sanga Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 43 years.	340
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	250
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	239
11	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
12	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 24 years.	200
13	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
14	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, age not given; information called for.	300
15	Sarvajanahithopakarini ..	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettia, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 26 years.	300
* 16	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. B. Luthi, European, 52 years.	975
* 17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopal Sarma, Vaishnava Brahman, 20 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,200
* 21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly † .	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	2,081
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vivekodaya	Do.	Do. ..	S. V. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
26	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Rev. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	4,946

* According to return for the first quarter of this year.

† Weekly since 22nd March 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reraz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 33 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarket Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
14	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,350
15	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
16	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
17	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
18	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
19	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
20	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
21	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
22	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
23	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
24	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
25	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
26	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
27	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
28	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
29	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
30	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
31	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
32	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
33	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
34	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
35	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
36	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
37	Vivekodayam	Amantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 10th April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, age 67.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
10	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samedani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
11	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
14	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
15	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
16	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
17	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
18	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
19	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
20	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
21	Risālu-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
22	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
23	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1	....	....	..	..	Circulation—Reduced from 100 to 80.
2	....	....	..	..	Circulation—Increased from 60 to 70.
3	....	....	..	..	Circulation—Reduced from 450 to 400.
4	....	....	..	..	Circulation—Reduced from 400 to 370.
5	....	....	..	..	Circulation—Reduced from 420 to 375.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1909.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Indian Review"	Madras	2,500	Jan., Feb. and March 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Carlylean"	Rajahmundry	300	First and third weeks of Jan.; first and third weeks of Feb.; and first week of March 1909.
3	"Patriot"	Vellore	130	15th and 31st Jan.; 15th and 28th Feb.; and 15th and 31st March 1909.
	Weekly.			
4	"Bharata"	Rajahmundry	540	29th Jan. 1909.
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	400	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March 1909.
6	"East Coast News and Advertiser".	Waltair	400	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March 1909.
7	"Wednesday Review"	Trichinopoly	540	13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st March 1909.
8	"United India and Native States"..	Madras	350	2nd, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 27th March 1909.
9	"Cochin Argus"	British Cochin	235	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
10	"Malabar Herald"	Do.	708	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
11	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	200	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 16th, 23rd and 30th March 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	620	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st March 1909.
13	"Muhammadan"	Madras	470	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th Jan.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Feb.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th March 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
14	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	1580	5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th Jan.; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th March 1909.
15	"Malabar Daily News"	Calicut	435	5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th Jan.; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th March 1909.
	Daily.			
16	"Hindu"	Madras	3,130 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Jan., Feb. and March 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
17	"Madras Standard"	Do.	2,250	
18	"Indian Patriot"	Do.	1,150 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
19	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	600	

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1909.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Aryamathabodhini"	Cocanada	500	31st Dec. 1908, and Jan. and Feb. 1909.
2	"Agriculture"	Ellore	..	Feb. 1909.
3	"Manorama"	Rajahmundry	300	Jan. and Feb. 1909.
4	"Millinial Light"	Mysore	500	Jan. 1909.
5	"Nyabodhini"	Guntúr	25	Jan. and Feb. 1909.
6	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,700	Jan., Feb. and March 1909.
7	"Ramrajyapradayini"	Guntúr	250	Dec. 1908.
8	"Swadhrmaprakasini"	Madras	220	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1908 and Jan. 1909.
9	"The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapur	500	Dec. 1908 and Jan. 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
10	"Andhradesaranjani"	Madras	50	25th Dec. 1908 and 10th Jan. 1909.
11	"Vysia"	Guntúr	2,000	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1909.
	Weekly.			
12	"Andhrakesari"	Rajahmundry	1,650	25th Dec. 1908; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March 1909.
13	"Andhrapatrika"	Bombay	..	30th Dec 1908; 6th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 27th Mar. 1909.
14	"Andhra Bharati"	Rangoon	..	15th and 25th Feb., and 15th March 1909.
15	"Andhra"	Tenali	400	19th January 1909.
16	"Akasavani"	Rajahmundry	350	31st Dec. 1908; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March 1909.
17	"Bhavani"	Nellore	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th and 12th March 1909.
18	"Bharatamata"	Vizianagram	4,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th and 20th March 1909.
19	"Desabhimani"	Guntúr	600	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March 1909.
20	"Hindukesari"	Madras	100	26th Feb., and 5th, 19th and 20th March 1909.
21	"Kistnapatrika"	Masulipatam	1,500	27th Dec. 1908; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th March 1909.
22	"Ravi"	....	800	31st Dec. 1908; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th March 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	570	6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st March 1909.
24	"Sasilekha"	Do.	450	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Jan.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th March 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

1. Commenting on the result of the appeal in this case, the *Hindu*, of the 8th April, remarks that the case is one in which the opinion of an Indian Judge is entitled to great weight, and hopes that a perusal of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's judgment will convince the authorities in England of the heavy handicap under which the accused in a sedition case labours by the presumption of his guilt being allowed to overwhelm the weakness of the prosecution and the strength of the defence.

The Karúr sedition case.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 8th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th April, remarks that, as a result of Mr. Justice Wallis' decision, a person can be convicted on solitary sentences and without conclusive evidence that the report of his speech was made in a reliable manner by reliable persons.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 8th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

2. Referring to the Madras Budget debate for the year 1909–1910, the *Hindu*, of the 6th April, writes:—"There must be something seriously wrong in a system of taxation and expenditure which admits of the hoarding of a surplus six times as much as the amount which is fixed as the minimum balance. Either there has been an undue stinting of expenditure or a needless exaction from the tax-payer beyond all reasonable requirements. It is evident that there is no proper adjustment of revenue and expenditure, that estimating has been only with a view to accumulate surpluses, and that the aim of Government has been to save at the sacrifice of those who pay. Here is the sore spot in our provincial finance. The past official year was a year of agricultural distress and adversity throughout India generally. It was also the year of a phenomenal depression in trade. It was the year of an extraordinary deficit in the finances of the Government of India. The harvest failures and the adverse tide in commerce have yielded the net result of a huge deficit of about three and three fourths of a million pounds in the Indian finance. Nearly all the provinces have shared in this deficit. But it was reserved for the Madras Government, of all others, to leave in these circumstances what might be called a record surplus. How has this been possible? We fail to find any explanation whatsoever for this in the speeches of the Finance Member of the Government of Madras and of His Excellency the Governor. Not only have they fought shy of this question, but have also started a gratuitous theory of their own. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes in trying to explain the shockingly high revenue derived from Excise, in spite of every boasted method of repression, characterises the year 'as particularly favourable to an exceptional demand owing to the high prices for agricultural produce which prevailed, bringing marvellous prosperity to every ryot or tenant whose land produced more than what was absolutely necessary for the want of his own family.' What evidences Mr. Forbes had of this marvellous prosperiety, of the superabundance of agricultural production during the year, he alone knows. So far as the general public are aware, far from enjoying marvellous prosperity, every ryot and tenant was worse off than in the previous years. The season was generally unfavourable. It was admitted particularly to have been so in certain parts of the country. The condition of the Ceded Districts was

Government and hoarded balances.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 6th, 1909.

considered to be so bad as to necessitate the grant of remissions under Land Revenue. Famine operations were actually carried on in Ganjám. There was an increase in the provincial Land Revenue over the budgeted amount, and it is stated in the Financial Statement that the improvement would have been greater but for the amount granted as remissions in consequence of the unfavourable character of the season. In the face of these facts, where comes the marvellous prosperity from? It is notorious that the past year was one of agricultural distress. How could every ryot and tenant in a year of such distress produce more than what was necessary for himself and his family. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes could have adduced specific facts and figures to prove his theory of over-production from the land, but he did not do so. His Excellency gave his support to the theory of Mr. Forbes when he said, also with reference to the swelling abkári revenue, that he had little doubt that the predominant cause of the rise of consumption of liquor was the increased prosperity of the agricultural and working classes consequent on the high prices obtained for agricultural produce. The drinking classes are not the agricultural classes so much as the artisan and working classes, whose wages have by no means increased corresponding to the increase in the prices of commodities, and for whom food is dearer than liquor to which they are addicted and any quantity of which they can always have within easy reach wherever they may be. Even in the case of the agricultural classes, whatever gain may be derived from the increased prices of agricultural produce is more than counterbalanced by the increased prices that have to be paid for the necessaries of life, other than food-grains. Where, then, is the increased prosperity? The delusion of the increasing prosperity of the masses is no new one. It has done service all along, but it is apt to be particularly irritating side by side with the unusual affluence and hoarded balances which are the striking features of our Provincial finance."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 6th, 1909.

The debate in the Madras Legislative Council.

3. In a leader on the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's speech at the Legislative Council, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th April, remarks that what he said about prisons is the truth, long known and lamented by the people. The Jail administration is said to be responsible for the horrors of starvation and sickness, of over-work and insufficient nourishment, of forced fasting and special punishments. Work within the walls of a prison is said to be so hard and so unrelentingly extracted that a long-term convict is dead to the ways of the world when released.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 7th, 1909.

The debate in the Madras Legislative Council.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th April, remarks:—"The land revenue and the forest administration, which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai dealt with at considerable length, present a different aspect. Both affect the backbone of the community, and the facts which Mr. Kesava Pillai has endeavoured to bring to light are by no means gratifying incidents of an administration which is so sensitive to criticism as was shown yesterday. We hope that, with the enlargement of district representation, the drawback in these respects will be increasingly pressed on the attention of the Government, and that the latter will be inclined more and more to receive criticisms as intended more to rectify evils than as reflections on the administration. We feel, after the way in which Mr. Kesava Pillai's criticisms were received yesterday, that there is still need for a change of feeling and attitude as regards criticisms in the Council, which will hereafter become more thorough and extensive and will demand a large amount of patience and sympathy on the official side."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 7th, 1909.

Tinnevelly Pleaders in trouble.

4. Referring to the application for proceedings against two Tinnevelly Pleaders under the Legal Practitioners' Act, the *Hindu*, of the 7th April, expresses wonder that Government should have lent itself to so vexatious and vindictive a proceeding.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

5. Referring to the anti-Asiatic legislation in the Transvaal, and the imprisonment of a large number of Indians including Mr. Gandhi, the *Veerakesari*, of the 3rd April, observes:—It is not known when the Home Government will proceed to relieve the poor Indian immigrants from the oppression to which they are subjected by the colonists. To the repeated interpellations in Parliament the only reply that could be got was that the subject was under consideration. This (evasive) reply has been the cause of considerable discontent among the Indians.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(d) *Education.*

6. The *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd April, observes:—It has become a practice in certain places to have kólátum (a dance in a ring with sticks) performed by school-girls on the occasions of entertainments given in honour of officials big and small. We call the attention of the Educational authorities to the fact that girls are sent by their parents to school to receive education and not to learn kólátum for the purpose of exhibiting it at public meetings, as dancing girls do.

Kólátum by school-girls.

Desabhimani, *Guntúr*, April 3rd, 1909.

(g) *Forests.*

7. Referring to the Government fire-wood depot in Guntúr, the *Desabhimani*, of 3rd April, observes:—It is not possible to describe the inconvenience to which the people are put while buying firewood at the depot. It is sold either in large heaps costing Rs. 5 each or in small quantities, each unit of weight costing annas 4. It seems it is ordered that no one should be allowed more than a single "weight." Nothing can be more absurd than such an order. Owing to that order and there being one set of scales only in the depot, a person desiring to buy firewood has to waste nearly half a day for getting 4 annas' worth of firewood. We request that the District Collector will investigate the matter and make arrangements convenient to the people.

"Famine of fire-wood."

Desabhimani, *Guntúr*, April 3rd, 1909.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

8. Referring to the application to Government from the mill-hands of Bombay that all liquor-shops should be closed during the Holi Festival, the *Sadhvi*, of the 31st March (published this week) remarks that it is laudable that such a large mass of people conscious of its inability to prevent indulgence to excess on such a festive occasion should have asked the Government to help it to abstain from intoxicants by causing the shops to be closed. The paper says that in view of the immense public good that would be done thereby, it is not too much to expect the Government to forego a small amount of revenue on account of this temporary closing, and hopes that Government would readily grant the prayer of the Bombay mill-hands.

The closing of liquor shops during the Holi Festival.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, March 31st, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

SATHIAVARTHAMANI, *Pasumalai*, April 1st, 1909.

9. The *Sathiavarthamani*, of the 1st April, says in English:—"Lord Morley in his speech on Indian reforms stated a very significant truth in a sentence or two. He said there were two ways of looking at Government. One was to get the best man under any circumstances to do the work that ought to be done. The second was to think not only of the present, but also of the future, and therefore even at the cost of the present, to train men for the future. His scheme of reforms is a striking example of this second principle, which is the one Lord Morley adopts. Though foreigners might be able now to administer the affairs of India better than the Indians themselves, it behoves the Government to train the Indians in such work by actually giving them the work to do. This will raise up a body of Indian officials who in time will become more proficient in official affairs than the Englishmen can hope to be, for besides their University and official training, they will have the insight and sympathy with the affairs of their country which only a native can have.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

"* * * * *"

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 20th, 1909.

The *India*, of the 20th March, publishes a cartoon in which Lord Morley is struck with amazement on the appearance of the devil of Hindu-Muhammadan differences, from his attempt to dig a well to get a few drops of reform and in explanation of this cartoon says:—Mutual mistrust has arisen between the Hindus and the Muhammadans as a result of the proposed reforms. Thus the *Punjabee* advocates a separate Congress for the Hindus on the ground that the more the Muhammadans are courted, the more they avoid the Hindus and associate with the officials, while Mr. Amir Ali says that the Muhammadans are a separate entity and there should be no joint electoral colleges. But this controversy is not of a dangerous character, for the interests of the two communities are identical, and if there is any difference between them, it exists only among the title-hunters of both the sects.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

THE INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 13th, 1909.

The *India*, of the 13th March, publishes a cartoon describing Mr. Gokhale as awaiting with a cup in his hand for a few drops of Lord Morley's reforms, after they are filtered through the three pots of the Moslem League, the Anglo-Indian agitation and the Lords' opposition, and the editor of the *Hindu*, as gravely doubting whether Mr. Gokhale would ever realise his hopes.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 20th, 1909.

10. The *India*, of the 20th March, says:—Lord Morley in the course of his speech on the Indian Reforms Bill, in the House of Lords, observed that there were three classes of patriots in India, viz., those who are ever dreaming of driving out the British Government out of India and who cannot be said to form even three per cent. of the educated population, those who aspire for the colonial form of self-government, and those who ask only for a share in the Government of the country, and said that all these three parties must be taken into consideration in introducing reforms in India. These three parties belong to the educated classes and according to Lord Morley, education only means finishing one's course in an English school and befitting oneself for the Government service. According to this definition, all persons in India who have not had English education do not come under this class, and this gentleman is at the helm of the administration of our country! It seems as if the educated classes alone can be said to be human beings and the millions of agriculturists, labourers, and merchants, are all brutes. Even with regard to the educated classes, we do not quite agree with Lord Morley's division. Taking the Extremists as a class, we think Lord Morley has been misinformed that these form only three per cent. of the educated classes. There is also another flaw in Lord Morley's conclusion. Those educated persons who conduct the

Lord Morley's speech in the House of Lords.

congress and other institutions are only hiding their real opinions for fear of being punished by the Government, and are thus really deceiving the Government. Besides this class, who are appeased by the English authorities by titles and high berths in service, there is a last class of people who are adorers of the name of Tilak. We thought the English Government knew this; but Lord Morley's words now show that the Government has not realised this. Evidently we had given too much credit to the foresight of the English authorities? Lord Morley has also stated that his reforms will soon make the second party aspiring for the colonial form of self-government merge into the third party, who seek only for a share in the Government. Thus the object of the reforms is evidently to root out even the harmless desire on the part of some to acquire a colonial form of self-government; and therefore we do not think that our people will heartily like these reforms.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th April, observes:—Only recently, the Madras Government ignored the claims of Mr. K. Narayana Rao and appointed Mr. C. F. Napier as the Government Pleader; and it has now repeated the same blunder in giving the appointment of Inspector-General of Registration to Mr. Schmidt, and has caused great dissatisfaction in this country. This is one of the few appointments in the Provincial Service which are open to the Indians and it is Indians who have been occupying this post with marked ability during the last twenty years. When there are so many Indians of high educational qualifications and administrative experience, such as Messrs. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai and Swaminatha Aiyar, it is not clear why this appointment has been given to Mr. Schmidt, who will have to get every information from his clerks, owing to his ignorance of the vernacular languages. But as this appointment requires the sanction of the Secretary of State, we request him not to approve of this step so inadvisedly taken by the Madras Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 5th, 1909.

The Inspector-General of Registration.

12. Referring to the numerous memorials from Telegraph officers to His Excellency the Viceroy that the new classification of their grades should be revised, the *Veerakesari*, of the 3rd April, remarks:—The summary disposal of those heaps of applications by the officers under the Government of India is really very surprising. For the simple reason that they were not forwarded through the proper channel, they were all thrown into the waste paper basket. Such is the work which the officers of the Government of India are doing! And yet, they complain that their pay is too low! The climate of Calcutta is too enervating to them, and Simla is to be made the permanent seat of Government! Their responsibility is increasing day by day and the provincial Governments ought to share it!

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1909.

The officers under the Government of India.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 3rd April, referring to the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission to appoint Division Commissioners as in Bombay and other Provinces in preference to the Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, says that the proposal, if carried out, will result in much good. The Executive Council of the Governor will be strengthened and the Government will be then able to administer revenue matters directly. The Board of Revenue concerns itself with land and revenue matters only and has no hand in the other branches of the administration of the country. It often stands in the way of details regarding revenue matters reaching Government. When Collectors are given full powers over village officials, the major portion of the work of the Board of Revenue will be reduced and if appeals regarding land, etc., are allowed direct to Government, the need for a Board of Revenue will cease. The creation of Commissioners and Council members will entail some extra expense, but the consequent efficiency will compensate the cost. The Commission has formulated these proposals after mature consideration and it is to be seen how far they will be given effect to.

KERALA PATRIKA, April 3rd, 1909.

Approving of the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission to do away with the Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, April 5th, 1909.

14. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th April, notes with great pleasure the appointment of Mr. Sinha to the Viceregal Executive Council adding that the barrier which hitherto stood in the way of Indians to the highest positions has now been removed.

The appointment of Mr. Sinha to the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, March 31st, 1909.

15. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 31st March, says that complaints have been received to the effect that deserving patients are not given medicines at the Residency Hospital, Hyderabad, and that such patients have frequently to purchase medicines in the bazaar. It also states that arrangements are not made for the supply of food to in-patients and that they thus have to cook their own food or starve. It wonders why in-patients are not supplied with food. It invites the attention of the Residency Surgeon and the Honourable the Resident to this grievance, and hopes that necessary steps will be taken soon to obviate any such complaint in future.

A complaint against the alleged non-grant of medicines and food to deserving out-patients and in-patients at the Hyderabad Residency Hospital.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 13th, 1909.

16. The *India*, of the 13th March, remarks:—It is published in the *Hindu* that copies of the *Yugantar*, cyclostyled in Bengalee, have been sent to Calcutta from Rajahmundry and Pondicherry. If this is true, those responsible for this deserve every condemnation. There is no use of publishing foolish things and giving pain to others. Two results follow from acts of this nature. The Government will begin to oppress our people unnecessarily and the Secret Police will grow more active. Can those who bring about these results be called patriots? They are only idiots. A friend of ours even doubts whether the Secret Police could not have concocted this, to eke out their own livelihood.

The *Yugantar* pamphlets.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 13th, 1909.

17. The *India*, of the 13th March, says:—Some ignorant men accuse us of exciting disaffection in the minds of the British subjects while we are all respect and loyalty towards the French Government. This is a grave mistake. We have never exhorted the people to make an attempt to overthrow the British Government. On the other hand, the British Government ought to be grateful to us; and we hope it is so; for he is a true friend of the Government, who unrelentingly points out its follies. Those newspapers which applaud every act of the Government and represent every one of its follies as a specimen of justice, are the real enemies of and traitors to the Government. We have always worked for the welfare and regeneration of the people and the extirpation of famine, and is this treason?

The British Government and our paper.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntúr*, April 3rd, 1909.

18. Referring to the recent bomb incident near Kathivaram in Guntúr district, the *Desabhimani*, of 3rd April, writes: At a time when Guntúr enjoyed rest and was considered both by the District officials and the people to be very peaceful and loyal, the riot in the Kótappa Hill produced some sensation. We hear that it is given out by some that the said riot was attributable to political motives. If it be so, such an interpretation is, in our opinion, absolutely groundless. We have further heard that at a place where some roads cross near the village of Kathivaram in the Tenali taluk, a bomb lay half buried in the ground, that when a Pariah happening to pass by trod over it, it exploded and burnt his hands and sides, that when the injured person was taken to the Tenali Hospital, he expired soon after, and that the District Superintendent of Police has subsequently gone there to make enquiry.

Bomb incident in Guntúr district.

Referring to a Guntúr correspondent's note in the *Hindu*, of the 1st April, that "there is an anarchical conspiracy near Kathivaram, that those who are connected with it are prepared to use bombs in furtherance of their objects, that some people of even the neighbouring districts are believed to take part in the conspiracy, and that mischievous leaflets were distributed some time ago and that the police succeeded in stopping them, though they were not able to trace the miscreants," the paper questions why the correspondents have not exposed so long the existence of such an association. "What explanation can they offer for such conduct on their part?"

A boy in Kathivaram that received a leaflet sent it up to the Government Pleader at Bapatla. His house was thereupon searched. But no incriminating materials were found. Under such circumstances, we wish to know what grounds the Guntúr correspondent to the *Hindu* had for writing as he did. We have repeatedly written decrying mischievous actions, pointing out that they are not the royal road to gain our rights, and that we are likely to lose the few rights we have by perpetrating such cruel actions. If any information were published in the newspapers without rightly understanding the source and the circumstances thereof, the result would sometimes be quite the contrary to what is intended by that information. If the correspondent is identically the one we have in our mind, he is a "foreigner" to Kathivaram. We suggest to the people to make it impossible for spies to appear among them with a view to undermine their loyalty, and whenever such wicked persons do appear, to watch them carefully so that the people might be saved from danger or dishonour.

Bomb explosion in Tenali.

19. Condemning bomb-throwers, Mr. Chilukúri Vírabhadra Ráo, a correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 2nd April, observes:—A real patriot always has the progress of his country at heart. He alone is a hero, who yearns for *Swadeshi* goods, who labours for the spread of national education and the removal of racial and religious animosities, and who works according to righteous principles for the welfare of his country, calmly and courageously bearing the unforeseen difficulties which overtake him. Whether there has really been any conspiracy against the British Government or not, it is to be feared that unless the people at once co-operate with the Government in suppressing the anarchic crimes, our country may drift away from the light of knowledge and fall into the abyss of pitch darkness. Every patriot cannot but lament over the beginning of anarchic crimes in such a peaceful province as ours. There is no use of mere lamentations. It is our sacred duty to help the Government in every way in suppressing such crimes in our country. The sooner it is done the better.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, April 2nd, 1909.

The anarchist movement in India.

20. Commenting on an article in the *London Times* on the measures for suppressing the anarchist movement in India, the *Sadhvi*, of the 31st March (published this week) observes:—In order to improve the political situation in India it is necessary that the relations between the rulers and the ruled should first be improved. The benefits of the British rule in India are incalculable and the Indians cannot be too grateful to the British for them. But it must also be remembered that the conquest of India has brought the British unparalleled political power and for this reason they ought to love the Indians heartily. Anarchism is a kind of disease, the victims to which ought to receive some treatment. But what is its cause? The main cause is the high-handedness of some of the officials. The abandonment of bureaucratic methods of Government and the treatment of the Europeans and the Indians alike are the real remedies. Lord Morley and Lord Minto are both trying this treatment at present and it is hoped that it will completely cure the disease.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, March 31st 1909.

Democratic rule in India.

21. The *Veerakesari*, of the 3rd April, observes:—It is the opinion of the Anglo-Indians that representative self-government is not a system that can succeed in a country of such divers languages and creeds as India. They seem to fear

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 3rd, 1909.

that under democratic rule the various communities will soon be at loggerheads and the country will soon be in a state of chaos. That the system of popular self-government had its origin in the west must of course be admitted, but that the same cannot succeed in the east cannot be believed. The essential requisite of self-government is mutual confidence among the people and this can exist in spite of diversity of languages and creeds. Thus Turkey, with a population of nearly thirteen different communities speaking different languages and having different religions, has been granted a constitution which works wonderfully well. Can it then be said that self-government will not succeed in India?

[Issued, 13th April 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 16 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th April 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 30, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodendaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniliyam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years.	200
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Aranodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd Asirvadam, Native Christian, 35 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	1,060
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki, Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason, Native Christian ..	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Madali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kavirayar Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Valdilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Dass, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fuehlerci, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Canton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttaraippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Natter, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	About 200
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 17th April 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákáśavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakáśika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálráo, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V Náth, Brahman	6,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Deśábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, 37 years	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years .	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
12	Hitavádi	Beswada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kalávati	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	Sripáda Krishnamurthy Sastri, Brahman, 41 years.	200
15	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
16	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
17	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,700
18	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
19	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
20	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
21	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
22	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
23	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
24	Sasi	Do.	Weekly ..	K. V. Krishna Ráo, Brahman, 30 years	250
25	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Péchácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
28	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
29	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
30	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchary ulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
31	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. U. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
32	Upanishad	Bangalore City	Quarterly ..	M. Rámáśástri, Brahman, 48 years ..	400
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Monthly ..	C. Dorasamiah, Sathani, 41 years . ..	
34	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru, Brahman.	250
35	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

38	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
39	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk ..	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
40	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	277
3	Brahmananda	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Subba Narasimiah, Brahman, 29 years.	376
4	Hitavadi	The Vokkaligar Sanga Press, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 43 years.	340
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report, ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	250
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	300
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
10	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	239
11	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
12	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 24 years.	200
13	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
14	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, age not given; information called for.	300
15	Sarvajanahithopakarini ..	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettia, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 26 years.	800
* 16	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years.	975
* 17	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
18	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. C. S. Rajagopal Sarma, Vaishnava Brahman, 20 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,200
* 21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly † .	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	2,081
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vivekodaya	Do.	Do. ..	S. V. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
26	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, Wesleyan Missionary, 38 years.	4,946

* According to return for the first quarter of this year.

† Weekly since 22nd March 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
14	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,350
15	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
16	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
17	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
18	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
19	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
20	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
21	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
22	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
23	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
24	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
25	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
26	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	900
27	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
28	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
29	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
30	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
31	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
32	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
33	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
34	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
35	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
36	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
37	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, age 67.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
10	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabs Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
11	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
14	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
15	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
16	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
17	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
18	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
19	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
20	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
21	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
22	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
23	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

The Karúr sedition case.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th April, writes:—"The decision of Mr. Justice Wallis in the Karúr sedition case has not come upon us as a surprise. . . . . His Lordship rejected the evidence of respectable defence witnesses, for, we think, the latter are but ordinary men, though they are mirasadars and money-lenders, and the Police are immaculate and incapable of cooking up evidence against innocent men. But the public, who have closely followed the progress of the case, take a very different view of the case, and accept Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's view of the case as correct. They rightly or wrongly believe that Krishnaswamy is a victim of Police evidence."

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, April 10th, 1909.

The *Swaraj* sedition case.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 15th April, considers that the sentence passed in the High Court does not err on the side of leniency.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 15th, 1909.

The law of sedition.

3. In a leader on the Karúr sedition case appeal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th April, criticises the prosecution evidence at length and, referring to the decision that the actual words used need not be proved, remarks:—"This prodigy (a Police constable) claims that his report, which can be read in five minutes, 'represents fairly' what the accused spoke for an hour and a half. This admission, in a very peculiar manner, emphasises the wisdom of the English law in laying down that the speech should be set out *verbatim* in the charge, and the danger threatening a public speaker in the Madras Presidency, after the High Court decision. To remove this danger, the only means now is to amend the law; for, with the law as it is, public speakers are at the mercy of wicked or stupid Police constables."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 17th, 1909.

(d) *Education.*

The Madras Law College.

4. Referring to the remarks made in the Legislative Council on this institution, the *Hindu*, of the 14th April, remarks that for some time it has been going from bad to worse and has received scant attention from the educational authorities. The hours of instruction are regarded as unsatisfactory and inconvenient. It is argued that the surplus which has been accumulated should be utilised for improving the course of instruction making the college more efficient.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 14th, 1909.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Budget Conferences in District Boards.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 9th April, welcomes, as a notable departure in popular administrative methods, the procedure of the District Magistrate, Tanjore, in appointing a committee to examine the budget before presentation to the District Board. The success of the experiment cannot, it is said, be overestimated and will form a useful precedent when the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission are given effect to. Disappointment is expressed that Government have not a word to say on this wholesome innovation.

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 9th, 1909.

(g) *Forests.*

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

Madras Forest administration.

6. Referring to the discussion on Forest affairs in the last Council meeting, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th April, remarks that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has made a case which calls for immediate settlement. More sympathy and knowledge of local circumstances are required from Forest officials, and an early withdrawal of the powers that are vested in the Forest officer, when they are improperly used, is also suggested.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 10th April, regrets that the question of fuel supply did not receive the consideration which it deserved, and considers that the Honourable the Forest Member hardly showed that he had a grasp of the situation as it affected the people. Reversion to the permit system is recommended and the hope is expressed that this may take place. It is said that, if any general opinion exists, it is that the common good is the last consideration which has entered the minds of those responsible.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, April 14th, 1909.

The Abkári department.

7. Referring to the Madras Budget Debate, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 14th April, remarks:—"While gratefully acknowledging the steps the Government have taken to check the evil we wish to point out that no remedy, however adequate, will avail much if its application is left more or less to the discretion of the Abkári subordinates. They cannot be expected to do the work of the department always bearing in mind the moral aspect of the question. Their sole concern is revenue, and they are not to blame if tney run the department with an eye to it. The minimising of the evil must, in a large measure, depend upon the direct interest which the Government will take in the matter and in a greater observance of the principle of local option."

(k) *General.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 9th, 1909.

The Madras Legislative Council meeting.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 9th April, regrets that the Council meeting broke up in a form which was the reverse of amicable in the relations between the official and non-official members. The former are held to have displayed in their speeches an unusual degree of asperity of tone and impatience of criticism. While it is admitted that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's diatribe might have been delivered with more moderation and greater scrutiny, it is argued that the official replies were not characterised by sobriety of thought or language or an effort to convince. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' argument that the speech accused Government of murdering prisoners is called "a far-fetched misconstruction of language" and "absolutely ridiculous.".

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

A gold reserve for India.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 10th April, urges that in view of the accumulation of gold in London and the consequent ease with which a good gold reserve for India could be accumulated, a large sum should be earmarked in respect either of the currency reserve or of the gold standard reserve.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

Deportees and Government.

10. Referring to the objection which has been taken to Mr. Buchanan's statement in Parliament that deportees would not necessarily be ineligible for appointment to the new Councils, the *Hindu*, of the 10th April, says it is remarkable what strenuous efforts have been made by a class of Anglo-Indians, to nullify the effect of the reforms. The opportunity is seized of once more condemning the regulations under which the deportations are made, as iniquitous, revolting to natural justice and repugnant to an enlightened system of jurisprudence and a civilised form of Government.

11. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Schmidt as the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, the *United India and Native States*, of the 10th April, remarks :—"The *Indian Patriot* may be right in describing the several estimable qualifications of Mr. Schmidt whose fame may not be known outside the Secretariat buildings for there is no opportunity for the public to judge of his work. His popularity among his subordinates may be unquestionable. He may richly deserve the promotion. But we agree with the *Hindu* that a strong protest ought to be made against the injustice done to the other candidates with better qualifications and stronger claims."

The new Inspector-General of Registration.

THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 10th April, remarks :—" . . . . It is surprising that the Madras Government lent itself to these vexatious and vindictive proceedings against the two vakils without taking the trouble to see if the case against them would stand. Here is an opportunity for the Bar Associations to protest emphatically against the action of the Government."

The Tinnevelly Pleaders' case.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, April 10th, 1909.

13. The following appears in the *Carlylean* for the 3rd week of March 1909, with reference to Mr. Roosevelt's speech on British rule in India :—"To talk of British autocracy in India as being 'an advantage to India and an honour and profit to civilization' is tantamount to saying that savagery is an honour and profit to civilization and that barbarity promotes human liberty and progress."

The British autocracy in India.

CARLYLEAN, *Rajahmundry*, 3rd week of March 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

14. Referring to the pamphlets said to have been issued by the East India Association in England for the benefit of Indian students there pointing out the erroneousness of the views of the Congress politicians in regard to home charges, the *Madras Standard*, of the 13th April, remarks :—"We are afraid that the East India Association will defeat its own object. Indian young men will surely have nothing to do with an Association, the object of which in regard to its suddenly-developed zeal for them is distinctly and manifestly political and which begins by condemning their elders and seniors who have sent them to England, who maintain them in that country and to whom and to their protection they will have to return after their short sojourn in that land. If the East India Association and other Associations of the kind continue to do this sort of work the Congress Committee in England will, we hope, provide the necessary counterpoise and demolish their fine-spun theories.

"Instead of undertaking labours of this kind which will leave no good impression behind the East India Association and others similarly circumstanced would do well to do a sort of mission work not only among the young civilians to be sent to India to assume official responsibilities but among Englishmen in general who are to come to India in search of useful and profitable careers. . . . . If the East India Association and similar organisations could do something to instil into Englishmen, young and old, about to come to India, correct and healthy ideas about the country and its people they would be doing work of a kind which will manifest itself in the enhanced happiness and contentment of the people, and in perfected harmony between Englishmen and Indians, who will then regard themselves, not as the rulers and the ruled, but as brothers and citizens bound together by the same indissoluble ties of interest, gratitude, and loyalty."

The East India Association, England.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 13th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, April 9th, 1909.

Courts of justice.

15. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 9th April, complains that the Government do not make proper arrangements in Courts of justice for the parties and their witnesses to sit comfortably. In some Courts there are no trees at all to give them shelter. The parties and witnesses suffer a great deal from the sun and rain. The Courts administer justice in March and April during the summer, and those who have any business in Courts then suffer much for want of drinking water. It is necessary that a Brahmin should be employed to supply it. Although there may be verandahs round the Court buildings, the authorities do not allow all people there. Further, it is not convenient to sit there on account of the severe sun in the summer and heavy rain in the raining season. So, there ought to be a big shed erected for the comfort of the parties and witnesses. There are such sheds in some Courts, but they do not afford sufficient protection from the weather, as they have neither doors nor door-ways. The paper hopes that the Government will make arrangements to supply water to parties and witnesses and erect spacious sheds with doors, door-ways and windows for their convenience and comfort. The matter should not be left to the discretion of the several Courts, but the Government should insist that one and the same arrangement shall be made in all the Courts in the Province, and the Judges should remember that whatever salaries they may draw or whatever authority they may wield, the money they get is only the money of the parties.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Kerala Patrika, April 10th, 1909.

Remarks on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai regarding the Jail administration of the Presidency.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th April, referring to the discussion at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council anent to criticisms made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai about the Jail Administration of the Presidency, remarks that the fact that His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes got vexed at the criticisms is in itself a proof that the statements made by the Honourable Member are true. It is not proper, says the article, that respectable persons, who by ill-luck are compelled to undergo imprisonment in jails, should be accorded the same treatment as that given to hardened criminals. The remarks made by Mr. Kesava Pillai that the mortality in jails among short-term prisoners is great and consequently that such punishments are equal to capital punishments is no exaggeration. In addition to the hardships suffered by the prisoners owing to the stringency of the Jail rules, they suffer great inconvenience at the hands of the Jail officers and about this Mr. Kesava Pillai has not gone into details. It is a fact very generally known that if a respectable person who has the misfortune to suffer imprisonment in a jail wants to come out of it without undergoing great hardships, he will have to spend a large amount of money. But nobody complains about this, considering the difficulty of proving such allegations, and the prisoners find it impossible to represent their grievances to the Superintendents as they being Europeans are unacquainted with vernacular languages. The evidence given by Chidambaram Pillai in connection with the recent riots in the Coimbatore Jail will clearly show the severity of the

hardships suffered by the prisoners. The remarks of Mr. Kesava Pillai have given offence not only to the official members but also to the *Madras Mail* and other Anglo-Indian papers, and the *Mail* has gone to the length of saying that no member, since the establishment of the Legislative Council, has brought such serious charges against Government. The paper, in conclusion, remarks that it is because Mr. Kesava Pillai has no desire to profit himself by currying the favour of Government that he has brought to light these facts and that the public should be grateful to him for having done so.

(*d*) *Education.*

17. Referring to the recent resolution of the Senate of the Madras University removing vernacular composition from among the compulsory subjects of examination in the University Intermediate course, the *Mysore Star*, of the 12th April, observes that already owing to the introduction of western education, the love and regard for the vernaculars of the country is fast disappearing and the students are studying their text-books only to secure the minimum number of marks in the examination and that if this compulsion be removed, even the additional stimulus given to their study in the lower standards will show no good result. It further observes that although such compulsory study cannot be expected to create any great love for those languages among the students, yet the writing of new works for the use of University candidates, the publication of ancient classical works, and the stimulus to acquire proficiency in the languages with a view to become *Pandits* in schools and colleges are all indirect results of the retention of vernaculars in the University curricula. It conjectures that the resolution of the Senate is a result of the educational policy inaugurated by Lord Curzon, and says that at a time when Lords Morley and Minto are striving to remove the difficulties created by Lord Curzon in the political situation, any measure calculated to retard the progress of the country in any manner, ought to seriously counteract the conciliating influence of the liberal reforms of Lord Morley. The paper, therefore, hopes that Government will not approve of the recent resolution and that the people also will bring this grievance to the notice of Government.

Vernaculars in the University course.

THE MYSORE, STAR, *Mysore*, April 12th, 1909.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

18. Referring to the Budget Conference convened by Mr. Bedford, the Collector of Tanjore, the *Sasilekha*, of the 13th April, observes:—Our District officers should be of Mr. Bedford's standard. Then alone, people can be happy and have some share in the administration. It alone can be called local self-government. We request the Government to pass orders, so that the District Board budgets of all the districts may be settled as the Tanjore budget has been settled.

Budget Conferences.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 13th, 1909.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

19. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 9th April, states that while the Abkári revenue of the Government increases, the wretched condition of the people also is growing and is intensified. The pauper who has not enough to eat is ruining himself by drink. The Abkári administration of the Government not only does not encourage the moral propensities of the people and contribute to their permanent welfare, but positively encourages their misconduct and brings about their ruin. The policy of the Government to derive income from the sale of liquor increases drunkenness, and the Government do not appear to take adequate interest in repressing it. The statement that on account of the rise in the price of food-grains the ryots are growing prosperous and that they indulge in drink is untenable as they have to buy many things which are sold dearer than food-grains and as their income is

Abkári department.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, April 9th, 1909.

not sufficient to enable them to spare for drink. The Honourable Member at the head of the Abkári administration stated that, if it is desired that drunkenness should be put down, it should be put down by the people themselves. The paper asks that in such a case, "What is the use of the Honourable Member who bears the burden of the whole administration on his head?" The people cannot do anything in the matter without the help and sympathy of the Government. The Honourable Member does not think that a reduction in the number of shops will check drunkenness. But no better way suggests itself by which it can be reduced. The paper requests the Government to take steps to root out this evil at an early date.

(*k*) *General.*

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, March 27th, 1909.

The debate on the budget.

20. While commenting on the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the budget for the year 1909-1910, the *India*, of the 27th March,* writes:—In the course of his remarks on the budget, the Financial Member, Mr. Wilson, observed that for the last ten years the year 1908 was the only one in which the expenses of the Government exceeded the income, and said that the recurring famine in the land was the chief reason for this. But in our opinion it is the increase in the staff of the detective Police and the lavish expenditure of money in political prosecutions which are mainly responsible for this fact. It may be that our opinion is wrong, for, how can we, who belong to a slavish race, understand the secrets of State budgets? Mr. Wilson also observed that he expects a surplus of two lakhs in the coming year. But we cannot understand how this can be, unless the people are taxed more heavily, and the Government itself knows that the people cannot pay a single pie more in the shape of taxation. Nor is there room to believe that the import and export trade will be more profitable to Government in this year; for the sons of Bhárata have vowed to cut short as far as possible the quantity of raw products exported from the country and the quantity of manufactured articles imported into it. The only other way in which this deficit can be recouped is by raising a loan in another country. But any one who has read the English journals can see that the other Powers are not prepared to advance money to the Government of India on account of the feeling of unrest existing in India. Considering all things, there is only one way out of the difficulty for the Government of India, and that is removing the feeling of unrest in the country by granting freedom to its people.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, April 9th, 1909.

Annual exodus to the hills.

21. Referring to the annual exodus of the Government to the hills, the *Sasilekha*, of the 9th April, observes:—We believe there is much truth in the statement made by the European Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, that it is undesirable that the Government should spend eight months at "Ootacamund". Though the previous attempts proved futile, we hope that all great men in India would join together and again submit a strong memorial to the Parliament regarding this matter.

BHAVANI, *Nellore*, March 26, 1909.

The condition of India.

22. Referring to the condition of the Indians, the *Bhavani*, of the 26th March (received on the 10th April), observes:—So long as education is deemed to be synonymous with a knowledge of English, servitude would be the lot of the Indians and there would be no scope for acquiring wealth. When other modes of education are adopted which can contribute to the increase of knowledge of industries, there will certainly be scope for acquiring wealth.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

The Registrar-Generalship.

23. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Schmidt as the Inspector-General of Registration, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 10th April, observes:—While there are many persons among the Indians who have better claims and qualifications than Mr. Schmidt for the post of Inspector-General of Registration, it is

* Received in the current week.

inexplicable why the Government have preferred the latter. The action of the Government in so hastily appointing Mr. Schmidt to the post, looks as if they did not wish to give themselves further time for selecting a suitable man having better claims and qualifications than he. "This inference is supported by the fact that Mr. Schmidt is not to take charge of the office before May next." The appointment of a European to a post hitherto held by the Indians is against all principles of justice. Administrative experience and a knowledge of the vernaculars are essential for this post, but Mr. Schmidt cannot be said to possess them to a reasonable degree. The Inspector-General of Registration has to inspect Registration offices. As the majority of the documents registered and to be registered is in the vernaculars, he has to depend upon his clerks in examining the records. When Lords Morley and Minto are prepared to improve the status of the Indians and are devising schemes for conferring higher administrative appointments on them, it is regrettable that the Local Government should act against their wishes. As the appointment of Mr. Schmidt, who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, requires the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, we request him to consider well this matter.

Official dilatoriness.

24. The *Veerakesari*, of the 10th April, complains about the extreme dilatoriness of the present-day officials of Government, both judicial and executive, and sarcastically remarks that even the Civilians of the "*Heaven-born service*" cannot increase the length of human life to enable the people who have to deal with Government to afford the long time they have to spend over a single petition or case and adds that the same evil exists in Mysore also, and hopes that Government will put an end to this dilatoriness on the part of its officials.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

Sedition-hunting in Kolahpur.

25. The *Veerakesari*, of the 10th April, remarks that the Native State of Kolahpur has caught the infection of sedition-hunting from the British Government and has begun to harass the people by means of indiscriminate police searches and gives a list (from the *Mahratta*) of the names of persons whose houses were recently searched in connection with political offences, and says that great consternation prevails among the people of the State on account of these indiscriminate searches and meddlings with the private correspondence of respectable citizens.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

Government officials in Mysore.

26. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 15th April, says that it has reason to fear that in the administration of Mysore, some officials now at the head of the several departments frequently forget their duty to keep up the dignity and prestige of their office and to maintain strict discipline, and urges that as mere warnings are of no avail to check the misbehaviour of these officials Government ought not to hesitate to suspend or even dismiss them, whatever their position or pay may be, and hopes that the new Diwan will follow the example of his predecessor Mr. Rangachari in maintaining discipline and a high standard of morality among officials of the State.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, April 15th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Bombs in Guntúr district.

27. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th April, observes:—We regret to hear that not only have bombs made their appearance in the Guntúr district, but also letters have been addressed to the Municipal Chairman and a few others purporting, "It is improper not to encourage *Swadeshi* goods. If you do not encourage them, the fate which has befallen Viswas (who was shot with a revolver) will overtake you also." While emphasising once again that such acts will cause calamities (to the country), we suggest that spies should go forth from among the people also as from the Police and avert such heinous crimes.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntúr*, April 10th, 1909.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, April 9th, 1909.

Bomb incident at Kathivaram.

28. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th April, writes as follows:—How did this bomb come to lie between Tenali and Kathivaram? Have the scientists decided on examination that the bomb had caused the death of the Pariah that died there? What could be the motive in placing the bomb near an insignificant village? Was it accidentally dropped or was it put there intentionally? Where was it made? Such doubts cannot but arise as soon as one hears of the bomb incident. It does not seem that endeavours have been made to find out answers to these questions and publish the same. Every Newspaper correspondent, without paying any heed to such questions, thoughtlessly gives out that there are secret anarchist associations in the Telugu districts and that they are secretly circulating leaflets which foster sedition. It is such thoughtless writings that disturb the mental equilibrium of the subjects and of the rulers. They it is that increase the present discontent. It is the duty of the police to examine this heinous act and find out its true significance. It is calamitous that people should, instead of aiding the police in their enquiries and exposing the culprits, confound them by their groundless writings. We hope that the police will, without being influenced by such writings, calmly proceed to detect the offenders.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntúr*, April 10th, 1909.

Bomb incident at Kathivaram.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th April, hears that three persons were arrested in connection with the bomb incident at Kathivaram (Guntúr district) and that searches were made in some villages.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, April 8th, 1909.

The bomb incident in Guntúr district.

29. Referring to the letters in the *Hindu*, regarding the bomb explosion at Kathevaram, near Tenali, the *Akasavani*, of the 8th April, observes:—It is only the thoughtless actions such as the bomb-throwing by some stupid and mischievous persons that impede the progress of the country and create in the Government distrust in the people. The bombs that are employed by short-sighted revolutionists cause calamities to the country. When evil days are close at hand, the mind gets perverted. Those who stoop to evil actions will not fail to reap their consequences. All the loyal citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart will do well to co-operate with the police in restoring peace to the country. No person will hesitate to condemn, hate and put down evil actions of wicked persons who are connected with bomb outrages. We regret for the appearance of bombs in the Telugu districts.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 10th, 1909.

"The priest is more powerful than the Gods."

30. In an article headed "The priest is more powerful than the Gods", the *Veerakesari*, of the 10th April, remarks:—His Majesty the Emperor, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Morley and Lord Minto are all trying to introduce a liberal policy in the administration of India, but the Anglo-Indian officials at the head of the Provincial Governments offer an active resistance to all political reform. Thus, while those at the head of the Imperial Government have been constantly urging that the higher administrative posts should be conferred on the Indians as largely as possible, the heads of the Local Governments invariably refuse to carry out this policy. The appointment of Mr. Napier as Public Prosecutor, overlooking the claims of Mr. Narayana Rao, and the appointment of another European to the place of the Inspector-General of Registration are glaring instances of the policy of the Madras Government in this respect. The subordinate officials of Government act as intermediaries between the rulers and the ruled and like the intermediating priest withhold the concessions granted by the Gods. Again, young boys are being prosecuted for treason. It is altogether inconceivable that youths of such tender age could be guilty of political crime, and yet, such boys are sentenced to three and four years' imprisonment. This shows what amount of confidence the rulers have in their subjects. As it is admittedly for the benefit of the people that a Government exists, it is hoped that the Government will cease to needlessly suspect

the people and to harass them by deportations, police searches, prosecutions for sedition, etc., but try instead, to establish more cordial relations with their subjects by winning their confidence.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, Hyderabad, 8th & 11th April 1909.

The suspicion on the people of India in England.

31. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th and 11th April, have an extract from the *Rahbar* (place of publication not mentioned). The extract is to the effect that our readers will be astonished as are we to hear that a few Indians in London are suspected. It is not known for what reason especially at a time when England has war materials and an army and navy more than sufficient to successfully cope with any power in the world. At present there are only about 600 Indians in England most of them are engaged in studying for law and medicine. For years past there has been nothing of this sort against law-abiding and loyal Indians, but it appears that now the authorities have been told that not only should the Indians be watched but also the lives of high officials should be protected on account of the sort of fear that prevails in Russia. All this, the *Rahbar* says, is due to the statement of the *Weekly Despatch* that a new paper called *Swarajia*, *i.e.*, "Self-government" is to be started in London, the name of the editor is Sri Pat Bipin Chandra Pal, a former editor of the *New India* published in India. The paper will be a purely national organ, and a company called the Hindu Nationalists' Agency Company, Limited, will be formed with a registered office in London.

Mr. Master, who is, according to the statement of the representative of the *Weekly Despatch*, engaged in reading proofs of the *Swarajia*, says that he is being watched, and that there is no ground for this step. No inhabitant of India would create sedition or anarchism either in England or in India. The objects of the paper are merely to represent the grievances of the people of India, and it behoves the Members of Parliament and Lord Morley especially to listen attentively to what it states. The sedition in India, Mr. Master says, is either due to the harsh policy pursued by the authorities or to the History of England, which has taught students how England got its independence, etc.

In this connection the *Rahbar* observes that it is not its intention to raise a cry against the prevention of anarchism or against the protection of the higher authorities in England if there are actually grounds for action, otherwise, it says innocent people of India will be subjected to unnecessary trouble. The Transvaal has already closed its doors to them, and should England now follow suit they will have no place wherein to stay.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 17 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th April 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 30, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
38	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
39	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle .	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 46 years.	300
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniliyam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachelam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	800
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	285
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	800
8	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadhan, Native Christian, 50 years.	1,000
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki, Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason, Native Christian ..	350
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 38 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muahmmadan, 30 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Vaidilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 26 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Dass, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 26 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press. No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Neman	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tirutturaippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	About 200
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press. No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 23rd April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhárataráta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchariu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
12	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,750
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshachárlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchariulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Doraswamiah, Satani, 41 years .	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 26 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Châturya ..	Châturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hosko'e, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vikatapra'apa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Ariepete, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
26	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
27	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarket Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Kshuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Kshuthachchan, Kshuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
14	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
15	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
16	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
17	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
18	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
19	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	850
20	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
21	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
22	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
23	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
24	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
25	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
26	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 31 years.	900
27	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Mullur, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
28	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
29	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 25 years ..	320
30	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
31	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
32	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
33	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
34	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
35	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
36	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
37	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan.	250
	Hyderabad.				
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
10	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
11	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
14	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
15	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
16	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
17	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
18	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
19	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
20	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
21	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
22	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
23	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Tinnevelly riots case.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th April, concludes a leader on the judgment of the Madras High Court in the appeal of Loganatha Aiyar, one of the accused in the Tinnevelly riots case, with the following remarks:—"These are circumstances, among others, which powerfully militate against the prosecution story. In the face of them, it is difficult to say that the guilt of the accused has been established beyond question. The High Court, however, having by a majority, come to the contrary conclusion, we have to be content with reviewing the evidence, and to refrain from irreverent criticism."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 20th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd April, considers that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's judgment in these cases leaves little to be desired and especially so in the case of Loganatha Aiyar, the evidence against whom was meagre and unreliable.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, April 22nd, 1909.

The Karúr sedition case.

2. The *United India and Native States*, of the 24th April, has the following:—"The appeal has ended in the confirmation of conviction of the young accused but in the reduction of sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment. One thought occurs to us which must arrest our attention and that is that it is a harrowing spectacle to see a bright young fellow of eighteen, not yet plunged into the realities but most probably living in a world of dreams, immured in a prison and condemned to live for thirty and six long months by the side of hardened criminals. This is a mystery the explanation of which escapes our efforts but which is one of the many thousands of cases of suffering which, in the inscrutable decrees of the Infinite, are destined to work for the probation of the youth and also for the probation of our countrymen. It must make us necessarily sadder, wiser, but harder. There are other thoughts of a general nature which present themselves to us but we shall not utter them . . . . Is it not hard that the fair years of a young man's life should be hung upon threads of police evidence? The mere fact that such a Judge as Justice Sankaran Nair, a man of strong commonsense and sound judgment and one who is acquainted with the ways of our people, should have acquitted the accused, should have secured the benefit of the doubt to the accused. We are not satisfied with the discrediting of all the respectable defence witnesses. We hope that the Government will be pleased to remit a portion of the sentence, or reduce it to simple imprisonment in consideration of these facts and of the youthful age of the accused.

United India and Native States, *Madras*, April 24th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

Bogus Provident Funds.

3. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 17th April, writes:—"While we have no intention of commenting on the case that has been brought in the local Deputy Magistrate's Court against the President and the Secretary of a certain Marriage Fund enterprise which was started in Muttancherry some three years ago, we do not think we are debarred from stating that the case serves once again to draw attention to the important question of company promotion of a type which is very much in evidence at the present day in various parts of India, the States of Travancore and Cochin not excluded. . . . . It is an open secret that there are all over the country a large number of marriage, death

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, April 17th, 1909.

and other so-called benefit funds which are of no benefit whatever to people who are induced to subscribe to them and which have been started exclusively for the benefit of the promoters and their accomplices. . . . . Some years ago, the excellent suggestion was made to the Madras Government that it should appoint Inspectors who would be authorised to examine the books and accounts of provident funds even in the absence of applications from members for such inspection, but this suggestion has not yet been adopted nor has any definite action been taken to check the evil of bogus company promotion. We are told on every side that the prosperity of India in the future depends largely on the popularising of the co-operative principle in all forms of industry and business, and, no doubt, the view is sound when regard is had to the great results which have followed from the extension of the principle in western countries. We do not think, however, that the principle is likely to make much head way in an exceedingly suspicious country like India, so long as bogus company promotion can be carried on with impunity. It is true that, now and then, a bogus company promoter comes a cropper but while a few imposters get exposed and punished, the bulk of the tribe flourish on their ill-gotten earnings, and the result is that a public already shy of investments will become still more bashful and further hinder the economic progress of the country."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 19th, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill.

4. Referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Asquith in the course of the debate on the Indian Councils Bill, the *Hindu*, of the 19th April, remarks:—"The speech was a notable one, on the whole, and one which would take its place along with the most worthy ones that have been made in connection with Indian reform."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 23rd, 1909.

The new Legal Member.

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd April, writes:—"It is impossible to deny that the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is one of great significance and of far-reaching consequences. For the first time in the history of British India an Indian has been admitted to a share in the Government of the country. . . . . We are confident that when his term of office is over Mr. Sinha will not only have abundantly demonstrated his capacity for filling the high post conferred on him but in a considerable degree have drawn the relations between the rulers and the ruled closer together."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, April 24th, 1909.

Revival of Indian art.

6. Referring to the article contributed to the April number of the *Hindustan Review* by Mr. E. B. Havell, in which he criticises the policy of indifference and neglect pursued by the Government of India regarding Indian art and industry, the *Hindu*, of the 24th April, remarks:—"The true and beneficent policy which ought to be followed to improve Indian arts and industries is, in the words of Mr. Havell, by bringing European science not to crush out handicrafts but to fortify it, and thus bring back prosperity to the decaying village communities which are the foundations of India's social and economical system."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, April 20th, 1909.

The Pudukkóttai State.

7. The *Madras Standard*, of the 20th April, publishes a long letter from a correspondent on the new constitution in the State. The scheme is regarded as satisfactory on the whole and as showing that the interests of the State are not totally neglected by the British Government. Some objection is, however, taken to the Palace department portfolio being given to the Diwan.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

The Madras sedition cases.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, remarks:—While in the Karúr sedition case, which was referred to a Third Judge on account of the difference of opinion between the Judges who tried it, the term of imprisonment to which the accused was sentenced by the lower court has been reduced, the terms for which the accused in the Bezwada sedition case were sentenced, have been enhanced by the two Judges who heard the appeal. It is regrettable that the Government was obstinate, though in both the cases, the accused confessed their guilt and apologised to the Government. In the first case, it was not taken into consideration that the accused was an irresponsible young man of immature intellect under eighteen years of age. It is not possible that the seditious words of an ignorant young boy could excite disaffection in the minds of the people. The conviction was based on the report of two Police constables and the evidence of respectable defence witnesses was disbelieved. In the second case the *Swaraj* paper had existed only for about three months and had only 200 subscribers, and it is scarcely possible that such a paper could have created feelings of disloyalty in the minds of the people. It is not clear whether it was for giving an exemplary punishment or for adequately punishing the accused, that the Government moved for an enhancement of punishment. Though the people recognise that the suppression of sedition is essential, yet they consider that heavy sentences only excite sympathy for the sufferers. But the Government and the Judges do not realise this, especially at a time when the signs of serious discontent and unrest are disappearing.

Swadesamitran, Madras, April 17th, 1909.

The Tinnevelly riot cases.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th April, says:—Mr. Justice Munro, to whom the appeal of Mr. Loganadha Aiyar was referred, on account of the difference of opinion between the two Judges who heard the appeal, has confirmed the sentence passed by the Lower Court. There was no point of law to be decided. The only fact that had to be determined was the degree of credibility of the prosecution and defence witnesses, and it is strange that the opinion of the Indian Judge, who knows the nature, the customs, the manners, and the feelings of the people has been ignored. It is difficult to believe that a man of Mr. Loganadha Aiyar's culture and position could have taken part in the riot. Moreover, the turbulent state in which the Tinnevelly district was at the beginning of last year, could perhaps have justified the severe sentences passed by the Sessions Judge; but perfect calmness now prevails in the district, and in deference to the feelings of the people, Mr. Munro could have at least reduced the sentence. When Lord Morley is trying his best to bring the Governors and the governed into closer association and to create loyalty and affection, it would have been just and proper, if the Government had abandoned the painful proceedings and reduced the severe sentences which irritated the public mind. It is expected that the British Ministers will pardon those who are punished for sedition; but there is no room to entertain such hope in the case of men like Mr. Loganadha Aiyar. So we hope the Government will take these points into consideration and show some grace to the persons convicted in this case. We believe the Government will, hereafter, have no occasion to trace any disloyal element in any public undertaking and do anything that pains the public mind.

Swadesamitran, Madras, April 20th, 1909.

Opposition to the reforms.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th April, says:—Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Earl Percy and a few others, who are not inclined to give to the Indians any high position in the administration of the country, raise all sorts of objections

Swadesamitran, Madras, April 20th, 1909.

to the reforms, on the grounds, that the Indians have been accustomed to despotic forms of Government, that the western forms of representative Government are not suitable to this country, that the Indians are divided into castes and creeds, and that, therefore, any Government carried on by such representatives is sure to be a failure. These arguments have been satisfactorily answered and it is not necessary to dilate on them here. Curiously enough, it is further stated that no reform ought to be countenanced as the grant of some privileges would be an incentive to demand wider ones. Which nation on the face of the earth was satisfied with the position it occupied? Can Lord Curzon give an instance? Has not the House of Commons usurped all the powers once monopolised by the House of Lords? Has not God endowed every nation with intelligence and ambition? So the instinctive desire of every nation is to advance. Neither Lord William Bentinck, nor Lord Macaulay, nor the host of mighty statesmen who controlled the affairs of this country, ever said that the Indians might proceed thus far and no more. Therefore the various objections which are pressed against the reforms are purely imaginary and have no basis.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

SATYADEEPIKE, *Mangalore*, April 23rd, 1909.

The grant of pattás on darkhast lands.

11. A correspondent of the *Satyadeepike*, of the 23rd April, complains about the extreme dilatoriness of the village officials in granting *pattás* for unoccupied *punji* lands obtained on *darkhast*. He says that numerous instances exist of these *pattás* having been delayed from two to twelve years even and that this hardship becomes all the more unendurable when the poor *durkhastdars* are required to pay the assessment for the period intervening the date of application and the grant of *pattá* in a lump sum. This, he says, is due to the corrupt practices of the village officials who, when they like, allow such assessment to be paid in instalments, and urges that a uniform procedure may be insisted upon by the higher authorities in the whole Presidency or in a district and that the poor villagers may be allowed to pay such accumulated assessment by easy instalments.

(j) Salt and Abkári.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, April 17th, 1909.

The Abkári administration in the Madras Presidency.

12. Animadverting upon the Abkári policy of the Government, the *Veerakesari*, of the 17th April, remarks that the additional income of 21 lakhs of rupees from the Abkári department in the Madras Presidency during last year in spite of the increasing distress in respect of even the bare necessaries of life, aptly illustrates the proverb "Nothing pays like sin". It observes that the evil of drink in India began with the introduction of European civilization; that the Government organised the Abkári department only to make it a source of revenue; that as when once the habit of drink is confirmed, the victim must, by fair means or foul, find the money to satisfy the craving, the high rate of tax on liquors only leads to crime and that consequently the enhancement of the tax will not in any way check the growth of the evil of drink. The paper finally remarks that the Government to be consistent with its ostensibly liberal policy of administration ought to effectually check this great evil, by removing the existing facilities for indulgence, by diminishing the number of liquor shops by at least half and by limiting the supply of liquor through Government.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 21st, 1909.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st April, remarks:—The Bill has been read for the third time in the House of Commons, and the clause relating to the creation of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors has been inserted in it. It will now be sent to the House of Lords. Since Lords Curzon, Lansdowne and others who opposed this clause expressed that they had no objection to introduce this clause, if the Imperial and Provincial Governments considered it essential, we can easily believe that the Bill will be

passed in the House of Lords without any difficulty whatsoever. It seems that only the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be provided with an Executive Council and that the Bill will not be brought into force in the case of others. However this may be, it is highly satisfactory that the aspirations of the Indians and the intentions of Lord Morley have been fulfilled. In this connection, certain opinions were expressed touching the qualifications of the Members of the future Legislative Councils. Mr. Mackerness said that deported persons should not be declared ineligible; and Mr. Hobhouse spoke as if the Government had recognised the justice of this. Further, from what Mr. Hobhouse spoke it seems that it is not certain that separate electoral colleges will be given to the Muhammadans. Mixed votes will be taken in the Municipalities and the District Boards and a limited number of Muhammadan members will be either elected by the people or nominated by the Government. Though the Government has not openly made any such statement, it will practically come to this.

Vasundhara, *Masulipatam*, April 1909.

Poverty of India.

14. Referring to the ancient riches of India, the *Vasundhara*, for April, observes:—Under the English rule, internal dissensions, anarchy and foreign invasions have had no place. Wars, murders and high-handedness have given place to peace, order and just administration. Moreover, we have received countless benefits from the English administration, for which we feel exceedingly grateful. But the days have gone when India was rolling in wealth. The average earning of a labourer working in the fields is less than an anna and a half per day, which is scarcely sufficient for two meals of *conji*. Our *Swadeshi* industries have been ruined. Our weaving industry, whose reputation was once world-wide, has been monopolised by the western manufacturers. The field labourer has not sufficient food to give him strength to drive the plough, nor has he a cloth to cover his head with while toiling under the burning sun. Educated persons steeped in debt are ready to take up some service or other, but they are foiled in their attempts to get employment. When they apply for an appointment, they are told (by the officer applied to) "you are physically weak, you are unfit to receive my kicks and you are incompetent even for this work". The chief cause of our poverty is our going in easily for foreign things. "Countrymen! See what changes we have been noting within the space of only a hundred years. Where were you? Wherever you might be, look at your surrounding things now, nearly ninety-eight of which are foreign. This alone is (the cause) of the country's poverty. This alone is the cause of your having (to be content with) a meal of *conji*. This alone is the cause of your cholera, plague and famines. Are you aware that plague comes along with foreign things? This is the secret of it This is the truth. Use *Swadeshi* things either with a desire to become rich, or under the fear of contracting diseases, or out of patriotism, or out of disinclination for foreign things, and your country will attain her salvation."

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, April 21st, 1909.

High prices of food-stuffs.

15. Referring to the prevailing high prices of food-stuffs, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st April, observes:—The Government should kindly ascertain the causes of high prices by appointing a Commission of Enquiry and afford sufficient relief to the people. The coining of rupees must be stopped and the "import duties reduced." Rich and educated persons should establish agricultural banks and grant loans at a low rate of interest, sell grain at cost price and help the poor by giving them food or money gratis on a large scale. If relief is thus afforded by the Government and the people, there will be no famine whatever and our country will be saved from the horrors of famine.

Mithavadi, April 18th, 1909.

A fracas between Tiyars and Nayars near Mahé.

16. A leader in the *Mithavadi*, of the 18th April, gives an account of a fracas between a Tiya bridal procession from Mahé and some Nayar dependants of the Kadathant Raja in North Malabar. It appears that when the Raja's family is in mourning no public gathering in that part of the country should be celebrated with any music or festivity, and that this custom is rigorously enforced upon even now when the benign British

Government rule with impartial justice over all people without any difference of caste or creed. Last Sunday a Tiya, a French subject of Mahé, who was in complete ignorance of the custom obtaining in Kadathanat, went in procession accompanied with music to marry a girl of that place. This innocent conduct infuriated the Raja's dependants, who mustering about 50 in number set upon the procession, assaulted and ill-treated alike the male and female members of the procession and pulled away the clothes from the women and walked away with their ornaments. The musical instruments were all smashed. If this barbarous and reprehensible action is countenanced by the Raja, a viler and baser act on the part of a member of a noble origin can hardly be imagined. The Raja being responsible, however, for the maintenance of this obnoxious custom in its rigour even in this twentieth century, he is morally guilty to a certain extent. The matter assumes a serious aspect when we consider that a Malikhana holder under the British Government, has molested the French subjects. We hear that the French Government are taking the necessary steps in the matter. The class of Tiyars have suffered so many indignities at the hands of the so-called superior castes before the advent of the British Government, that it is hoped that it is time for steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such tyrannies hereafter. The Legislative Council Members who are ever prone to pick holes in the administrative policy of Government seem to think that it is not their duty to point out the vagaries of some landlords who oppress their tenants in diverse ways.

Jaridah-e-Rozgar, *Madras*, April 17th, 1909.

Hindu newspapers and the Mussalmans.

17. The *Jaridah-e-Rozgar*, of the 17th April, in a leader on "The Islamic Kingdoms", makes the following observations:—"The rhapsodical statements of certain Hindu newspapers, more especially as regards the relations between the Mussalmans and the British Government, deserve some passing notice. Their dream of the Mussalmans being once more restored to the sovereign power, marks their madness and visionary ideas. The phantom of *Swaraj*, which has crept into the hearts of the young Hindus, makes them dream of things impossible. The Mussalmans will never swerve from the path of loyalty, for Islam enjoins them to obey their ruler, even though he be a Negro. It is sheer madness on the part of the editors of certain Hindu newspapers who imagine that the Islamic kingdoms are pushing forward the Indian Mussalmans. It is quite illogical to draw conclusions from the weak premises of the allegiance of Mussalman to the Sultan. No doubt, the Mussalmans regard the Sultan as the Caliph of the present age and their religious ruler and as such they honour and reverence him, but not with any sinister motive, as the Hindu papers have wrongly imagined. The Indian Mussalmans do not dream of seeking help or assistance from either Turkistan or Kabul in any emergency. Their greatest wish is to see the ties of cordiality and brotherhood between England and Turkey well and strongly cemented. Statistics show us that the bulk of Mussalmans are ruled over by the powerful and just British Government. The Mussalmans of India have never intended to threaten the British Government with any idea of asking help from the Islamic kingdoms. It is one of the remarkable traits in the character of the Hindus to threaten and intimidate the ruling authorities, and create disturbances in the country. The Mussalmans have ever been careful to avoid taking any part in agitation or in any political movements set on foot by the Hindus.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, April 19th, 1909.

The condition of cattle.

18. The *Mysore Star*, of the 19th April, observes that along with the scarcity of other foodstuffs, milk, which forms such an important article of food in India, has also become very scarce. This scarcity, it believes, is mainly due to the gradual extinction of cattle, and says that the remedies for their preservation lie in the hands of the Government alone, and that this ought not to escape the notice of Government in that it is a thing which seriously affects the public health. It remarks that cattle shows are of no great value, and urges

that the Government ought to relax the present forest laws relating to cattle-grazing in reserved forests, inquire into the means of preventing cattle-diseases and also prevent their slaughter for food. It remarks that mere societies and lip-deep kindness cannot in any way improve their condition.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th April, says:—Colonel Lely, in replying to a question put by Dr. Rutherford in the House of Commons, said in effect that the British Government was powerless to do anything to mitigate the sufferings of the Indians in the colonies. This opinion was hitherto never openly expressed. Even the Colonial Ministers only made a show of their sympathy to the Indians and expressed their desire to relieve the latter from their distress, though they actually did nothing. So the words of Colonel Lely are sure to create keen disappointment in the minds of the Indians who till now believed that they could represent their grievances to the British Government which would seek the necessary remedies. Therefore under the present circumstances, the best thing for the Indians to do is to avoid the colonies. The way in which such a highly cultured and respectable man as Mr. Gandhi is treated in the jail only shows the temper of the colonial Government, and it is clear that there is no use in talking of justice.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, April 17th, 1909.

The Indians in the colonies.

20. The *Vasundhara*, of April, observes:—Though many newspapers have been started in the Telugu country, yet none of them deems it its duty to explain to the people the mysteries of agriculture and commerce in a suitable manner, or to afford recreation for the labourer who toils all the day, or to reveal the secrets of trade to enable even small capitalists to carry on good business. Even if there be any such papers, their subscriptions are not low enough to attract all people, nor are they published at regular intervals. This paper is started now to remedy these defects.

Vasundhara, *Masulipatam*, April 1909.

"Ourselves."

21. In an article headed "Democracy", the *Veerakesari*, of the 17th April, attempts to discuss the popular claims to self-government. It says:—A hundred pleas might be urged in answer to the demand for self-government, such as the diversity of castes and creeds, the ignorance of the masses and the consequent lack of interest in politics, the absence of a martial spirit and the inability to withstand foreign invasions. It might be said that the democratic rule in England evolved only gradually after several centuries of strife and struggle and that the gradual extension of privileges alone can make the Indians fit for self-government. But are the Indians to put up with their present hardships for such an indefinite period? Is not the Government now harassing the people in various ways? An oppressive land-tax; failure of the monsoons and the crops; scarcity of fodder and water; oppressive forest laws; imprisonment for free-speaking; abject poverty; no peace; indigenous industries all extinct; foreign articles everywhere; killing abkári laws; disregard for law and justice; some foreigners ruling the land at their own pleasure. This is the present deplorable condition of the country. An alien Government, however liberal in its policy, cannot be wholly acceptable to its subjects. All popular grievances and discontent have their origin in this. The anarchist movement and the disturbances in Bengal are also due to the same cause. But the new reform scheme aiming at more effective popular representation will possibly alter the situation. If the new reforms fail to have the desired effect, probably other reforms will be introduced.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, April 17th, 1909.

Democracy in India.

The paper finally remarks that (on reviewing the present situation) both the Government and the people appear to be at fault and that the former is now trying to correct itself. It exhorts the people to forget the minor differences among themselves and realise the value of co-operation, and hopes that by that means and by that means alone a larger share in the administration and ultimately self-government can be obtained.

[Issued, 27th April 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 18 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 1st May 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years	400
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,160 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 21, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodendaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle .	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velsch elam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thulavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	708
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Rœsell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	300
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 13, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Child-en's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Balar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press, No. 104, High Road, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadhan, Native Christian, 50 years.	1,000
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki, Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason, Native Christian ..	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 36, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Vaidilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. C. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, D.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryhhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,216 / 1,250}
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Canton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagananda	M.L.V. Press. No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 93, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttaraippundi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Natter, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vaniyambadi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	About 200
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press. No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhárataméta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V Náth, Brahman, 31 years ..	4,000
7	Bhaváni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindu Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
12	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komarípálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchāryulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vídyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Sutani, 41 years ..	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasarasvati ..	Jarapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasanthosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Raminuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahatasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	237
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kahira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
26	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
27	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 33 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarket Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
14	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
15	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
16	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	485
17	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu Nayar, 32 years.	700
18	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
19	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	650
20	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Ummun, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
21	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
22	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
23	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
24	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
25	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
26	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
27	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
28	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
29	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
30	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
31	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
32	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
33	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
34	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
35	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
36	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
37	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Trees.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1 column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
	Hyderabad.				
9	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begum Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
10	Jalwa-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
11	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
12	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
13	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
14	Risāla-i Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
15	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begum Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan. 43 years.	500
16	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
17	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
18	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
19	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
20	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
21	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
22	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
23	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1	Barq-i-Sakhun *	29, Police Line, C. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
2	The Subh-i-Bahar † ..	The Alemadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525

* Revived during the quarter ending 31st March 1909. † Started in January 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in the Transvaal.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 29th April, concludes a leader headed "Our suffering fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal," with the following remarks:—"The appeal that is made to us is an appeal to the tenderest emotions that bind us to our country and to our countrymen and countrywomen, and it is our first duty to respond to this appeal in all manner of ways that are open to us, peacefully, constitutionally and loyally, to ourselves and to our Government, under whose Imperial sway the oppressors and the oppressed are common subjects."

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 29th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Mr. Bakewell's appointment to the High Court.

2. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 28th April, writes:—"We have no desire to question the fitness of Mr. Bakewell for a place on the High Court Bench of Madras and from the reports we hear of him, he may prove quite an acquisition to the High Court. But we have to remark that in selecting him for the acting vacancy the Government have overlooked the undoubted claims of Mr. M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar. We believe it was an express understanding that in going out as a District Judge, his claim for a seat on the High Court will not be overlooked by the Madras Government. But it seems to us to be a case of out of sight, out of mind. We daresay if Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar had remained at the Small Cause Court, perhaps he would have been remembered in connection with the present vacancy. As an advocate and as a judge his career has been a creditable success, while his general and legal attainments are of the highest order. A High Court Judgeship ought to have gone to him long ago, and to keep him from it even now is doing him an injustice. We are not basing our remarks upon any racial consideration. Purely from the standpoint of seniority of claims and fitness for office, Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar ought to have got the place. Unless we may put the charitable construction on the action of the Madras Government that they have reserved him for the long-talked of eighth judgeship, we have to call Mr. Bakewell's appointment a lapse of memory.

"* * * * *"

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, April 28th, 1909.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Establishment of a jail for adolescent criminals.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 26th April, writes:—"It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we note a very desirable departure in prison administration in this Presidency. This is to be found in a Government Order, dated 3rd April, issued in the Judicial department. . . . . The Government have to be congratulated on this measure of reform which, we hope, is the first of many to follow."

The Hindu, *Madras*, April 26th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

The suspended officers.

4. Referring to the question asked by Mr. J. D. Rees in the House of Commons about Mr. Kershasp and Mr. Subba Rao who have been placed under suspension by the Madras Government, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th April, remarks:—"Mr. Rees's question is purely racial, and has no other aim, we fear, than to

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, April 26th, 1909.

establish a case against the two Indian officers and, inferentially, against Indians as a class. The question is, whether the Secretary of State 'can give any information regarding the enquiry made into the conduct of Mr. Kershasp and Mr. Subba Row, against whom it has been alleged that they quitted their posts during a riot, with which they left their subordinates to deal.' Perhaps, Mr. Rees has a nobler aim than that which we suspect; but his question has been instrumental in publishing to the world a version which, so far as we know, does not bear the stamp of official authority. But, whatever may be Mr. Rees's aim, it is unaccountable why there should have been such unconscionable delay in making an official announcement. The officers in question have either deserved the suspension or they have not. In either case it is the duty of the Government to publish the facts. They have not held any public enquiry into their conduct, nor does it appear that they mean to do so. If, indeed, there was an enquiry of this description, the public would be prepared for the necessary delay. But, in the absence of such public enquiry, and in view of the fact that the officers are kept on suspension on the one-sided report of a single officer not much superior in rank to the officers concerned, and that the report of the other officer who was subsequenty deputed has not been made public, it is hardly fair either to the public or to the officers concerned that all information about them should be withheld and their suspension continued."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th April, on the present affairs in Turkey, says, that, owing to the intrigues of certain European powers the peace in the Islamic countries has been interfered with. It is to be hoped that the aim of the Christian powers will be frustrated and that they will fall into the pit they have dug for others. Turkey has not yet been able to extricate itself from the difficulties created through the wire-pulling of certain European powers. European silver and gold have brought about a civil war in Turkey. Recent telegrams from Europe have caused great anxiety amongst the Muhammadan community. In consequence of which a meeting, held at the Big Mosque, Triplicane, on the 23rd instant under the presidency of Maulavi Qudrath Haleem Sahib, resolved to send the following telegram to the Shaikh-ul-Islam through the Turkish Consul-General, Bombay :—

Shams-ul-Akhbar, Madras, April 26th, 1909.

The present affairs in Turkey and the Muhammadan community of Madras.

"The Muhammadans view with great regret the internecine struggle amongst brethren of the faith and rely on the wise policy of His Majesty the Sultan in the hope that the Ulamas will safeguard peace, tranquillity and the law."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

6. A leader in the *Mithavadi*, of the 25th April, dwells at some length on the suspicious death, at Tellicherry, of a man who had returned from Colombo with a large sum of money in gold and silver. It seems the man came to Tellicherry by the night's passenger train and was afraid to go to his house at Nittur, alone in the night. He asked a shop-keeper near the Police station to keep his money in safe custody till the next morning, but the shop-keeper was not willing to undertake the responsibility and so the money was, it appears, handed over to a constable whom the passenger had met at the railway station and who had volunteered to keep it safely for him. The next morning the unfortunate man was seen dead and hanging on a tree and the police at the inquest recorded it as a case of suicide. The rumour is strong at the place that the poor man fell a victim to some foul deed. The article points out many irregularities in the police investigation and pointedly suspects police complicity in the case. The medical examination of the corpse also appears to have been conducted in an unsatisfactory manner. The people of Tellicherry seem to have no uncertain opinion on the case, and it behoves on the authorities to enlighten them on the true facts and thus clear the police of the suspicion now entertained against them by the people. It is well known that in cases of this nature, people hesitate to come forward to give evidence, fearing subsequent oppression by the police. The article, in conclusion, firmly hopes that Mr. Reilly, the honest and just Sub-divisional officer of the place, will at once institute proper enquiries into the matter.

Mithavadi, April 25th, 1909.

A suspicious case of death at Tellicherry.

(*b*) *Courts.*

7. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, observes :— The people were anxiously expecting the release of Messrs. Loganatha Aiyar and Kanagasabapathia Pillai, two of the accused in the riot case; but they were

Swadesamitran, Madras, April 28th, 1909.

The Tinnevelly riot case.

sadly disappointed, and even the severe sentences passed on the accused were not reduced. In this connection, we are tempted to ask whether it is equitable to refer a certain case to one single Third Judge and to abide by his decision, when two Judges have given different opinions. It is highly desirable to refer such a case to the rest of the Judges and not to a single Judge. There are now seven Judges in the Madras High Court, and if two Judges differ, it would be just and proper to place the difference before the remaining five Judges, and the opinion of the majority would be acceptable to the public. But we do not know whether the present law allows any such procedure; and if it does not, the sooner it is amended, the better.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, April 23rd, 1909.

Swaraj sedition case.

8. Referring to the enhancement of sentence in the *Swaraj* sedition case, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 23rd April, observes:—We think that the sentence awarded to the second accused is very severe. Mr. Kershasp's (Sessions Judge's) sentence was satisfactory to all, and many newspapers expressed the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Kershasp, in his judgment, gave many reasons for awarding simple imprisonment. Though the Government were unwilling to drop the prosecution, they ought to have proceeded against the accused under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, as they did in the case of Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar, and let off the accused afer taking security bonds. But the Government persistently continued the prosecution. It is highly surprising that the Government should have expressed that the sentence awarded by the Sessions Judge was insufficient. We hear that the District Collector did not agree with the Government in this view. That the Government should disregard the views of the local officials, as they seem to have done in some cases, is very unusual. The Government's application for enhancement of sentence and the actual enhancement of the sentence by the High Court in the (*Swaraj*) case have very much dissatisfied the people. The people's affection is the ground-work for the country's progress. To secure such affection, steps must be continuously taken always.

AKASAVANI. *Rajahmundry*, April 29th, 1909.

Madras High Court.

9. Referring to the acting appointment of Mr. Bakewell as Judge of the Madras High Court, the *Akasavani*, of the 29th April, observes:—We beg to bring to the notice of the Government that when great persons like Lord Morley are willing to confer high administrative appointments on Indians, the fact that the Madras Government has been granting high posts to others only in preference to deserving Indians makes the people "entertain the bad notion" that their action is unjust. We submit to our Government that in case there should be any Statutory difficulties in appointing a native to the present acting post, it is proper for them to point out to higher authorities the evils of following such statutes and the advantages of acting according to the reasonable views of the people.

(c) *Jails.*

KERALA SANCHARI, April 21st, 1900.

The Jail administration in the Presidency.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st April, referring to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, regarding Jail administration, says that the speech seems to have irritated the President and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes beyond measure. The speech of the latter was a little undignified and has shown that at the moment he had not the patience and the serenity to grasp rightly the meaning of Mr. Pillai's speech. The prime object of Mr. Pillai was to impress on the Government the urgent necessity of improving the jail diet. All prisoners do not belong to the same class. Change of diet often causes illness and at times even death among prisoners shortly after their admission in jails. The remark of Lieutenant-Colonel Macnamara, Inspector-General of Prisons, that ragi diet does not agree in the beginning with persons accustomed to rice diet also supports the above view. Government do not seem to realize the unfairness of compelling prisoners to

take unaccustomed and unsuited diet. This is a matter which should engage the kind attention of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes said that ragi diet was good and nourishing. Why do they not, then, give same diet to European and Eurasian prisoners. Why are these prisoners given their accustomed diet? It would be well if in the administration of jails, no difference of caste, colour or creed were observed by the authorities. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Government of Madras will kindly introduce some salutary reforms in the jail diet soon.

(*k*) *General.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd April, remarks:—Lord Curzon, Lord Northcote, Sir B. Fuller and some Anglo-Indians have raised a new objection against the Reforms Bill, that hereafter the educated Indians would have a large influence in the administration of the country, that it would be used in their own interests and not in that of the poorer classes, and that, therefore, the Anglo-Indian officials would have to take special care of the poor people. This argument embodies two surprising assumptions, viz., (1) that the educated classes are the enemies of the people, and (2) that the Anglo-Indian officials are their protectors. Though the Anglo-Indians speak in this strain, the people do not consider them as their protectors. Deep discontent prevails in the country. The price of food grains has risen very high. It is not possible to enumerate the unspeakable miseries of the poor. How, then, can they consider the educated classes, who are their own kith and kin, as their enemies and treat the foreigners as their protectors? Is it not against human nature to do so? Perhaps the Anglo-Indians had the clue from the complaints made to them by the low-paid clerks of different denominations against the highly-paid Brahman officials. Owing to their ignorance, they generally believe any false report brought to them. Moreover it must be noticed that in India there is no separate class of educated persons. Every community has its own educated men; and any reform introduced in this country must be beneficial to all. Again, it is said that the educated classes are disloyal and have no practical experience. They are often represented to be contemptible creatures. If that be true, why does the British Government spend lakhs of rupees to impart education in the schools and colleges. Which Government would endeavour to do anything that would result in evil?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 23rd, 1909.

The Indian Reforms Bill.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th April, observes:—In reply to a question put by Mr. Gokhale in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, about the Bengal deportations, Sir Harvey Adamson said that Mr. Gokhale must be aware that the Government had better ways of determining the expediency or otherwise of a certain course of action than he (Mr. Gokhale) could command and that he could not believe either that the Government had erred or that its sources of information were not reliable. This reply could not be considered satisfactory either by the Indians or by the Englishmen. We could not understand what better sources of information the Government had than Mr. Gokhale could get. The Government has to believe the reports of the Police. In this Department, the Englishmen are the heads and the Indians are the subordinates. These subordinate officers report whatever they hear in the streets, or obtain secretly from their neighbours, to their heads, who implicitly believe them. While Mr. Gokhale has direct means of getting information about distinguished Indians, it is astonishing to hear that the Police alone can know the truth. If the Police reports are true and if the Government has not made any mistake, why should not the Government publicly detail the disloyal deeds of the deported gentlemen, and give out the reasons for deporting them without trial and why should it make a secret of the whole affair and thus create suspicion in the minds of the people? In spite of many interpellations, no satisfactory answer was given either in the Houses of Parliament or in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, April 26th, 1909.

The Bengal deportations.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, April 17th, 1909.

The Indian Budget.

13. In commenting on the budget estimate of 50 lakhs of rupees for sanitation for the whole country and the estimate of 81 lakhs of rupees for the Police in Bengal alone, the *India*, * of the 17th April, publishes a cartoon in which the tax-paying peasant stands amazed and feels disappointed, on seeing the European giving a heavy purse to the Police officer, and throwing a small light purse for the health of the country, and says:—Ever since the *swadeshi* movement was started, the Police expenses have increased. Though we have held loyal meetings throughout the country during the last eight months and declared the innocence of the *swadeshi* movement, the foreigner has not put any faith in our words. Almost every day new Police officers are appointed; and these have no work to do but to give false reports. They will lose their appointment the moment they cease to give any suspicious information about somebody or other. It is painful to see the money of the British Indian tax-payer being wasted on the army and the secret Police. We can at least tolerate the expense on the railways which carry away the wealth of the country, but it is unbearable that any money should be spent on the secret Police who bring trouble to our men by instituting false cases against them.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, April 26th, 1909.

The Imperial Budget Estimates.

14. Referring to the Budget Estimates of the Imperial Government for the current year and the decrease of 5¼ crores of rupees in the revenue estimates for the year, the *Mysore Star*, of the 26th April, observes that the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadhabhai of Nagpur on the reasons assigned for the decrease and the remedies suggested by him for avoiding the recurrence of such deficits in future years, are very profound and judicious. It agrees with the Honourable Member in thinking that the agricultural produce of the country should be increased by extended irrigation and consequently the allotment under this head should be much larger; the expenditure on railways should be reduced to some extent; that the lavish expenditure on the army should be curtailed; that indigenous industries should be more actively encouraged by abolishing the excise duty and enhancing the import duty; and that the cost of administration should also be reduced by decreasing the European element and conferring the higher administrative posts on the Indians. The paper finally remarks that although the above suggestions are valuable beyond doubt, we know how far the Government will be guided by them.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, April 18th, 1909.

A complaint against the urinals within the Hyderabad Residency limits.

15. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th April, says that there are frequent complaints about the urinals in the Residency limits of Hyderabad. The Local Fund authorities have made no arrangements for screening from public view the persons who use them As the exhibition of naked photos on public roads is prohibited why is nothing done to screen the urinals? Again the urinals are close to houses and bad smell proceeding therefrom which endanger the health of the public. Urinals have been constructed in narrow streets; for instance, the street adjoining the Hyderabad Banking Company's premises does not exceed 10 feet in width, and this has been reduced to 6 feet at its entrance owing to the construction of an urinal there. Carts can with difficulty pass. The attention of the Chairman of the Local Fund has, it is said, been invited to this fact but nothing has been done The paper asks the Local Fund authorities to remove the urinals to some more suitable place and to obviate such complaints in future, adding that urinals are intended for the comfort and not for the inconvenience of the public.

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* Received in the current week.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

16. The *India*, of the 24th April, says:—Ever since the declaration of Sir B. Fuller that the Muhammadan community is his "favourite wife", almost all the Anglo-Indian statesmen have begun to court that community. Our Muhammadan brethren feel themselves highly flattered, instead of being ashamed of this sudden outburst of love. Thirty years ago, the Anglo-Indians called the Hindus a mild race, spoke very low of the Muhammadans, wrote of them in their books as cruel and merciless men, and as persecutors of other religionists, and said that they came to India to liberate the Hindus from the tyranny and oppression of the Muhammadans. Now that the Hindus are crying for liberty and are aspiring after high ideals, the Anglo-Indians have turned their whole attention to the Muhammadans. They want to maintain the partition of Bengal, in spite of its admitted mistake, because they say it is advantageous to the Muhammadans. They want to advocate separate electoral colleges, in spite of the distinct declaration of the Queen's Proclamation that no distinction of caste, creed or colour would be observed, because they say that system is beneficial to the Muhammadans. Almost every thing is said to be done in the interests of that community. We are glad of the good fortune that has come to our Muhammadan friends; but we request them to pause before they accept this newborn love and to consider the cause of all this.

India, Pondicherry, April 24th, 1909.

The new friends of the Muhammadans.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th April, says:—The Director of Agriculture has exhorted the agriculturists to adopt the new methods of cultivation and to use the modern implements of agriculture, and has remarked that mere notifications in the Gazettes, circulation of agricultural books and establishment of agricultural colleges, would not be of any use unless some practical knowledge was imparted to the ryots. It cannot be said that the Government has done much to improve the position of the peasants. The Finance Member, in replying to the questions of Mr. Dadabhoy, said that the agriculturists would grow prosperous, if there be no failure of monsoons and that the arrears of land revenue might be collected on the prospect of a favourable season. It is regrettable that the Government should think of collecting the arrears, the moment the peasant shows some signs of life. The poor agriculturist, having no source of help, remains where he was, and the Government has simply made some promises, without taking any practical steps to better his condition.

Swadesamitran, Madras, April 29th, 1909.

The position of the agriculturists.

18. The *Mysore Star*, of the 26th April, observes that the Revd. Sutherland contributes an article to the *Atlantic Monthly*, an American newspaper, in which he very ably discusses the present economic distress in India and the means of removing it and restoring the tranquillity and happiness of the past. He holds that the reduction of the land-tax, the revival of indigenous arts and industries, the curtailment of the military expenditure and the arresting of the drain of wealth to foreign countries, are the principal means for removing the prevailing distress and that as the Government is in the hands of an alien people who rule for their own aggrandisement and even to the detriment of Indian interests and as the Indians themselves have no real voice in the administration, there is scarcely any likelihood of these reforms being carried out. On this the paper remarks that the Revd. Sutherland here puts briefly all the principal grievances of the Indians, and if the Government were to introduce of their own accord the reforms suggested above, the existing discontent will disappear at once; and that, as the writer rightly observes, Indian aspirations do not go beyond the removal of their grievances and that the Indians never entertained any idea of driving the British out of India or of governing the country without their help.

Mysore Star, Mysore, April 26th, 1909.

The regeneration of India.

Veerakesari, Madras, April 24th, 1909.

The cause of discontent in India.

19. In an article headed "The causes of discontent," the *Veerakesari*, of the 24th April, observes that although the Anglo-Indians are disposed to think that discontent in India exists only among the educated few, as it is admittedly the economic distress that is at the root of all discontent, it is in fact the agricultural classes (which form the majority of the people) that are the most deeply discontented on account of the present heavy rate of assessment. The refusal of the Government to remit the land tax even during years of extreme scarcity and the reluctance in undertaking adequate relief-measures greatly augments the distress of the peasantry and consequently its discontent. The paper next observes that in Mysore on account of the present general scarcity, the reserved forests have been thrown open to the public cattle and irrigation and other works undertaken as relief measures, while the British Government remains quite unmoved by similar scarcity in their own territories, and remarks that therein lies the difference between self-government and alien rule; that the one is sympathetic, the other unfeeling. The paper finally hopes that the liberal statesmen now at the head of the Government, viz., Lords Morely and Minto, will soon alter its present policy and make it more sympathetic and popular.

[Issued, 4th May 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 19 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 8th May 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Veet & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,160 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 36 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankaraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thamboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	300
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanujyam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	285
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	708
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	558

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 38 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	100
3	Agricultural Association..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	600
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. D. Boxell, European, 48 years.	910
5	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Govindarájulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
6	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
7	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
8	Child·en's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	1,500
9	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	4,750
10	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
11	Dakshana Dipam ..	Royal Press, Shevapet, Salem district.	Weekly ..	Alfred Gnanavolivu, Protestant Christian, 24 years.	500
12	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Do. ..	P. T Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
13	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	700
14	Dravida Dipam	Ramanilaya Vivekananda Press. No. 104, High Road, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	Bhaktavatsalam Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Karnam, 33 years.	350
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadhan, Native Christian, 50 years.	1,060
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellalu, 48 years.	250
17	Good Health	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, the proprietor of which is C. Kunniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 26 years.	100
18	Gospel Light	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Fortnightly ..	D. Yesudason, Native Christian ..	250
19	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Guardian Press, Blacker's Road near the Mount Road Post Office, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	3,400
24	Jananukolan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Kaviprakasa Gnanasambanda Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Velalu, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	300
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Monthly ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 58 years.	604
31	Monthly Letter	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	500
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Nyayabhimani	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Bi-weekly ..	Vaidilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 36 years.	300
36	Olcott Kindergarten Review.	M.C.M. Press, Woods Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. U. Raja, Native Christian, 24 years.	150
37	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
38	Prajanukulan	Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Hindu, Nayudu, 25 years.	Not known.
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	385
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
42	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
43	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
44	Shanmuga Vilasa Sankaran.	M.L.V. Press No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	Thanikachalam Pandithar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	500
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	No. 5, Solyappa Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	220
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Subotha Parijatham ..	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	250
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fichllerei, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,300
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	250
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily / Tri-weekly	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,216 / 1,250
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Canton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Travancore Abhimani Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulagunanda	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	J. D. Doraiswami, Native Christian, 30 years.	250
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 1, 5th lane, Sembada Pillaiyar Covil street, Park Town, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years.	500
55	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	200
56	Vijaya Bhaskaran ..	Panaiyur, Tiruttaraippúndi taluk, Tanjore district.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years.	445
57	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
58	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
59	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
60	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
61	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	500
62	Vivekanandam	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Bi-monthly ..	C. Venkataswami Nayudu, Hindu, Ediga, 35 years.	About 200
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	2,025
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	No. 12, Thanikachalam Pillai street, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabhásari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakáshika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 58 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálda, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhárataméta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Deshbhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	390
12	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,750
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri R. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Doraswamiah, Satani, 41 years ..	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,000
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	302
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mailaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	237
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Lyennah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years ..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Aripete, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
26	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
27	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reroz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian. 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Sobhini	Bharata Bandhu Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Kunnath Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar.	440
14	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years	1,250
15	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
16	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
17	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
18	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
19	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
20	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years	1,400
21	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
22	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
23	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
24	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
25	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
26	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
27	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years	400
28	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
29	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
30	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies	600
31	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
32	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin state.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
33	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
34	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
35	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
36	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasundaram Press, Alleppey	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
37	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava. 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 8th May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 60 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1 column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sukhan	29, Police Line, G. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basitte Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-namair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	300
23	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 5th May, observes:—"The Turkish revolution was an accomplished fact last week and henceforth Turkey is resolved to march on constitutional lines and under strictly parliamentary institutions. What will be the effect on Moslem world throughout? Or what do the Indian Moslems think about it? The complaints of the Moslem League and the Aligarh school of politicians can be justified only on the ground of their incapacity to concerted action to organise themselves for purposes of political reform. They prayed for separate registers, as though the same register could not enable them under the Morley scheme, to secure their adequate representation. Do they still maintain their intellectual and moral inferiority in face of the tremendous revolution the young Turks have accomplished against tremendous odds, or have they any confidence in themselves, in their capacity, public spirit and patriotism, to unite with their countrymen who may not worship in the same mosque? The Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, Christians and all the other diverse peoples that make up the Ottoman Empire have thrown off their jealousies, for the common purpose of national enfranchisement, and are the Indian Moslems less capable of appreciating the value of co-operation? The Armenian and the Jew have absolutely nothing in common with the Turk, but the Indian Moslem, except in the North-West Provinces is a Musalman in nothing but in name. An overwhelmingly large number of Moslems all over India are practically Hindus converted during the proselytising rule of the Moghul emperors; and they should therefore find it only too easy to coalesce with their Hindu brethren. The bogey of separate interests is all farce and is set up by people who have their own axes to grind. If Indian Moslems will not learn the lesson of the European Turks, they will surely be the losers for it."

The Turkish Revolution and the Indian Moslems.

The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, May 5th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th May, has an article urging the claims of Mr. Manavedan Raja to the eighth Judgeship in the High Court. The following is extracted:—"The Government recently made an acknowledgment of their appreciation of his services by conferring on him the somewhat superfluous title of Raja, and they will be making that appreciation real, if they give him a lift to the High Court, which he has well deserved by his high character and merit, and by his sustained service of 28 years. He has only a couple of years more to entitle him to his pension, and another opportunity is not likely to arise to do justice to the claims of such a worthy public servant. There is no need to base his claim upon any other consideration than that of merit; there is no need to base it even on the fact that he is an Indian. As a Judge of many years' standing, not inferior, at any rate, to any possible selection from the ranks of District Judges, or to those who have gone recently to the High Court from those ranks, in point of ability and knowledge, he has established a claim which it is impossible for an appreciative Government to ignore. And, if Mr. Manavedan Raja is given his due, as we hope he may be, there will be immense satisfaction among the public of this Presidency, and no ground for discontent in any quarter. Rumour has been persistent that the additional appointment is proposed to

Madras High Court.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, May 6th, 1909.

be given to a Civilian Judge. There are enough of them already—we mean the covenanted Civilians. The interests of efficiency will not surely suffer by not adding one more of them."

THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The Tinnevelly riots case.

3. The *United India and Native States*, of the 8th May, has the following remarks on this subject:—"There are discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecution, but it is said that they are natural in evidence given by independent witnesses and that explanations could be given. But we cannot admit the maxim that discrepancies do not weaken the weight of evidence, because it is possible to suggest some explanation or other. There is a consensus of opinion that the guilt of the accused must be shown beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is indeed a difficult matter to decide in questions of a moral nature whether we are in the region of doubt or not. But when a man of the experience and solid commonsense of Mr. Sankaran Nair takes the view that the accused (Loganatha Aiyar) was not in the mob, we cannot feel confident that doubt does not overhang the case. Rightly or wrongly the public opinion coincides with that of Mr. Nair, and we are not hoping in vain that the Government will take steps to afford satisfaction to the public mind."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The Alipore bomb case.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th May, remarks that the public satisfaction with Mr. Beachcraft's judgment is very remarkable, and that the Judge has earned a long enduring fame for impartial justice and independence. It is said that Arabindo Ghose's acquittal has inspired so much confidence that the public are disposed to accept the convictions in a quiet unquestioning spirit. The article contains a long diatribe on the necessity for Judges to maintain a strict impartiality and disregard of executive opinion, and remarks that for want of these qualities the public confidence in the justice of Indian Courts has not always been so absolute as it once was.

(*c*) *Jails.*

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 6th, 1909.

Jails.

5. Commenting an article in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, dealing with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's speech, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th May, observes:—"As we have pointed out before. and as the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* points out to-day, Mr. Kesava Pillai has made out a case which it is impossible to explain away or ignore; the points that he has raised are still undisputed. To acknowledge an error has ever been deemed an indignity by the Indian Government; and it will, therefore, be too much to expect that the Madras Government will acknowledge itself to be in the wrong. But the storm has been raised; public attention has been most successfully attracted to the question. The worst criminal, who has shown the depth of his debasement and is suffering for it, has still a hold upon the human heart. The trials of the Indian jail, therefore, that are now being depicted from all parts of the country appeal very strongly, indeed, to one's heart. This appeal is further strengthened in its effect by the knowledge that the conditions have prevailed for long without protest. That the jails do stand in need of reforms is acknowledged by all, except by those who have the authority to introduce them. But the times are soon to change; and public opinion on the point is strong. It would add to the good name of the Government of Madras if they should yet be inclined to understand the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's criticism in the spirit in which it was made, and effect a reform which even they must acknowledge, in their calmer moments, as necessary and inevitable."

(*d*) *Education.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 6th, 1909.

Education of the masses.

6. Writing on the subject of "the education of the masses," the *Madras Standard*, of the 6th May, remarks:—"Whereas in some other countries small farmers have of late become poorer, in Denmark they have become richer:

They do not, it is true, make fortunes, but they make enough money wherewith to live in a fair amount of comfort, and provide for old age too. And this they do by dint of using their brains as well as their hands in their work, by dint of turning science to account in the cultivation of their land. It is to them that Denmark owes, in a great measure, her present prosperity. The example of Denmark is inspiring. There is need for pioneers in India to begin the work of educating the masses. When the spade-work is done, we are confident that the masses in this country will rise to the occasion and after the first stages show that they can organise themselves and help themselves."

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Public works in India before and after the arrival of the British.

7. Referring to an article on this subject in the *Modern Review*, the *Hindu*, of the 5th May, remarks that the writer shows with unmistakeable clearness that India under native rule was decidedly better off in the matter of roads, waterways and irrigation works than after the British occupation of the country. The leader concludes with: "He charges Government with not doing all that they ought to do for the extension of irrigation and the construction of canals and tanks in this country. There is much force in what he says and the complaint is genuine, and is expressed on all hands that of all public works the one that is most favoured at present is the Railway, and that so long as this continues to be the policy of Government, there is no hope for the material prosperity of India."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

The Guntúr officers' case.

8. Referring to the orders published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* regarding Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao, the *Hindu*, of the 5th May, writes:—"We have no hesitation in saying that the action of Government will be viewed by the public with intense surprise, disapproval and regret. The belief has been widely entertained that no sort of case had been made out against them. . . . . It seems clear from the nature of the enquiry that the two officers in question were neither informed of the specific allegations and charges against them which they had to meet, nor given all reasonable facilities for a proper vindication of their conduct."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

The *Hindu*, of the 6th May, publishes a second leader on this case from which the following is taken:—"Apart from the excessive severity of the punishment, it cannot fail to strike any dispassionate observer that there seems to be something like an attempt—a most cruel one under the circumstances—to make the officer (Mr. Kershasp) drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs, in posting him as Assistant Collector in the very place, viz., South Arcot, in which he was administrative head of the district as Collector and District Magistrate not many months ago. . . . . It is a matter of common justice that before they were so drastically dealt with, they should have been informed of the charges against them, if any there were, and should have been given reasonable opportunity and facilities for meeting the same. We are in a position to say that this elementary principle of natural justice has not been observed in the case of these two high officers. If the Government wish to impugn the accuracy of this statement nothing is easier for them to establish their position than by publishing all the important records and proceedings in connection with their cases. . . . . We think that from first to last these high officials have been treated and dealt with in a manner and spirit subversive of all notions of fair play and elementary justice, and we earnestly hope that they will receive at the hands of the higher authorities that measure of consideration and justice which is rightfully due from the prestige of the British Government."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 6th, 1909.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 8th May, remarks that these officers have been punished out of proportion to their supposed offence, and hopes that, if Government are anxious that their action should not be misconstrued, they will publish the documents on the strength of which they have taken such drastic action.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 7th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th May, also considers the punishment unduly severe and comments on the way in which the enquiry was held. The suspension of the officers is condemned as a mistake not calculated to enhance respect for authority. Referring to an article which appeared in the *Madras Times*, the following remarks are made:—"The first intimation that the public had of the suspension of these officers was from a local contemporary; and that intimation was accompanied with an emphatic declaration of Indian unfitness for responsibility and rule. The information on which this declaration was made must have been obtained from official sources, probably from the Collector's report which is still treated as confidential. How this report leaked out into a newspaper office, only into one newspaper office is more than we can know".

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, May 8th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th May, remarks that the order reducing Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao has come as a surprise, and is unable to resist the conclusion that they have been sacrificed at the altar of Anglo-Indian prejudice, but remarks that it should be a solace to them to know that the people of this country sincerely sympathise with them.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The Bombay Government and the Temperance Council.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 8th May, regrets that the most well-meant criticisms of Government and their action should be misunderstood and misinterpreted, and that popular attempts to show defects in important branches of administration which concern the moral and material prosperity of the people should be misjudged especially by the Government over which His Excellency Sir George Clark presides, and considers that the reply of the Bombay Government to the representations of the Temperance Council will not convince the public.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

Cochin administration.

10. Touching on the administration of Cochin and the economical reforms introduced by the present Diwan, Mr. Bannerji, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th, remarks:—"A close scrutiny of the work of administration in the latter period of the present regimé brings one to the inevitable conclusion that the policy of retrenchment and reform, about which pride and satisfaction were expressed at first, was not laid down on any principle. In fact, there has never been a policy at all. There has been, on the other hand, a lack of grasp of affairs, of intelligent foresight, and of a determination to pursue the path laid down with thought and experience. The necessity for economy was realised, but the steps by which to attain it were never properly conceived. With the discovery of the tramway irregularities they thought they had discovered the canker; with the proposed railway re-arrangement they believe they have arrested the financial fall of the State. To have discovered fault is creditable enough, and this credit is eminently Mr. Bannerji's; but the credit—and that is all the greater—of having pursued a right path, having understood the mistake, has yet to be built up. The increments to the salary of high officials, on the score of inducing high talent to enter the service, we are sorry to find, have not appealed to the public. Mr. Bannerji, in his just attempt at efficiency, forgot that he was all the while striving for economy; and yet he postponed the proposed enhancement of the Judge's salary, which he himself had proposed on the score of dignity of the judiciary. Our correspondent is strong upon this point, and not without cause. He points out that foreigners in the State have

had their situation made more attractive, while the State subjects have had to bear the weight of an unpopular retrenchment policy. This feeling, if it ever spreads, will ruffle the peaceful atmosphere of Cochin. That State has enjoyed, except in some particular instances of late, contentment in respect of the distribution of offices. The claims of the Cochinite, as yet, have not been deliberately ignored, although the popular murmur is every day heard more distinctly that local talent is not encouraged. The instance that our correspondent quotes is likely to aggravate discontent in this respect."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

11. Referring to a speech made recently by Sir Henry Cotton, the *Carlylean*, for the 1st and 3rd weeks of May, writes:—"Sir Henry tells us that it was the wildest and most dangerous of chimeras to suppose that England would ever consent to anything like abandonment or withdrawal from India. If Sir Henry had substituted 'immediately' *for* 'ever' between 'would' and 'consent', we would have unhesitatingly agreed with him in what he says. The Indian nationalist's hope of peaceful and friendly separation of England and India in the fullness and ripeness of time, is the reverse of all the wildest and most dangerous chimeras, when straightly and sincerely viewed in the light of tendencies of human progress all the world over. But, on the other hand, it is the wildest and most dangerous chimeras to suppose that a free and progressive country like England would keep India as a cattle-farm, to use Mill's words, until Doomsday and for ever and ever, to perish namelessly in the long run. Can anybody seriously contend that it is for the future and lasting good of England that she should be the eternal despot or overlord of any country in the world? Is it not only men of very mean ambitions and ideals that believe in the *status quo* of things in the world? Did not the traders in the slave trade hold that it was the wildest and most dangerous chimeras of the world, before it was abolished by the 'Mother of Parliaments' in England?"

England and India.

Carlylean, Rajahmundry, 1st and 3rd weeks of May 1909.

"So-called extremism breeds no danger which needs be averted, and it would never be killed by even a complete change in the spirit of the administration. For it is an aspiration which grows from more to more. And it becomes extinct only on the day when England, after doing her duty by India and her teeming moiling and toiling millions, takes leave of her as a friend, to the real and lasting good and fair fame of both of them. What breeds danger is bureaucratic extremism; and all true nationalists have been doing their level best to avert the dangers which it has been causing, by drawing the attention of the misled and the misguided to the Eternal Verities of Life, Love, and Light."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(c) *Jails.*

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, April 30th, 1909.

12. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 30th April, observes:—As the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to some unpleasant truths during the Budget Debate in the Legislative Council, he became subject to the anger of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, the Senior Member of Council. What was the fault of Mr. Pillai? He is a patriot abiding by the dictates of his conscience. He questioned as to certain defects in the jail administration. He pointed out that, in jails, *ragi* is used as food instead of rice and unhealthy food is given instead of sufficient food, and that there are more deaths among short-term prisoners than among long-term prisoners, due to over work and punishments meted out for breach of discipline. He brought these defects to the notice of the Government not with any intention of imputing bad motives to the Government, but with the good intention of getting them remedied. His statements were based on the reports of jail administration and other documents and not made just as he pleased. But it is very regrettable that he was scolded like a school boy. What good is there if the representatives of the people sit like dolls in the Council Room without trying to remedy the defects in the administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and Jail administration.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th May, quotes the letter of Mr. M. Ramanjulu Naidu of Bellary, published in the *Hindu*, of the 28th April, and observes that if persons residing in *paracheries* with no food to eat, adopt the profession of thieving, put on a torn hat and boots picked up from sweepings and a coat got by begging, and assume names such as Daniel or David, they get all conveniences (in prison). If an Indian who can afford to have ten such persons under him were to go to jail by misfortune, his only fate is to take *ragi* food and do hard work there.

"Prisoners and their diet."

(k) *General.*

India, *Pondicherry*, May 1st, 1909.

14. The *India*, of the 1st May, observes:—Mr. Buchannan, the Under Secretary of State for India, gave evasive replies to the various questions asked in the Parliament about the deportation of nine gentlemen from Bengal, and took shelter in vague generalisations. He said that the places in which those gentlemen lived were in a state of serious unrest and that the Government of India thought that the removal of those gentlemen from the scene of action would restore peace and order in the respective places, and added that there was a marked improvement in the situation since their deportation. We do not know what unrest there was in Barisal when Mr. Aswinikumar Dutt was deported and in what direction it has been reduced since his deportation. It is painful that Mr. Buchannan should indulge in long, meaningless, and wonderful replies, when Mr. Aswinikumar Dutt, the saint and the scholar, the father and the philanthropist of the people, is undergoing the troubles of prison life in his old age. Those who govern a country uncontrolled by public opinion always give false and evasive reasons to justify their conduct.

The Bengal deportations.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, April 30th, 1909.

15. Referring to the speech of Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, who presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association regarding the cotton industry, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 30th April, observes:—Mr. Ibrahim said that

Our cotton industry.

there is no other tax more unbearable and unjust than the one on our cotton goods. Though the Government themselves have admitted the injustice of its imposition, they are helpless to do us any good in this matter. While all the civilised Governments are imposing heavy duties on goods imported from foreign countries so as to protect their own indigenous infant industries, our Government have imposed a heavy duty on our cotton manufactures so that the English trade might not be affected and the native industries might be ruined There is nothing unbecoming in our representing to the Government once more that, on the present occasion of the initiation of Lord Morley's reforms, they should remove the duty. We submit that there is nothing more honourable and advantageous to the Government than to abolish this unjust duty which is one of the causes of the prevailing discontent in our country.

"Karnams and higher salaries."

16. The *Akasavani*, of the 6th May, writes:—All the village *kurnams* of the Perambalur taluk, Trichinopoly district, recently submitted a memorial to the Government beseeching them to increase their pay. The arguments they adduced for increase of pay are very sound. Similarly all the village *karnams* in the Madras Presidency can claim increase of pay, which is small in proportion to the work demanded of them. Unless the Government take a favourable view of the matter, the *karnams* will run into debt and get ruined falling a prey to corruption. What is the object of a person holding an appointment? It is chiefly to maintain himself and his family, relatives and dependents. Under such circumstances, if a person's earning be not sufficient for the maintenance of his family, what wonder is there in his taking bribes?

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, May 6th, 1909.

If the *karnam* happens to be a Brahman, the circuiting Revenue Inspector or Tahsildar or some Magistrate messes in his house. How can these *karnams* getting a salary of only 9 rupees preserve their appointments if they do not entertain at banquet their superiors, when they go to their villages on inspection duty? It is a well-known fact that the villagers who once looked upon *karnams* as their friends now treat them as born enemies. In spite of these difficulties, the *karnams* have to be present with bundles of their papers wherever their superior officers halt, in obedience to their orders. There they cannot but spend 6 annas per day for taking meals in a boarding house. In olden days the accounts were not complicate and the *karnams* had therefore ample leisure. Now that they have become complicated, they have no leisure and they cannot therefore undertake private work so as to earn an additional income. As the prices of food-stuffs are very high, persons getting poor salaries are subject to unbearable difficulties. These high prices have been prevalent for the last six years, and there are no indications of their going down in the near future. We, therefore, humbly request the Government to kindly consider the memorial of the *karnams* of the Perambalur taluk and afford relief to *karnams* in general in the Presidency.

Postal irregularities.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st May, says that complaints regarding the irregularities in branch post-offices in rural parts of Malabar are lately on the increase. There are no delivery peons in most of the offices and even in those where there are peons, they do their duties very perfunctorily. In some cases Postmasters do not seem to realise that they are responsible for delivering papers, etc., to the proper addresses in due time. Another matter of complaint is the absence of a sufficient number of post-offices in Malabar commensuarate to the exigencies of the place. The rule of maintaining a post-office in a place only if it is self-supporting is rather an unjust one. If the administration of the country is based on this principle, what justice could there be, for spending the revenue collected in a particular locality in another part of the country? The loss that might be sustained by creating new offices and appointing more peons to meet the convenience of the public could be recouped by the profit of other offices. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 1st, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, April 28th, 1909.

A complaint against the appointment of Mr. Leonardson (*sic*) in the Geological department of Hyderabad.

18. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th April, complains that so long as Mirza Mehdi Khan Sahib and Shams-ul-Ulama Saiyid Ali Sahib Bilgrami were in the service of the Nizam no geological work was required at their hands, although they had received training in England in that branch of science at State expense. Mr. Leonardson (*sic*) is now brought out from England for this work with a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,500 and an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 200 or 300. If it is impossible to carry out the work without an expert it would be better to re-admit Mr. Saiyid Ali into the service, when the object for which he has been trained would be realised and the public exchequer be saved a burden of Rs. 850 now given as pension. The paper observes that the indifference shown in matters of economy only equals the necessity that exists for administering the affairs economically. Such being the case how can any improvement in the financial position of the State be looked for?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1909.

Why is the Madras Presidency called benighted?

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, remarks:—All the powers were once vested in the Anglo-Indian officials of Bengal and they called this Presidency a benighted one, as the local officials had to get their sanction for every important measure. Ever since the grant of larger powers to the local Government, this name has been transferred from the Government to the people, owing to their backwardness in mercantile affairs. But the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, of Calcutta, says that the name is suitable more to the Government than to the people, as the educated men, the Pleaders, the Barristers and the editors of Madras are in no way inferior to those of Bengal, and as the way in which the administration is carried on by the Madras Government justifies the name, and gives in illustration the recent discussion between Messrs. Késava Pillai and Forbes. It is surprising to us why Mr. Forbes was angry with Mr. Késava Pillai, instead of being thankful to him, for having pointed out the defects of the Jail administration. The information given by him was taken only from Government publications; and if the Madras Government is averse to hear its defects, the best way is to put a stop to the appointment of representative members or to administer the country spotlessly. From the way in which Mr. Késava Pillai was treated in the Legislative Council, it is clear that very few Indians would have the courage to say to the Government what was in their minds. It is unfortunate that the Madras Government should have been annoyed mercley at plain truth, at a time when Lord Morley is trying to give a larger share to the representatives of the people in the administration of the country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1909.

The troubles in India.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, observes:—Mr. Ernest Pirion of France has contributed an article to a monthly magazine about the troubles in India. He has expressed great sympathy for the Indians and has condemned the bureaucratic form of Government. He says that the administration of Lord Curzon is the source of all this unrest and that the repressive measures of the Government have given rise to the anarchic violence and have fomented a spirit of nationalism which has given birth to the two movements of *Swadeshism* and boycott. He further states that Lord Morley is introducing reforms on the one hand to appease the educated community and is making attempts, on the other hand, to root out the anarchism, and adds that no solution is possible as long as the leaders of the people are disregarded. Again he remarks that patriotism is not only a power in this country, but has become a religion and that the heroes of nationalism are worshipped as saints and martyrs. We think these words will be very unpleasant to many of the Anglo-Indian officials.

21. The *Swadesabhimani*, of the 1st May, commenting an article in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* exhorting the people to renew the agitation against the partition, says that as Lord Morley had refused to reconsider the question in the absence of fresh reasons and as the budgets of both Bengals for the current year very clearly afford fresh grounds for unmaking the partition, this is a fitting opportunity for renewing the agitation. It observes that no proper attention was bestowed upon the additional cost of administration to be incurred on account of the partition. The Finance Members of both Bengals point out very clearly that in the absence of timely financial help from the Imperial Government, efficient administration would have been impossible. At a time when the people are in extreme distress owing to famine and pestilence and dearth of foodstuffs it was never fair that the Imperial Government should have spent on the administration of the two Bengals the revenue derived from the rest of India. Lord Curzon should have been now in India to taste the fruit of his obstinate policy. The paper finally remarks that when the rest of India is rejoicing over the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley and the political advancement it is expected to bring, it is highly regrettable that the most advanced parts of the country, namely, the two Bengals are not able to participate in that joy.

Fresh agitation against the partition of Bengal.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, May 1st, 1909.

22. Referring to the recent Natra dacoity case near Calcutta, the *Veerakesari*, of the 1st May, remarks that if the culprits happen to be educated youths as has been suspected from their language and demeanour, it behoves the Government to consider what could have led educated youths to commit crime. It suggests that it must be abject poverty alone that drove them to such acts. The paper proceeds to observe that now-a-days, with 10 to 12 years of English education and with the highest academical qualifications at a cost of several thousands of rupees, it is extremely difficult to secure a place bringing 15 to 20 rupees a month. Most educated young men are without any means of livelihood. The higher administrative posts are all monopolised by the Europeans and Eurasians. In the Railway and the Telegraph Departments the Indians have no encouragement whatever. If at least all the Indian revenue were spent in India alone, the poverty would not have been so great. But nearly 22 crores of rupees go out of India every year. If, at this rate, we calculate what enormous amount of money has gone out of India during the past century it is easy to conceive the abject condition of the country. Under these circumstances, although highly regrettable, it is no wonder that a few young men resorted to crime for want of an honourable means of livelihood. It is a most deplorable condition of the country that its people with good education and a knowledge of the laws and moral principles are driven to crime on account of abject poverty, and it devolves upon the Government to alter such a condition. While the authorities reserve to themselves all the rights of governing the people and undertake to protect them like children, it is at the same time their duty to find employment for the unemployed. Can the parents bear to see their children suffer? Can they bear to see them starve while they themselves lead a most luxurious life? In the western countries, there are "work-houses" to provide labour for those that seek it. The educated also have numerous openings. Government, by encouraging the trade and industries of the country, provides fresh openings for such men. In India also, if the Government could contrive to have all the Indian revenue utilised in India alone, poverty could be greatly removed and crime by educated men also prevented. The paper finally remarks that if the reports from Bengal are true, Government should first proceed to remove the poverty of the land.

Poverty or wickedness?

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 1st, 1909.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 15th May 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years	400
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M. L. V. Press, 370, Mint Street, Georgetown	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Boeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,160 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 21, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 36 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	293
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years	400
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 186, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle .	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniliyam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velsch-lam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thulavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Visagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.*	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	‡ Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju; 35 years	500
4	Alyathuma	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... †	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxsell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... †	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	. .. †	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	615
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,100
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkaran street, Purswakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	† Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman; 30 years.	1,000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	† A. N. S. R. & Co., N. Natesa Pillai, Hindu	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukolan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	‡ Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Dass, Hindu, Lala; 43 years.	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	600
30	‡ Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	† Miss G. M. Walford, European ..	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Letter	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, B.A., B.L., Native Christian, 42 years.	.. †
33	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. K. Smailes	275
34	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembeda Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	.... †	600

* Information contained in this column is taken from the returns for the year 1908, as the same is not furnished in the quarterly statements from the District Magistrates.

† Information called for.

‡ These papers were started in April 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.*	Circulation.
35	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	548
36	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
37	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co's. Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	.... †	1,000
38	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Paumulai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	385
39	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
40	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
41	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D, American, 59 years.	412
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do ..	.... †	150
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
48	Suryodayam	Imprimerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	.... †	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 / 1,800}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Canton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	‡ United Free Church, Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Rev. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
54	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	.... †	1,500
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	Ripon Press Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information contained in this column is taken from the returns for the year 1908, as the same is not furnished in the quarterly statements from the District Magistrates.

† Information called for.

‡ These papers were started in April 1909.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 15th May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhárata Máta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Námayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindú Sundari	Kanneru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sítárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
12	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimhan, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,700
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 47 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamrala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	G. Péshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	320
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Sateni, 41 years	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Rao Bahádur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vyasa	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Puttabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahatasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
25	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
26	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
27	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,350

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reroz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	250
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai. Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 25 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammanakutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnamkulam, Cochin state.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Vemmazhu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 60 years	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Rakhar	29, Police Line, H. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	300
23	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 11th, 1909.

Persian affairs.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th May, publishes a leader on the new Persian Constitution, in which the interference of England and Russia is discussed at length. The following is extracted:—"The Shah of Persia and the handful of Persian nationalists have, to-day, brought that historic land to an awkward pass, where it cannot reclaim its lost ground without estranging two powerful nations (England and Russia) and most probably inciting them to active interference. The foreign hand has been laid upon the shoulders of Persia, and will every day press down with increased and irresistible force. The Sovereign and the constitution that he has called under compulsion will not act, at any rate, for a long time to come, with confidence and union. Suspicion, aggravated by circumstances, will be only adding complications to the confusion of Government after a period of almost open lawlessness and plunder. Prospects of peace and progress under the Persian constitution are very little, and it is yet too early to conceive how the Persians can throw off the yoke which has now fallen upon them in the guise of a favour."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

The Barrah dacoity case.

2. Referring to the judgment of the special tribunal and the prosecution evidence in the Barrah dacoity case, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th May, makes the following remarks:—"In ordinary cases there is a natural hesitancy to accept Police evidence unless it is of a convincing kind. In cases with a political complexion the hesitancy is the other way. The accused is prejudiced the moment he is caught. Political crime is in the land, and nobody who is caught as a political criminal is deemed innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Of the methods of Policemen belonging to the Criminal Intelligence Department we have had a number of stories of late; they pursue the highest as well as the lowest. They record fictions as facts, and submit their reports in secret. A number of men fall under suspicion by reason of these reports which accumulate, and their cumulative effect on the minds of higher officials and authorities increases each day. This foundation having been firmly laid, prosecutions and even deportations become an easy affair. Long adversely reported upon and long misjudged, a person has no possible antidote to the poison of misconviction formed in the official mind. The more the Police are encouraged to have their way, the greater will be the danger to innocence and liberty. There is throughout the country a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with the recent ill-directed, ill-controlled. activity of the Police, and with the ready acceptance by courts of their allegations and their testimony. The judgment of the special tribunal in the Barrah case must awaken the Government to the reality of danger. It is a severe warning to the responsible executive to keep Policemen under proper control and discipline. To implicate honourable men, on evidence about which their Lordships have expressed their opinion in such unmistakable language constitutes an offence as serious as that of which the accused have been declared to be innocent; and to implicate them by means, such as their Lordships have found to have been employed in this case, adds greatly to the heinousness of an already heinous crime. It may be hoped that the Government of East

Bengal will be alive to their responsibility and that they will not hesitate to make an example of those who have merited the condemnation of the High Court."

(b) Courts.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 11th May, remarks that the result of this case has on the whole been received with much satisfaction. Mr. Beachcroft is praised for his impartiality and legal acumen. Mr. Eardley Norton is condemned for his conduct of the prosecution and accused of having exceeded the bounds of his office. The sentences passed on some of those who were convicted are regarded as unduly severe and it is hoped that the appellate court will temper justice with mercy.

The Hindu, *Madras*, May 11th, 1909.

The Alipore bomb case.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 12th May, has the following:—"The judgment has come as a welcome relief not only to the public who have been daily served with sickening details of the motives and actions of a band of anarchists, but also to the accused as well. No sympathy or remorse would be felt for blood-stained youths whose careers have been spoiled by mistaken notions of patriotism, and it is as well that they are kept out of harm's way. We understand that there could be an appeal by almost all the accused for reversal or modification of the sentence passed upon them. We do not therefore care to discuss the evidence against individual accused; but it seems to us that the anarchically disposed ought to know and realise as early as possible that their deeds are as much condemned by the public as by the Government and that though justice may not come swift, it will come sure. Public opinion in Bengal also should be more vigilant and articulate than hitherto and endeavour its best to suppress anarchism in its midst. Mr. Beachcroft has maintained the best traditions of the English Bench by keeping an open mind throughout the proceedings while passion and prejudice were raging at their highest outside and acquitting those against whom evidence was not sufficiently strong. The eighteen accused who have been declared not guilty have been in prison for a year, subject to all the indignities of prison life. Is there to be no compensation?"

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, May 12th, 1909.

The Alipore bomb case.

(k) General.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th May, writes:—"It seems strange that the political associations in India have not turned their attention to the question of disestablishing the church in India which consumes a great portion of the Indian revenue. The church which receives Government support is the Church of England, and those churches of that body which are under Chaplains. Christ Church on the Mount Road, which belongs to the Church of England, does not receive Government grant. A chaplaincy is more or less a *sine cure*. A Chaplain draws from 350 to over a thousand rupees a month if he is a Senior Chaplain. Chaplains were in former days attached to regiments and were in charge of military churches, but at present there are Chaplains in stations—Coonoor for example—where no military is stationed. Why these churches should receive Government grant is incomprehensible, especially when we consider there are many Christian Churches in India, such as the Baptists, Methodists, etc., who, though they do not receive a Government grant, do good work among Europeans in India, meeting all their wants from local collections and from their home societies. It is absurd to ask the Indian tax-payer—the Hindu, the Muhammadan and the Buddhist and the Parsi—to support Christian churches and only those which are solely and primarily intended for the Europeans in India."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

Disestablishment of the church in India.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

The Indian Viceroyalty.

5. Referring to the revival of the rumour that Mr. Winston Churchill is to be the next Viceroy, the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th May, writes:—"If a man of his splendid record comes out to India as Viceroy, he will neither be a wild enthusiast nor a restless innovator and certainly not a glorified figure-head. He is likely to prove a successful Viceroy who will make himself respected and honoured."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 12th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

6. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 12th May, writes:—"Whatever be the defence which the Madras Government may have in their hands—it is a pity the public have not yet been apprised of it—public opinion would view with strong disapproval their action in reducing Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Subba Rao, to lower grades in the service. The reduction seems to be as hasty as the suspension, and if the public should condemn both the acts, the Government need not feel surprised at it. An indecent sort of haste has been displayed throughout the proceedings against these officers and the Madras Government cannot rightly shut out the public from the truth concerning the officers . . . . . Unless the Government publish the papers connected with the inquiry conducted by Mr. Horne public opinion would certainly not endorse the action of the Government as there is no information available as to the precise nature and extent of the culpability of the officers. The matter is not one which can be said to concern the department exclusively. If that were so, the Government would be justified in dealing with their subordinate officials in the way they think proper. But the Guntúr affair has a public significance and the public would continue to look with suspicion on the hasty action of the Government, if they are not given all the facts connected with this unfortunate affair. On no account let the Government strengthen the impression that the officers have been so treated because they happen to be Indians. The Government owe a duty in this matter and they need not labour under the notion that their prestige will suffer if they should take the public into their confidence."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th May, writes:—"It is very disappointing that the Government of Madras have not yet published their order punishing the officers who were first suspended in connection with the Guntúr riots. The public hold very strongly that the officers do not deserve the punishment that has been given to them; and they think that they have very good grounds for holding so. We need hardly point out that the reputation of the Madras Government for fair treatment is involved in the matter. It is more in their interest than in the interest of the officers concerned that their order should be made public. It is not wise to foster the impression in the public mind that the Government have been led into doing something which they are not prepared to justify, or that having been led into mistake they are not willing to withdraw. The fact of the suspension first, and of reduction afterwards, having been published to the world, the public would naturally expect to know the reason; for the offence for which the officers have been punished are not of a departmental kind with which the public have little concern. If they had been suspended or reduced for failure to submit reports or to open their tappal for a number of days or other similar official irregularities, departmental punishment would follow; and it then becomes a matter of individual grievance. But the case of the Guntúr officers stands on a quite different footing So far as is known, they have been dealt with in a very irregular manner. Even in the matter of departmental punishments an opportunity is given to the accused official to know and answer the charge against him. Is it a fact that the Government have refused to acquaint the Guntúr officers with the charges against them, having led them to expect it, and that they have withheld from them the report of the Collector, and other papers? Is it a fact that the report of the Collector, which is still treated as confidential and withheld from the officers themselves, first found its way to a certain newspaper? If it is a fact, how is it to be accounted for? Are the facts

published by the newspaper in question correct? Are they based upon the Collector's report, or have they any other basis? So far as that particular publication is concerned, it is of a highly damaging nature. Do Government think it right that allegations so serious against their officers should be allowed to go as if they have the stamp of official authority on them? Either those allegations are true, or they are false. If they are true, and can be shown to be true, the public would certainly have no complaint against the decision of Government. But, if they are not established by facts, the inevitable conclusion will be that the officials were judged hastily. It is these considerations that, in our opinion, make the publication of the papers so imperative, and we see no reason why Government should not publish them along with their order passed on the 4th instant."

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th May, publishes a leader urging the Viceroy to settle the question of how the new electorates are to be constituted. The proposal of the Government of Madras that the election of landowner representatives should be based upon income from land, is approved as the best and most practical. For the election of the representatives of Indian commerce, it is suggested that a similar plan should be adopted and votes given to all commercial men who satisfy a certain standard of business and income.

The new electorates.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 13th, 1909.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 15th May, writes:—"The administration of excise in India needs to be placed on a more equitable foundation, now more than ever. It is being gradually realised how powerful Local Governments are in discovering loop holes in the scheme recommended by the Excise Committee and the suggestions formulated by the Government of India. No plan proposed by the Government of India for checking the growth of drunkenness is acceptable to the Local Governments, and the intimate acquaintance of these with the daily administration of excise enables them to dogmatise about the utter futility of the methods recommended by the Government of India for minimising the drink evil with which they profess unbounded sympathy. The Local Governments take care to underestimate the revenue from excise; but the actuals tell a sad tale of enormous growth in revenue and necessarily the estimate has to increase under orders. The fact of the matter seems to be that they consider themselves to be the highest authorities on the matter, and the Government of India have to swallow whatever they say with faint and weak disapproval. . . . ."

Excise administration.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

9. The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th May, has the following:—"The Mysore Darbar has by an order issued on the 6th instant done away with the services of 'Devadasis' in Muzari temples. Without presuming to sit in judgment upon this class of women, we must say that the Temple of God does not stand in need of their services. The Mysore Darbar has therefore given effect to enlightened Hindu sentiment."

Devadasis in Mysore.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 11th, 1909.

10. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 12th May, writes:—"The Mysore Darbar have just passed a measure of religious reform for which they deserve our heartiest congratulations. We understand that they have issued an order dispensing with the services of nautch girls, *Devadasis* as they are called, in temple worship. They are a kind of evil fixture in our temples, and it is painful that we should not have the courage to get rid of them from our holy shrines. The presence of fallen women as an indispensable part and parcel of religious worship is a glaring scandal for which there can be no rational excuse or explanation . . . . It is a pity that there should be any difference of opinion on this point, and we should be unwilling

The abolition of Devadasis in Mysore.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, May 12th, 1909.

to acknowledge the woes which the presence of these lewd women in our temples perpetuates and be at pains to find an excuse for the continuance and toleration of a gravest evil, though it may strut under the mask of religion."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

Mr. Asquith and the Bengal deportees.

11. In its issue of the 12th May, the *Madras Standard* writes:—"It speaks volumes for the true British sense of justice that not less than 146 members of the House of Commons should have signed a petition and submitted the same to the Prime Minister on behalf of the nine Bengal deportees. The petitioners were all Liberal and Labour Members of the House of Commons. The members of the party of privilege cannot be expected to cast in their lot unreservedly with the members of the party of progress. But what we in India should take note of is the fact that 146 representatives of the great British nation took this step on behalf of a number of Indians who have not been afforded an opportunity to clear their character and defend themselves . . . . . Mr. Asquith has chosen to confine himself to a statement about the ethics of deportation. But we wonder whether the leader of the Liberal party would hold that deportation is a weapon the use of which is sanctioned by British Liberalism. It is well and good to make nice distinctions between a preventive measure and a punitive measure. In the case of those who have been deported it can only be one thing—a punitive measure. But British jurisprudence requires that no British subject shall be punished without affording him an opportunity to know the charges against him in order to enable him to meet them."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

12. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 5th May, in an article on the deposition of the Sultan, condemns the young Turks for the extreme measures they have adopted in face of the solemn assurances they had from the Sultan that he would support the constitutional Government. The paper praises the Sultan for his able administration, and says that he safeguarded his subjects in an excellent manner; he extricated himself ably from every difficulty created for him by Europe, he wiped out the black mark of "Sickness" given to the Turkish Government by Europe; he conserted the measures which tended to give the Turks victory over the Greeks; he liquidated the national debt to a great extent; he brought the Hajoz Railway into being and he was thoroughly acquainted with European diplomacy. No doubt he had spies as his predecessors had. Because Secret Police help both to detect and reduce crime. In India, too many anarchists and sedition mongers have been arrested and punished through the medium of the police. In conclusion, it thinks that the treatment accorded to the Sultan by the Turks, is unreasonable. However it advises the Turks not to weaken the Empire by partition, but to strengthen it by joining together under the new Sultan.

The deposed Sultan of Turkey.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 5th May, has a communication against the deposition of the Sultan, which says that it has been brought about on groundless charges and characterises the Sultan as a great politician and a ruler of great foresight and energy.

The late Sultan of Turkey.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

14. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 5th May, says:—When the Englishmen assumed the reins of Government in this country, they established the Police in each and every place for preserving the peace of the land. The Police officers were discharging their duties conscientiously, protecting the people and minimising the cases of assault, affray, cheating, gambling, and theft. They have now become degenerated and are proving false to the very Government that pays them. They take bribes from the poor and the starving. They persecute those who do not offer bribes, institute false charges against them and get them punished. Recently, a head constable and two constables of the Kalmandapam Thana concocted a false case against a person and had him fined.

The Police.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

(*b*) *Courts.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, observes:—Last Thursday, judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge in the Manicktollah bomb case. Mr. Arabindo Ghose and sixteen others were acquitted and nineteen others were sentenced to various terms of transportation. The case was heard on 125 days; and more than 200 witnesses were examined. Innumerable documents were filed and able lawyers appeared for the prosecution and the defence. The Sessions Judge showed marked ability, patience, calmness and discretion and his impartial judgment has caused intense satisfaction in Bengal. Ever since the trial of Nandkumar 120 years ago, there was no sensational case like this. The people were anxiously watching the result, and it was a great surprise why Mr. Arabindo Ghose was implicated in this case. We are deeply gratified that he has been honourably acquitted. Of the two who are sentenced to be

The Manicktollah bomb case.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

hanged, Mr. Baréndra Kumar Ghose himself confessed that he had previous knowledge of the conspiracy to throw at Mr. Kingsford a bomb which eventually killed Mrs. and Miss Kennedy; and Mr. Ulaskar Dutt was instrumental in throwing the bomb. So no one would have any sympathy for these two persons. It is generally felt that some more would have been acquitted if the approver had not been shot dead in the Alipore Jail. Anyhow, the case is over; the great burden has been removed and the bad name of Bengal has been obliterated.

(g) *Forests.*

Desabhimani, *Ouddalore*, May 12th, 1909.

The Forest administration.

16. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th May, writes in English:—Notwithstanding the attempts made, from time to time, to safeguard the interests of the ryots by granting them special concessions in the matter of grazing and cutting fuel, etc., we must point out that there is yet much room for improvement. We need not refer to the petty tactics of the watchers and guards who, possessed of elastic conscience, lose no opportunity to fatten themselves at the expense of the ryots. Illicit grazing cases are freely filed and the percentage of conviction is abnormally high. We must refuse to believe that all those ultimately convicted are really guilty, nor are we prepared to completely absolve the subordinates of a strong temptation to show more cases in order to maintain their position and make a show. Some superior officers view with distrust and suspicion a subordinate, who from their standpoint does not show the requisite number of cases They think that the temptation to commit forest offences, such as illicit grazing, cutting trees, taking barks, etc., by those living in the vicinity is so great, that in the very nature of things, offences cannot diminish. And the fall in the number of cases reported to them and ultimately placed before a Magistrate, unless they are compounded by the alleged accused, is attributed to the general apathy, incapacity, and corruption on the part of the guard or watcher. It is, therefore, no wonder that to make both ends meet, and to satisfy the exacting standard, he is forced to make up cases and create a situation which has a most demoralising effect, not only on the administration but also on the ryots. As we understand it, the work of a forest subordinate is partly preventive and partly detective. A better patrol will doubtless prevent crimes, at any rate will minimise the commission of offences. We are by no means satisfied with the present system. The area which he is required to reconnoitre does not admit of a close and incessant patrol, with the inevitable result that false cases are successfully trumped up The consciousness of the safety of his position not unoften tempts him to try a chance with courts. The *ipsidixit* of a guard or watcher is implicitly relied upon, and any amount of countervailing evidence, however convincing and unimpeachable it may be, is discounted on meagre grounds. The statement of a guard is regarded as gospel which is incapable of refutation. Moreover, Sub-Magistrates are generally slow to discredit his statement, lest they might be brought into conflict with Extra Assistant Conservators, and District Forest officers who are generally supposed to have the ears of the District officer whose good-will and approbation they are bound to win for their preferment and promotion. And so long as the present system of recruiting Sub-Magistrates from the Revenue Department and subordinating them to the District Magistrate continues, the evil complained of will, we are afraid, increase to nobody's advantage.

* * * * *

(i) *Public Works.*

Kerala Patrika, May 8th, 1909.

Unsatisfactory administration of District Board funds in Malabar.

17. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th May, says that the major portion of the funds of the District Boards is spent by the Engineering Department, and regrets that there is no supervision over the work of the department. Although there is the practice of calling in tenders for repairing roads the contract has become as far as Palghat Board is concerned the monopoly of Mr. Dupen, who, it is reported, does not attend to the work himself, but realises a clear

profit by giving sub-contract to others. One Assistant Engineer who wanted to put a stop to this monopoly, was transferred from the place and found unfit for work. It seems in order to provide for a draftsman who is out of employment they are going to create a supervisor's post in Ernad taluk. There are many such vagaries in the department. No member is bold enough to expose them. Mr. Wood's administration of District Board matters is not quite satisfactory. It is hoped that he will try to understand and improve the administration hereafter.

(k) General.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, writes:—We hear that the Sub-Collector has been reduced to the grade of Assistant Collector, and the District Superintendent of Police, to the grade of Deputy Superintendent. It seems, therefore, that the Government has come to the conclusion that these two officers have failed to discharge their duty. From the various accounts we had about the riots, we felt that these two officers had not committed any mistake, and so the action of the Government has caused great surprise and sorrow in the minds of the people. In the various riots which took place in certain parts, the Government, not only refused to hear the complaints of the people against the District officers, but, on the other hand, rewarded those officers. Unfortunately, in this particular case, though the people's sympathies are with the officers, the Government has shown its disapproval by reducing them. The two officers were not informed of the charges preferred against them. They were not shown the report made by the Collector. The witnesses were examined in their absence. These acts of injustice have caused great pain in the public mind.

The Guntúr officers.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 6th, 1909.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th May, says:—Though it is generally stated that India should be kept out of party politics, yet it is scarcely observed, whenever any proposal of reform for this country is introduced in the Houses of Parliament. The Conservative party is antagonistic to the best interests of this country; and even recently, the Conservative leaders opposed the Indian Reforms Bill, and urged that the Indians should not be admitted into the Executive Councils, that the Lieutenant-Governors should not be provided with Executive Councils, and that the deported Indians should not be given the privilege of becoming members of the Legislative Councils. These amendments clearly indicate the nature and temper of the Conservative party. Even Mr. Maccaw, who amassed large fortunes in this country, spoke in the same tone and voted against the Indian Reforms Bill. It is a matter of deep regret that one party should be constantly opposed to all proposals of reform.

India and the Parliament.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 10th, 1909.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, observes:—The Sessions Judge of Alipore has delivered judgment in the Manicktollah bomb case and has acquitted many of the accused; and the special tribunal of the Bengal High Court has acquitted all the accused in the Barrah dacoity case, and the Nattur mail dacoity case. The Judges have made some significant remarks in the course of their judgments and have strongly criticised the conduct of the prosecution. In all these three important cases, the Police have misguided the Government by misrepresenting the facts, and have caused loss of money and prestige to it. The conduct of the Police gives room to the following reflections:—viz. (1) that the responsible officers of the Government have put their faith in the Police reports, (2) that the Police are not worthy of confidence, (3) that any action based on the Police reports proves dangerous to the liberty of the people, (4) that the Judicial courts should have perfect independence for safeguarding the rights of the people, (5) that the defence pleaders should discharge their duty without any fear, (6) that the Government has deported the leaders of the people, believing the reports of the Police, and (7) that it is the duty of the prosecution pleaders to see that justice is done and not merely to get the people convicted. Again, any injustice done on account of the false report of the Police remains

Judicial administration.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

unredressed to the very end; for, the Police are believed by the local officers and these are believed by the Governors and the Governors-General and these, in turn, are believed by the Secretary of State, and he is believed by the Parliament. Why should we not think that the Bengal deportations also have emanated from this same process?

DESABHIMANI, *Gunt'ur*, May 8th, 1909.

Degradation of high officers.

21. The *Desabhimani*, of the 8th May, observes:—The *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May, published surprising news, namely, that Mr. Kershasp has been made an Assistant Collector and Mr. Subba Rao, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. These two persons are well-known officers. These alone got into trouble in connection with the *Kolappakonda* riots. When the public have been anxiously expecting to hear the happy news of Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao being declared innocent and reinstated in office, how can the present thundering news fail to cause them deep surprise? Mr. Kershasp is a member of the Indian Civil Service, holding the permanent appointment of a Head Assistant Collector. At the time of the riots, he was acting as Sub-Collector. Some time ago, he acted as the District and Sessions Judge of Kistna and as the Collector of South Arcot. Seeing that he is now sent as an Assistant Collector to the very place where the other day he occupied the exalted position of a District Collector, any person possessing ordinary sense cannot but think that the Government are bent upon humiliating him as much as possible and consigning him to the *Patāla* (the lowest regions). Mr. Subba Rao was Assistant Superintendent of Police before he was made District Superintendent. Now he has been reduced to a post much lower than that post. All these facts go to show how severe is the punishment imposed on them.

According to law, they must have had notice of the offences with which they were charged and an opportunity to establish their innocence. We can emphatically say that even this little justice was not done in the case of these two high officials. If the Government wish to challenge our statement, it is enough if they publish all the records of the case. Then it will be clear how far there is justice or injustice. How could the accused establish their innocence when they were not aware of the offence with which they were charged? Even the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne was not shown to them. From the beginning to the end, even the slightest justice was not done to them. We, therefore, pray to the Government, which is reputed among Governments for its liberal and just administration, to show justice in the present case, in a manner worthy of its own reputation.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 8th, 1909.

Regarding the recent suspicious death of a man at Tellicherry

22. A correspondent in the *Kerla Patrika*, of the 8th May, says that in order to ascertain the true facts regarding the recent suspicious death of a man at Tellicherry some constables and one or two head constables of the place should be transferred to distant places and some able and honest police officials deputed to help the Sub-Magistrate who is doing his best to find out the real facts.

A leader in the same paper, commenting on the same subject, says that there are strong reasons to suspect that the death is not a suicide but murder. The rumour that some constables are implicated in the case and the burial of the corpse without *post mortem* examination are matters that make the case difficult of detection. It is hoped that the police and the Sub-Magistrate will do their best in the matter.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, May 3rd, 1909.

A complaint in the matter of the latrine near the Bank of Bengal in Hyderabad.

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd May, says that it has already brought to notice the complaints it had received as to urinals under the Hyderabad Residency Illagah, and it has now received a fresh complaint to the effect that on a side of the Residency High Road where the Bank of Bengal is located and near which carriages conveying high personages frequently pass, a latrine has been constructed in a garden. It wonders why the Local Fund authorities

granted permission for the purpose. It requests the authorities to try to obviate such complaints by refusing to grant permission to construct latrines on public roads, for sanitary reasons.

24. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 5th May, complains that in spite of its repeated objections two extensions of service have been applied for, due to the private influence of the Residency, and have been granted with also increments of salary in the case of Mr. Hankin. As this twice extended term is about to expire, the paper asks the Government of the Nizam to decide beforehand whether any more extensions of this sort are needed. It observes that it is understood that the Government of the Nizam is thinking of applying for a further extensi onof three years, but now Mr. Hankin himself has become sufficiently strong to compel the Government to give five years' extension with a handsome increment in pay. The British Government is famous throughout the world for the fact that under its shadow constitutional laws have come into being. It is not known under what constitutional rule an officer whose services have been borrowed is entitled to lay down the law to the Government under which he is serving, in the matter of any future extensions Even now if the Government of the Nizam acts with its usual silent policy, it must be concluded, that in Hyderabad, constitution and rule are becoming a dead letter though much against the will of the Nizam, and that the officers, whose services have been borrowed to train the natives to understand constitutional rule, are themselves trying to ruin it. The paper thinks that the silent Government of the Nizam will apply for a five years' extension, and that the Finance Reformer, whose national sympathy has resulted in substantial gain to his European fiends at the expense of the Hyderabad exchequer, will obtain for Mr. Hankin an increment in pay on his own motion. It is a matter for marvel, it says, that an increase in pay should attend each extension. The paper says it has its duty to perform and so cannot refrain from suggesting that the services of Mr. Hankin should be dispensed with. The Exchequer would thus escape the burden of his salary Mr. Hankin's policy, it adds, has been open to much comment, and it can prove conclusively that Mr. Hankin's main policy has been to undermine the power of administration for natives. Step by step he has rendered the Secretary to Government powerless until he himself wields power as an independent ruler. It is well known that previous to the coming of Mr. Hankin, natives had done good work in police duties, etc., but now natives are losing the capacity day by day. Formerly all the Assistants to the Inspector-General were natives, while now the natives have been placed under European Assistants. The police administration now is no better than it was under native management. Reports show an increase in crime and dacoity, which is attributed to jagirdars merely with a view to extend the jurisdiction to them as well. The real cause is the reduction in the number of the lower grades of the police, the grant of enhanced rates of pay to Europeans and to the abolition of able native officers. In conclusion, the paper says, there is no obligation to take in European officers. The State should only take them when in need of them, that is when it cannot find able natives for the work. The demand for Europeans is increasing daily, while the dignity and position of natives is decreasing. In such case, there is no hope of a native being given the Inspector Generalship.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 5th, 1909.

The proposed extension to the term of Mr. Hankin's service.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

25. The *India*, of the 8th May, says:—One Mr. Kamachinathan Chettiyar of Tinnevelly has published a book entitled "The Benefits of the British Rule." It is difficult to understand whether this book is a complete irony or a genuine appreciation. The author says that the British Government protects us as its own property, and desires to derive some benefits only from our well-being. He illustrates this by saying that the man, who plants some trees in

India, *Pondicherry*, May 8th, 1909.

The preachers of loyalty.

a garden, must manure and water them, if he wants to enjoy the fruits. The British people are an intellectual race and are not in need of any advice. So he means that the British people treat us as trees, that we are protected in their own interests, and that we will not be cared for the moment we cease to be of any advantage to them. They will cut down the trees, if they want fuel, and will burn them if they require charcoal. We will never be treated as an equal and free nation. We hope the Government will not consider as friends those men who speak in an ironical way.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

Fictitious writings in Bengal.

26. The *Veerakesari*, of the 8th May, observes that most of the fictitious writings published in the vernaculars at the present time in Bengal relate to current politics. In a novel recently published by Provat Kumar, a Bengali, the hero of the narrative is Sir B. Fuller, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, who brought himself into disgrace by oppressing the people and retired from service The plot is as follows:—A certain Bengali seeks to enter the public service. Being very cunning, he thinks of a device; when the Lieutenant-Governor was about to visit his village, he gets his house well decorated with festoons, etc., and affects loyalty. He instructs the schoolboys to pelt him with stones and appeals to the Magistrate to be relieved from this persecution. The Magistrate sends four constables to him to guard his person and his house. When the Lieutenant-Governor visits his village, the Superintendent of Police pointing at his house represents to him that the Bengali owner is persecuted by the rest of the villagers for being a loyalist. The Governor takes pity on him and resolves to help him. Soon, the Bengali thinks of another device. He somehow irritates the boys and gets filthy water and tar poured over him. He then goes straight in this plight to the Collector's bungalow where the Governor was put up, who seeing him feels great compassion for him and orders his servants to clean his person. The Bengali returns home, thanking the Governor for the kindness. Three months later the Bengali applies for a place in the public service and Sir B. Fuller gives him a place on Rs. 250 a month.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The ruthless manner of exacting taxes.

27. The *Veerokesari*, of the 8th May, in another article, accuses the Revenue authorities of cruelty and oppressiveness in exacting taxes, and as an example thereof refers to an incident purporting to have been published in the *Jang Sayil*, a vernacular newspaper in the Punjab:—A poor-day labourer at Jang, a village in the Punjab, wishing to improve his condition, raised a small loan of Rs. 200 and kept a grocer's shop; but soon failing in business, he wound up his concern and began to maintain himself by selling greens. Some time later, an officer of the Revenue department informed him that he had been assessed to an income-tax of Rs. 27, and on enquiry found that he had been actually assessed to an income-tax of Rs. 20. Being altogether destitute of means to pay it, he appealed to the Deputy Commissioner for redress of this hardship, but to his utter disappointment his case was not called up for hearing at all and with a heavy heart he went to an adjoining village to try for a loan and while there a warrant was issued against him and he was produced before the Tahsildar. The grocer tried his best to explain his abject condition, but the Tahsildar refused to hear him until the tax was paid and further threatened to remand him to police custody in case he failed to pay. The grocer, however, succeeded in raising a loan and thus the tax was wrung out of him. Such is the hard lot of the peasant and the shopkeeper everywhere in India at the present time!

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

The haughtiness of the Europeans.

28. The *Veerakesari*, of the 8th May, in another article, remarks that it has now become a part of the nature of the (copper faced) Europeans in India to look upon the people with haughtiness and contempt. However good-natured he may be, the moment a European sets foot on Indian soil he relinquishes all his good qualities and begins to reveal the wickedness of his nature. An illustration of this was recently found in the behaviour of

one Mr. Waler, a European witness who appeared before the Deputy Magistrate of Khulna. He got upon the *dais* by the back door and pushing aside a clerk took his chair by the side of the Magistrate and asked him if he would not apologise for not offering him a seat on a previous occasion. The Magistrate asked him to take off his hat before beginning to address him. The witness refused and again asked in a threatening tone if he would not apologise. Thereupon the Magistrate said that he would charge him with contempt of court. The witness replied that he would make a complaint to the Government of India, but after a while got down and tendered his apology to the Magistrate.

29. The *Veerakesari*, of the 8th May, in another article, observes that an erroneous opinion is held in certain quarters that there is a general feeling of disloyalty among the Indians and proceeds as follows:—The Indians although loyal to the core cannot give expression to their loyal feelings because of the extreme callousness of the authorities to public interests and the needless distrust with which they look upon their subjects. If the Government were to relieve the people in times of famine, protect the subjects really like children, remit the taxes when the crops fail, issue small loans to the peasant in times of need, preserve his cattle, repair dilapidated tanks and wells, it would naturally engender feelings of loyalty among the people. It is no wonder that the Madras Government is so unfeeling when the Native State of Mysore is apathetic. Nothing engages the minds of the authorities except an anxiety to swell the coffers of the State. They are not at all moved by the distressful condition of the ryots. Even when there is such a great scarcity of water, the water of the Cauvery falls is utilised for the electrical works instead of for cultivation purposes. One cannot eulogise the Mysore Government for its anxiety to provide for the Europeans while its own subjects are afflicted with hunger and thirst. The Government ought to change its present policy and relieve the people from their present distress It is wrong to suppose that anything but a sympathetic administration can cultivate feelings of loyalty among the people.

Loyalty in India.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 8th, 1909.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 22nd May 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 36 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thamboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	300
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	420
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes. Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	285
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	708
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayaker, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	† Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju; 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	. .. *	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Norakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,130
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Kanganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	* Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman; 30 years.	1,000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	* A. N. S. R. & Co., N. Natesa Pillai, Hindu	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	† Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Doss, Hindu, Lala; 43 years.	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	600
30	† Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	* Miss G. M. Walford, European ..	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 6th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	.... *	600

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co's. Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman; 42 years.	1,000
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
47	Suryodayam	Imprimerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian; about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 / 1,600}
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Does, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
52	† United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Rev. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
53	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
62	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	.... *	1,500
63	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Ráo, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
12	Hitavádi	Beswada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	320
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchariyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Sateni, 41 years	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Veresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	M. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

38	Arya Vysia	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswamy Gupta, Vysia	..
39	Kalpavalli	Duggirala, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Not known	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reras, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	850
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi , ...	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anumukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmazhu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhar	29, Police Line, O. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	Subh-i-Bahar	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risala-i-Malguzari ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risala-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risala-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
23	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 18th, 1909.

Paris strikes.

1. Writing on the recent strikes in Paris, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th May, remarks:—" . . . . . A little reflection upon the events that are taking place in Western countries is not without its good lessons to the orientals who are credited with a lesser type of civilization. An abnormal craze for industrial and commercial developments is tending to disorganize societies in the West and the results that are already appearing in great industrial centres are full of significance to the slow, steady, and contemplative East. India stands to-day condemned for her lack of industrial spirit and this, her weak point, is made much of by her hostile critics in her struggle for political and civil rights. But, if India is ever to be industrially great, it is to attain that position not by wading through the mire of militant socialism which characterises the industrial advancement in European countries, but by proceeding upon lines consistent with the slow but steady growth of progressive ideas."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 20th, 1909.

Rewards to the Police.

2. Referring to the amount of reward disbursed by the State to the Police during the year 1908, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th May, remarks:—" . . . . . But the public would like to be informed of the uses to which this money is put, as there is considerable misapprehension about it. Of course, rewards are given to Police officials themselves out of the amount, for 'specially good work' in connection with the detection of crime. We think, however, that the time has come when Police officers should be content with the reward of promotion and higher pay which good work must ensure to them, and cease to work for a money reward. Rewards can be justified only when given to those who are not servants of Government, or who being servants are not entitled to rise higher in the service. Even in the latter case there are objections to Government perpetuating a system of rewards to its own Police officials. In recognition of exceptional bravery or exceptionally meritorious act of some kind, the Government may be justified in giving special rewards in rare cases. But a systematic arrangement, such as is in vogue, seems to be objectionable. . . . . ."

(*b*) *Courts.*

The United India and the Native States, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

The Alipore bomb case.

3. The *United India and the Native States*, of the 15th May, has the following:—"The news of the acquittal of Arabindo Babu in the now famous Alipore bomb case will be received with joy throughout the country. . . . . We have always felt that his politics was a creed which could not be apprehended and appreciated much less by people to whom politics is a game in which divergent and different forces are balanced against each other. Surely we have in him one whose soul has been untainted by the prevailing contagion of worldiness and calculation."

(*k*) *General.*

4. Referring to the general principles formulated by the Government of India regarding future appointments to the Indian Medical Service, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd May, writes:—"These principles as principles are not open to objection. They are indeed such as prudence and caution might suggest. But they may be so enforced as to frustrate the intentions of the Secretary of State. The restriction of the cadre might be made practically impossible in the name of these principles. We hope sincerely that no such thing will be done. The Government of India will do well to leave as little as possible for the Local Governments in regard to the workable details of this scheme of restriction. The details have to be settled in a broad, generous and statesmanlike spirit, and surely it is not from Local Governments that one would expect such a spirit."

The Indian Medical Service.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1909

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

5. The *United India and the Native States*, of the 15th May, referring to the Mysore Government's order on Devadasis, writes:—"These measures which are entirely in keeping with the traditions of the Maharaja's Government, the spirit of the times, and the wishes of the people themselves have, we are glad to observe, elicited unqualified public approval in Mysore and elsewhere. They are calculated to make the path of social reform easy and to expunge the Hindu religion of its existing crying evil. Above all, the temples, which have become dens of iniquity as it were, in some respects owing to the association of fallen women in divine worship, will cease to be such . . . . Now that Mysore has led the way in this as in so many other useful reforms, would it be too much to hope that this much-needed innovation will be adopted in Hindu temples throughout South India where the dancing girl institution is flourishing in apparently unabated vigour? . . . . ."

Devadasis in Mysore.

THE UNITED INDIA AND THE NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 17th May, in a leader on the Trivandrum riot cases which, according to it, are parallel in many points to the Barrah dacoity case, remarks:—"We are glad to note that in an Indian State where justice and law are apt to be represented as being held of small account, the High Court has rendered substantial justice in no halting tones, and has redressed a grievous wrong and injury to the large number of convicted persons innocent of the crimes imputed to them."

The Trivandrum riot appeals.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 17th, 1909.

The following is extracted from a leader in the *Western Star*, of the 15th May:—" . . . . . We are glad to note that the judgment upholds the explanation we gave at the time of the riot as to its nature and origin. A purely spontaneous affair, originating in the petty exactions of the Police and their interference with the course of traffic in the Chalai Bazaar was magnified into a conspiracy to do away with the Travancore Police and connected with the *Swadeshi* propaganda that have lately become a nuisance to law-abiding citizens in several parts of British India. . . . . The judgment clearly establishes that the Police and the Magistracy behaved like arrant cowards and that the last thing that they cared for was the public safety. This disgraceful conduct of the authorities appointed to look after public safety was not only the cause of the riot but also the sole explanation for the fiasco in which the trial has ended after all this public time and money spent upon it. . . . . The Police who were cowards at the beginning became brutes at the close. . . . . The conduct of the magistracy on the day of the riot has been found to be disgraceful, and we hope that Government will replace them by a better class of men who will have more regard for the public safety than for their own skins. In this connection we suggest that the Magistrates be directed to undergo training in equitation and be prohibited

The Trivandrum riot appeals.

THE WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, May 15th, 1909.

from going about the town in bullock bandies for, we have no doubt that if there was a single mounted Police officer or Magistrate on the spot the horse at least would have dispersed such crowds as one meets with in Travancore. Not all the wisdom of the law-giver can provide against the innumerable ways in which a corrupt Police can always overcome the limitations of the law. The only remedy will be a higher standard of culture and morality in Policemen and in the light of the facts brought out in this case we doubt if even academical qualifications alone will improve the conduct towards the people of those who have been appointed guardians of their safety and property. It is the duty of the Government to institute, as we suggested in our first article on the Chalai riots, a searching inquiry into the causes of discontent of mercantile community and the conduct of the Police in the matter of the regulation of traffic in the Chalai Bazaar."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, May 22nd, 1909.

The Trivandrum riot appeals.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 22nd May, makes the following remarks on the same subject:—"The protracted hearing of the case has been fruitful of one result. It has brought to light the nature of the relation between the Police and the public. It has been shown that the 'mercantile community have been dissatisfied with the Police owing to their stringent regulations and interference with the traffic', and that 'this bitter feeling of the community was daily growing in its importance.' This discloses a state of affairs which calls for immediate enquiry by the Government of His Highness; and in the interests of peace and good government it is absolutely necessary that the cause of bad feeling between the Police and the public should be removed."

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, May 22nd, 1909.

The Trivandrum riot appeals.

The following is extracted from a leader of the *Cochin Argus*, of the 22nd May, criticising the conduct of the Police in the recent Trivandrum riots:—"It was only a few weeks ago that the Judges of the Travancore High Court found it necessary to pass some very uncomplimentary remarks against the Police force in connection with the suspicious phenomenon of mostly all cases brought against Police officers by private parties ending in favour of the accused, and it is certainly unfortunate that so soon again, two Judges of the same exalted tribunal should have had to stigmatise Police prosecution as a glaring and infamous concoction. We feel sure that the Travancore Government will now open its eyes to the fact that the Police force needs thorough overhauling and that reform is sadly needed especially on the moral side. This riot case has completely destroyed what little confidence in the Police was left on the part of the public, and it certainly behoves the Travancore Government to adopt measures calculated to restore this lost confidence, and we would add also that the innocent victims of Police corruption and oppression are entitled to the practical sympathy of the Travancore Government."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

The Madras Electric Tramways.

7. Referring to the discussion at a meeting of the Madras Corporation on the subject of tramways, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th May, remarks:—" . . . . Those gentlemen, therefore, who refused to vote for the Ráyapuram extension did the only possible thing to induce the tramway people to improve their service. . . . . The line now passing through Chintadripet is the greatest nuisance. It is a nuisance to the local inhabitants. It is a greater nuisance to those who have to pass through the locality."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 20th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 20th May, also writes as follows on the same subject:—"There is a great deal of force in what the President said about the dangerous consequences of having a tramway line along roads which though they are comparatively less used by pedestrians are yet used frequently for wheeled traffic. We should think that in view of the fact that the Chintadripet people object to the tramway even now, the Napier Park

route should again be considered as the least objectionable alternative if only the Tramway Company could be induced to consider it. . . . . We are glad that the proposition was carried But we entirely approve of every word said by those who opposed it. . . . . We are for tram-line extensions to all parts of the city; but at the same time the company must be induced to provide for the convenience of those who contribute to their income and to their dividends. . . . . ."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

Referring to the proposed abolition of the Chintadripet route, the *Hindu*, of the 19th May, remarks:—"They were emphatic in their opinion that the Chintadripet route should be stopped and the Mount Road route should be sanctioned. They have thus given expression to the real views of the general and local public in regard to this matter. We have no doubt the Government would accept this opinion as final and authoritative and take a decisive step to remove this long-standing evil."

* * * * *

Referring to the proposal to allow the Ráyapuram extension, the same paper writes:—"A majority of the Commissioners showed they were anxious for the extensions, in any case, and resolved in favour of the company. We sincerely wish they would re-consider this decision at an early meeting of the Corporation. The public do want the tramway at all possible places, but they must also be enabled to find the tramway a help to locomotion rather than a nuisance and a hindrance as it is now."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 20th, 1909.

8. Referring to the resolution of the Madras Corporation on the subject of buildings in the bed of the Spur Tank, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th May, writes:—"It would be a calamity indeed if such a place is converted into a building site and finally closed. It would also be a piece of atrocious and inexcusable vandalism. We hope that the Madras Government will listen to the advice of the Corporation, which has been given without a single dissentient voice, and leave the Spur Tank as it is or improved in order to make it a more beautiful place for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of this city."

The Spur Tank.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1909.

9. With reference to the memorial submitted to the Madras Government by the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam in regard to the proposed closure of the existing burial grounds in the Madras city, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd May, writes:—"We need only add that we entertain the hope that Government will treat the matter with the sympathy which it deserves. They can, if they like, easily disregard the opinion and prayers of the community. But that is not what we expect from a Government whose desire is, and should be, to respect the wishes of large numbers of people, especially where it is so easy to do as in this case."

Muslim burial-grounds.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 10th, 1909.

The deposed Sultan and the Muhammadans of Madras.

10. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May, says that His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan has been very popular in the world owing to his courteous disposition, foresight and piety and hence his deposition has caused widespread sorrow and grief to the Muhammadan world. The intriguing party, which has been purchased by some of the European powers, is generally despised. Regicide, ingratitude and disaffection are, of all things, the most disgraceful. The Muhammadans of India like the Muhammadans of other countries have been devoted in their feelings towards the deposed Sultan. This has often been felt by the British Government. With this preface the editor says that a meeting was held in the Big Mosque, Triplicane, after the usual Friday-prayers under the presidency of Maulair Kudrath Halim Sahib at which the following resolutions were passed and wired to Constantinople:—

(1) Congratulations to the new Sultan;

(2) Sympathy with the deposed Sultan, gratitude for his past favours and grief at his separation from the Caliphate;

(3) A request to the new Ottoman Government that—

(*a*) Treatment in accordance with the high rank be accorded to the deposed Sultan and his dependants,

(*b*) Action in accordance with the tenets of Islam be maintained in the Government of the country, and

(*c*) That the work of the Hejaz Railway be continued as expeditiously as during the late regimé.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Vijaya Vekatan, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

The Police trouble.

11. The *Vijaya Vekatan*, of the 15th May, says:—A strange instance of Police oppression took place in the month of February. A certain constable of Rayapuram went to a lady of the same locality and demanded of her some nochi leaves. She told him that she would not give him the greens, unless he paid three pies for charity, or supplied oil worth three pies to the temple. As she did not yield though he threatened her, he paid her three pies, got the green leaves, and left her saying that she would soon have cause to regret for her misbehaviour, and that she would then have to pay thousand three pies for the one which she had from him. Two or three days after this, when she was crossing the Kalmandapam Thana, on her way to the market, two constables took her to the station, and sent her away after recording that she quarrelled in the public street. The next day she appeared with her pleader before the Magistrate, Mr. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, who adjourned the case for ten days. On the tenth day she appeared again, but the case was not taken up and her pleader was not able to get any information about the case. A summons was served on her twenty days after and the subject of the summons was quite different from that of the original case. In response to the summons, she appeared before the Magistrate again. But when she was seated on the steps, anxiously expecting her pleader, a Police constable named Samy induced a rikshaw boy to pick up a quarrel with her. Though she was silent, she was taken to the Police station and was again accused of

quarrelling in the public street, and was sent away on furnishing security. When the Sub-Inspector, who was on duty, judging from her demeanour, that the whole story might be false, questioned the constables, they said that they themselves saw her quarrelling in the street. Afterwards the case was called and the Magistrate, without paying any heed to the arguments of the defence pleader, fined her eight annas for quarrelling in the public street and twelve annas for being *ex parte* in the night case. The Madras Police are experts in concocting cases. They can annoy any poor man in the street and bring a false charge against him and the higher officers put implicit faith in their words.

12. The *India*, of the 15th May, publishes a cartoon in which Mr. Arabindo Ghose is represented as the sun, and the Police, as the snake Rághu. and in which the snake which rushed to swallow Mr. Ghose, leaves him without doing any harm. The paper condemns the Secret Police who have caused all this trouble to Mr. Ghose.

The Police.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, May 15th, 1909.

13. Referring to the daily occurring dacoity cases in Bengal, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th May, observes:—It would appear that our police who are absorbed in extirpating seditious conspiracies and anarchism have either no mind to detect such ordinary crimes, as dacoities, or they have no leisure. It is said that those who commit such offences are *Swadeshi* robbers. It is on account of helplessness and incapacity of the police to detect crime "that all this comes down upon *Swadeshi* people." The newspaper, *Empire*, remarks that as the people are helpless against dacoities they must be allowed the right of using arms If such a right were granted, these crimes would disappear to a great extent. Now that the police attribute all the crimes either to the *Swadeshi* people or to "National volunteers," the professional robbers have a good time of it. If therefore they divert a little of their attention from sedition question to the detection of dacoity cases, much good will result to the people.

Dacoities in Bengal.

KISTNAPATRIKA *Masulipatam*, May 14th, 1909.

14. Probably referring to the Barrah dacoity case, the *Veerakesari*, of the 15th May, observes that in a recent case before the Calcutta High Court the gross iniquities of the Police, such as concoction of evidence, were fully exposed by the Court and that great indignation prevails among the public in consequence of these misdeeds thus brought to light. The paper complains that too large and unrestrained powers have been given to the police which are for the most part abused by them and that it is only in very rare cases that their oppressiveness comes to light. But, the Government, instead of curtailing these powers, is disposed to give greater credence to police reports and has recently formed a Criminal Intelligence Department which watches the movements of the people and sends confidential reports to the Government; and the Government without verifying the truth of these reports regards the people who have been reported against with extreme suspicion and sometimes punishes them and this widens the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. In order to prevent such frequent misconduct, the police ought to be dealt with very severely whenever such instances come to the notice of the Government. Such misconduct came to light in the Karúr sedition case; it was pointed out by the judiciary, but it is not known what steps the Government took in the matter. The paper proceeds to observe that in India, the people have come to regard the police with extreme dread and distrust, that the work of administering justice cannot be easy without the co-operation of the people and the police, that such co-operation is possible only when the police regard the people with greater respect and cordiality and show greater conscientiousness in their work and that the native as well as the Anglo-Indian newspapers are unanimous in condemning the policy of the Government in dealing with police misconduct. The paper concludes by observing that at a time when

The Police and the administration of justice.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

the Home authorities are trying their best to remove the shortcomings of the present administration and to make it more popular, it would be highly improper to annoy the people by keeping spies on them through the Criminal Intelligence Department, that it would not be possible to help the administration of justice if the police should forget their proper duty of detecting crime and busy themselves in hunting after sedition and bringing false accusations against respectable gentlemen and that the Government ought to lose no time in putting an effectual check on such abuse of powers by the police in order to prevent such disgraceful charges against them both from the Judges and from the public.

(b) Courts.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, May 14th, 1909.

Acquittal of Arabindo Ghose.

15. Referring to the Allipore bomb case, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 14th May, remarks that Mr. Beachcroft, the Sessions Judge who heard the case, has stated in his judgment that the prosecution showed too much anxiety for the conviction of Babu Arabindo Ghose. It adds that the chief object of a prosecution must be the vindication of justice, and that the purpose of lawyers must be to help the Judge in ascertaining truth and not to advocate the cause of one side or other. Who can say, it asks, that Mr. Norton has followed the above maxim? Who would not deprecate the anxiety he exhibited for the conviction of the accused? As regards the letter alleged by the prosecution to have been written by Barendra Kishna to Arabindo Ghose about bombs under the apparent name of sweets, it was held to be a forgery by the Judge himself. Who is responsible for such an audacious deed?

(d) Education.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1909.

The Inspector of Schools, North Malabar, to enquire into the appointment of a Malayalam Pandit in Cannanore High School.

16. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, earnestly invites the attention of the Inspector of Schools, North Malabar, to an appointment recently made of a Malayalam pandit in the Municipal High School, Cannanore. It is alleged that the Chairman appointed a man least qualified for the post, out of the many candidates for the same and that the reasons for the selection adduced by him are flimsy and untrue. The candidate selected has very little knowledge of Malayalam and Sanskrit, and he has absolutely no knowledge of English. Neither has he any training as a teacher It is to be regretted that persons in authority, who ought to be strictly impartial in their actions, try to throw dust in the eyes of the general public. There are one or two curious and unjustifiable incidents in connection with the appointment well worth a searching enquiry by the Inspector. Among the applicants there were many learned and meritorious persons, well versed in Malayalam and Sanskrit, besides one who had otherwise a good claim for the post. The Chairman in making the selection does not seem to have consulted the welfare of the students but to have been actuated only by the interests of his protege. It is to be hoped that the Inspector who is ever vigilent in the interests of the high school and of their students will not allow this jobbery under his very nose.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, May 16th, 1909.

Preventive measures against plague in America.

17. Dwelling at length on the excellent preventive measures taken against plague by the Americans in San Francisco and the successful manner in which they checked its ravages by segregation, destruction of infected houses and almost entire extermination of rats, etc., the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th May, observes that although India has been groaning under the havoc caused by the same dreadful disease during the past several years, still even now the Indians are as helpless as ever in

checking its ravages because the Indian masses have neither the education nor the resources of the Americans to follow their methods of prevention. When the Indian is too poor even to meet the cost of removing his baggage to the segregation camp, where is he to find shelter when his huts are destroyed? What preventive measures can be enforced against such indigent masses? It is admitted that the Government is doing its best in the direction of exterminating rats and disinfecting houses. But unless the Government is prepared to spend more money on the education of the masses and on the general sanitation of the country, it is useless to expect that any appreciable good result in the direction of exterminating plague.

(k) *General.*

Separation of Executive and Judicial functions.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th May, remarks:—There is no complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions in this country. Only the High Court Judges are independent of the Executive Government, and even among them, those, who have been promoted from the lower grades, generally curry the favour of the executive authorities, as they owe their position to them and thus lose their independence. The Magistrates and the Sessions Judges are completely subordinate to the Executive Government, and so, often anticipate its wishes and try to be in its good graces. This system is decidedly disadvantageous to the people and often results in many hardships. For example, in the Trivandrum riot case, 69 persons were arrested, kept in prison for nearly a year, and acquitted only recently. In spite of the special precautions taken by the Executive Government, the accused in the Bengal dacoity cases were acquitted by the Judges. But for the independent spirit of the High Court Judges, the trouble and the suffering would have been immense. Though many laws have been enacted for protecting the rights and the liberties of the people, many innocent men are often dragged to the courts, and are imprisoned for a long time to the great sorrow, suffering and expense of their friends and relatives. While in England, France and America, the Executive officers are subordinate to the Judicial officers, so far as the rights of the people are concerned, there is no such safeguard in this country. It is doubtful whether this state of affairs would in any way be improved even after the reform scheme of Lord Morley comes into force.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

The India Councils Bill.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st May, remarks:—The India Councils Bill was re-introduced into the House of Commons, and a compromise was effected as regards the creation of executive councils for Lieutenant-Governors. The Governor-General was authorised to provide the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the United Provinces with executive councils. If this proves beneficial, the Government of India may recommend the creation of executive councils for the other Provinces. There is no doubt that the Secretary of State for India will accept the recommendation, and it will not be difficult to get the sanction of the Parliament if he places the subject before the House. So there is no use of discussing over this clause of the Bill. We are not sure, that, on the creation of the executive councils, all the measures of the Government will be acceptable to the people. Do we not see that the people have so many complaints to make, even though the Provinces of Madras and Bombay are provided with executive councils and even though the head of the administration is not a member of the Indian Civil Service? All the members of the new executive councils will be Indian Civilians, and we cannot say what special advantage the people will derive from this arrangement. If the executive councils were intended to relieve the heavy work of the Lieutenant-Governors, then the Government would create them of their own accord, in the interest of efficient administration, and our advice would not be required. Our chief care must be to get more rights and privileges and to try to control the executive authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 21st, 1909.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

"Kotappakonda riot and after."

20. Referring to the degradation of Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th May, remarks that such punishments will create dissatisfaction in the people. It submits that the persons so punished are very important witnesses for the prosecution in the Kotappakonda riots case, and that the injustice done to such persons will not only provoke the ridicule of the "opposite party" (the rioters) but also affect the value of the evidence for the prosecution and tend to shake the loyalty of the people increasing unrest in the country.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 12th, 1909.

Separate Electoral Colleges for Muhammadans.

21. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 12th May, expresses satisfaction at the recent speech of the Secretary of State and the notification of His Excellency the Viceroy regarding separate Electoral Colleges for Muhammadans as tending to throw special light thereon.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 18th, 1909.

The Trivandrum riot case appeals.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, observes:—Soon after the riot in Tinnevelly, a small riot took place in Trivandrum also. The Trivandrum Police thought that this riot was the outcome of the *Swadeshi* spirit that had spread far and wide, and made wholesale arrests with the intention of putting down that spirit. The Police officers and the Magistrates closely imitated the ways and the means, adopted in British India, to put down disloyalty, lawlessness and anarchy. Many innocent men were arrested and brought to trial. The Sessions Judge, who tried the case, placed full confidence in the Police and passed heavy sentences on the accused. Appeals were then preferred to the High Court against the decision of the lower court. Last Saturday, the two Judges who heard the appeals, acquitted all the accused, and in the course of their long judgments, severely criticised the way in which the trial was conducted by the Sessions Judge, strongly condemned the vagaries and the tyrannies of the Police, and recommended the prosecution of some Police constables and the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Had it not been for the independent spirit and the keen sense of justice of the two High Court Judges, many innocent men would have been consigned to prison. It is highly surprising that the *Swadeshi* spirit should be viewed with such strong disfavour in the Native States and that severe sentences should be passed in the case of men touched with such spirit. The same thing happened in Patiala and Kolhapur. Even in Mysore, an Act was passed for suppressing the newspapers. Again, unfortunately, the Police are misusing their powers everywhere. Recently, in Bengal, in connection with the Alipore bomb case and the Barrah dacoity case, the Judges strongly condemned the action of the Police. In this riot case also, there was great Police oppression. Is there no remedy against this Police injustice?

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1909.

The deplorable degeneration of public service in Travancore.

23. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, deplores in strong terms the degeneration of the public service and the despicable tactics employed by the educated classes and by irresponsible journalists in modern Travancore. Formerly the evils of bribery and corruption were confined to the palace favourites and officials, but now they have permeated through every rank of public service. It is well known in Southern India that the Police, established as the custodians of peace, have turned dacoits and instigators of riots besides being thoroughly corrupt. It is a matter long known that the Judicial officers take bribes and listen to recommendations. On the whole, Travancore administration is a veritable hot bed of injustice and iniquities. A discussion of it in the columns of this paper is withheld lest it should tarnish the paper and contaminate the atmosphere. The Diwan Mr. Rajagopalachari has confided larger powers to the heads of departments and these are being abused to the great chagrin

and disappointment of the people. Travancore has now become a model State for patrons devoted to the welfare of their dependants; lovers of their own community who are bent upon advancing the members thereof and those of one religion who protect their co-religionists. To be brief, Travancore is full of vagabonds and miscreants and is utterly rotten. It is high time that the number of honest and self-sacrificing public officials and public representatives is increased and that new spirit and new ideals are infused in the minds of the people.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, May 16th, 1909.

24. A correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th May, reports that a violent storm and the heavy rain that followed it during the past week in South Canara not only did great damage to buildings and other property but the third rice crop that was ready for harvest in most places was entirely swept away by the floods. He observes that thus the first crop was destroyed by excess of rain, the second by want of it, and the third was swept away by the floods, and appeals to the authorities to consider the hard lot of the poor ratepayer and relieve him from his present distress.

Floods in South Canara.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 15th, 1909.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th May, says:—During the time of Lord Curzon, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed after mature deliberation. It was intended to better the condition of the ryots, and to relieve them of the chronic want of funds. Though the societies, established in the various parts of the country, are working to the entire satisfaction of the people, and the Government, some suspicions have been created in the minds of certain Anglo-Indians. The *Pioneer*, of Allahabad, fears that these societies would in future grow like electoral colleges, wherein secret disloyal movements would be started, that the branches established in the villages would be utilised for this purpose and that undesirable effects would be produced owing to the growth of democratic ideas, and advises the Government to keep a close watch over these societies. We do not know what ground there is to entertain any such fear, nor what induced this journal to think that the Indians were disloyal and that they would use every opportunity to do something against the Government. The same sort of objection was raised when Lord Ripon wanted to give the Municipalities and the District Boards to the people. Now the Government has recognised the new spirit and the new aspirations that have grown in the minds of the people as a result of the British rule and is trying to introduce some reforms. It is highly regrettable that at this time some Anglo-Indians should attempt to create suspicion in the mind of the Government, and should throw obstacles in the way of mutual good will and understanding.

The Co-operative Credit Socities.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, May 15th, 1909.

26. The *Desabhimani*, of the 15th May, observes:—Let us enquire into the necessity of the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam's publishing pamphlets preaching loyalty. Labouring under the impression that the *Kotappakonda* riot was intended as a political revolt against the authorities, the Raja devised on such a basis many a curious plan. If the Raja had published the said pamphlets after having deputed some trustworthy person to enquire into the state of affairs into these parts and after ascertaining local opinion from respectable citizens, it would have been well. Even when the Government do not think that the riot is due to any political causes, it is inexplicable why this Honourable Gentleman undertook to publish unwarranted pamphlets. It is not our intention to incur the displeasure of the authorities by writing incoherent articles as the Raja had written about the case *sub judice*.

Raja of Kurupam's pamphlet preaching loyalty.

The Raja distributed among English-educated persons through his missionary Yogi Sastri, English pamphlets printed on nicely-glazed and costly paper in an English press. This Swami threw bundles of copies into the carriage of Dr. Uhl, the Principal of the Guntúr College, though he said "enough," "enough." Why did he do so? It is perhaps to enable him, and through him, other gentlemen, to taste the nectar of his Raja's preaching on wholesome principles, or it may be to display the Raja's loyalty. We can emphatically say that the Guntúr people do not yield to the Honourable Raja in point of loyalty to the Government.

It is, however, necessary to hold a public meeting to condemn the Raja's pamphlet abounding in abuses—just as the one held for condemning the unwarranted letter of a correspondent to the *Hindu* regarding the bomb incident in Tenali. But as we hear that the Raja is a good and kind-hearted gentleman having no great desire for worldly happiness, we think that he must have undertaken the present task by mistake, and so we feel constrained not to recommend the holding of a public meeting.

O, Kurupam Raja! What you have done is undoubtedly a mistake. It is creditable that respectable persons like you should admit the mistake when a thing was done by mistake. We suggest, therefore, that you should publish your apology in those papers to which you hastily sent your pamphlet for publication without due consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 15th, 1909.

Remarks on the negligence of the Port Officer, Calicut, and the Police during the recent cyclone in the West Coast.

27. With reference to the general devastation and loss to life and property caused by the recent cyclonish weather on the West Coast, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th May, indignantly observes that though information of the impending calamity was received by the Port Officer, Calicut, two days earlier, he simply caused the danger flag to be hoisted in the port and abstained from giving timely warning to the men in charge of the native vessels and to the merchants of the locality, which would have averted the immense loss and damage sustained by them. The Collector is reported to have received the information only after the occurrence which accounted for his absence from the beach. The Police Inspector and the Superintendent were close by and yet not a single constable was seen on the beach on this occasion—a fact which encouraged thieves to carry on their depredations with impunity. Had it not been for the negligence of the police the loss and damage would not have assumed such a stupendous magnitude.

[Issued 25th May 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 22 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 29th May 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	400
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,160 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Thelavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M C Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thamboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 46 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanujayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 51; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin .	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Visagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Visagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur K. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	† Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. S. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju; 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G Press, No. 14, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	. .. *	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purasawakam, Madras	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2 3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	* Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman; 30 years.	1,000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Sarasawati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	* A. N. S. R & Co., N. Nutesa Pillai, Hindu	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	† Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Dose, Hindu, Lala; 43 years	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 36, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	600
30	† Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	* Miss G. M. Walford, European ..	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	.... *	600

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co's. Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman; 42 years.	1,000
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,350
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rendall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
47	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian; about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 / 1,600}
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
52	† United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Rev. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
53	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 83, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
62	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	.... *	1,500
63	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani ..	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabhásari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Pártháságathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 31 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Desábhimáni	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapati Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	600
9	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
10	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchariu, Brahman, 28 years	100
11	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	300
12	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
13	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rao, Brahman	3,500
14	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Situmádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
15	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimhan, Brahman, 41 years.	300
16	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,700
17	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
18	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
19	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
20	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
21	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur Garu, Brahman, 42 years.	350
23	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Seshácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
24	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
25	Sundari	Komarípálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
26	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberly, M.A., American, 47 years.	375
28	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
29	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. U. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years	550
30	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Satani, 41 years .	150
31	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Garu.	250
32	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	M. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
33	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	2,000
34	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
35	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
36	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnadu taluk (Guntúr district)	Do. ..	Ganapati Pattabhiramiah, Inamdar ..	200
37	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

38	Arya Vysia	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswamy Gupta, Vysia	..
39	Kalpavalli	Duggirala, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Not known	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 28 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman. 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 21 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Eyannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, George-town, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Ariepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Perez, Christian, 33 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Moopppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	650
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 23 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,300
33	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	M. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matbe-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No 31/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	380
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Mahommedan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1 column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Mhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sukhur	29, Police Line, C. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1883.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalwa-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risala-i-Malguzari ..	Mahbub-un-nasair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar,.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risala-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risala-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
* 22	Risala-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
23	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulbarga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	300
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	125

* Has been discontinued from the 4th March in accordance with the letter of the Judicial, Police and General Department No. 761, dated 27th Farwardi.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

11	....	....	....	....	Reduced from 750 to 700.
21	....	....	....	....	Increased from 250 to 520.
25	....	....	....	....	Increased from 125 to 160.
† 26	Risala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Hafiz Muhammad Masud Khan, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300

† Has been started from the 22nd February 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, May 25th, 1909.

Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

1. Referring to the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association at Westminster on the 28th ultimo, the *Hindu*, of the 25th May, writes:—"The resolution which Surgeon-General Evatt moved contained the pith of temperance reform in this country and was in these terms:—'That this meeting, while acknowledging the concession already made to temperance sentiment in India, is of opinion that the reforms hitherto effected or proposed by the Government are inadequate to check the growing consumption of intoxicants; it regrets that the despatch of the Government of India in reply to the representations made by this association does not foreshadow the adoption of more effective measures of restriction, and it reiterates the conviction that the principal reforms rendered necessary by the existing situation are—(1) The abolition of the auction system in the disposal of licenses, (2) the removal of the licensing function from the control of the Revenue department, and (3) an extension of the principle of local option adapted to the special conditions of India.' Upon every one of the last three items we have again and again urged what we thought was necessary for the carrying out of any real reform in the cause of temperance in this country. There is no necessity, therefore, now for us to once again advert to any detailed consideration of these topics at present. They contain all that are immediately necessary to be carried out for the improvement of the excise policy of the Government. They embody the very evils which are responsible for the present state of the liquor traffic. Let us hope the insistance of the association on these points will result in some gradual good and in saving the Indian people in time from the dire and additional plague of drunkenness."

The Hindu, *Madras*, May 27th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

2. Referring to the orders of Government in the Guntúr officers' case, the *Hindu*, of the 27th May, writes:—"We may with deference say that we have no faith in the infallibility of the Madras Government. If it is not irreverent to recall the fact, their Lordships of the Privy Council judicially declared on one occasion that the Executive order of the Madras Government in that particular case was of no more value than the action of a 'lawless mob.' At the same time, it cannot be assumed that the Government order in the present instance was entirely without justification or evidence to support it. We have pointed out before that the officers, whose conduct was under investigation in the enquiry before Mr. Horne, were not afforded reasonable facilities for justifying their actions. No charges were formulated against them which they were called upon to meet, copies of the reports made against them and of statements made by witnesses taken behind their backs were not furnished to them, and they were not allowed opportunity of adducing evidence on their behalf. If these drawbacks did not exist, the papers in the enquiry, if published, would show it to be so. In view of the importance which the matter has now been made to assume, it is necessary that all the papers relating to the enquiry should be published. It is not only a case in which four Indian officers have been individually dealt with, with a severity which has excited remark even from the *Englishman*, but it is also one from which a sinister political significance is attempted to be drawn. A perusal of the order of the Madras Government leaves the impression that it is drawn up in anything but a judicial spirit. There are portions in the Government order in which even Mr. Horne's report, adverse as it is against the officers, seems to have been strained and amplified in order to make the case stronger and blacker than it otherwise would be. In justice to the officers and the public, either all the material papers in the enquiry should be published or none at all should have been made public."

The following is extracted from a leader in the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 27th May, on the same subject:—

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, May 27th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

"Apart from the unseemly and unpardonable manner in which the Divisional Magistrate, the District Police Superintendent, the Tahsildar, and the Sub-Magistrate behaved during the rioting, it would appear further that the Police arrangements for the local festival were of a very defective and unsatisfactory character, and this could not redound to the credit of the local authorities even if there had been no mob violence. It is, of course, peculiarly unfortunate that all the officials implicated in this serious case should happen to be Indians, but it is as grossly unjust to say that the Government has unjustly punished these officials without a full and fair enquiry as it is to insinuate, as some have unhappily done, that Indians, as a race, are unfit for positions requiring courage and firmness."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

3. Referring to the discussion in England connecting the high price of foodstuffs in India with the Government's currency policy and excessive coinage of rupees, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd May, writes:—"We do not know what steps the Government have taken to enquire into the causes which operated to bring about a general rise of prices. We hope, however, that a definite announcement will be made shortly to allay panic and to relieve anxiety."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1909.

High prices in India.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

The deposed Sultan.

4. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th May, has a letter from its Vániyambádi correspondent, which states that at a meeting held at the place it was resolved to send a wire to Turkey congratulating the new Sultan expressing regret at the deposition of the old Sultan with a request that he and his dependents may be accorded sympathetic treatment.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*. May 22nd, 1909.

The Police.

5. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 22nd May, says:—No other division has earned such a bad name as the H Division of the Madras City Police. Bribery is rampant in this division. Even vegetables and cigarettes are received as bribes. Blackmail is levied from the poor drivers of the bullock carts. In some places gambling is indulged in openly, and our complaints to the Police about this are ineffective. We hear that some Police constables are privy to this. This was reported to a European constable; but, before he started for personal inspection, previous information was given to the gamblers. Again a certain head constable made ungentlemanly visits to a shop where a poor young girl was selling sweetmeats. Though the Inspector was informed of this, no action was taken. Is it for this that the Police officers are appointed by the Government? Instead of allowing the people to be persecuted by the Police in this way, the Government may as well blow the people from the cannon's mouth, like the conspirators in Afghanistan.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, May 21st, 1909.

Conduct of Police.

6. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 21st May, observes that if any department of the Government need immediate reform it is the Police Department, the methods of whose officers not only wean the confidence of the people but also create in them a sort of dislike for the police. It says that the "amazing facts" brought to light in the Rawalpindi and Midnapore cases bear ample testimony to what mischievous and wrong actions some evil-minded police officers stoop to do. After referring to the irregularities of the police in connection with some recent Bengal cases and the Travancore riot case, it remarks that there is nothing more deplorable and disgraceful than the very guardians of public peace stooping to do any horrible action whatever, under the cloak of authority, and submits that the sooner their irregularities are set right, the better it is both for the people and for the Government.

Mithavadi, May 23rd, 1909.

The new Police Sub-Inspectors.

7. A leader in the *Mithavadi*, of the 23rd May, referring to the Police reforms inaugurated by Lord Curzon, says that these reforms, which, at their inception, were calculated to prove beneficial to the people, have in some cases ended in disappointment to the intense regret of the public. The newly-recruited Sub-Inspectors, after their training at the Vellore School, are placed under Inspectors to study work. Some Inspectors treat them as head constables or constables and give them little facility to pick up really useful work. Often the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors do not get on smoothly together and the latter are thereby put to great inconvenience. If the Sub-Inspectors while learning work under Inspectors are made to detect important cases and are given proper instruction, they will have scope for improvement; but if

they are deputed only to check beats and to prevent nuisance, it is no wonder they prove useless afterwards. A Sub-Inspector's success or failure as a Police officer depends much on the Inspector under whom he is placed on probation. Some Inspectors who are in the habit of taking bribes prefer their confederates to the Sub-Inspectors and hardly place any confidence in the latter. The reforms of Lord Curzon may not prove very useful unless the District Superintendents bestow particular attention on the probationary periods of the Sub-Inspectors. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and other officers is invited to the matter.

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

Closure of Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras.

8. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th May, complains that the Corporation of Madras has gradually closed almost all the Muhammadan private and public cemeteries in Madras. The community view such an act on the part of the Corporation as an interference in religious matters, which is against the policy of Government. It wonders why Hindu burial-grounds have been re-opened, though the Muhammadan cemeteries have not been. It adds that a strong petition has been prepared under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Himayet-i-Islam, Madras. It bears thousands of signatures. The paper hopes that the just Government will take the petition into deep consideration and pass orders thereon similar to those that have been passed as regards the Hindu burial-grounds. Otherwise it is feared a general tumult will occur and disaffection against Government be created.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

The Malabar District Board Engineer and his work.

9. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 21st May, remarks that the administration of Mr. Wood as the President of the Malabar District Board is in several cases very unsatisfactory. His partiality to Mr. Blake, the District Board Engineer, seems to have no end. The Kakkoti bridge which cost the Board more than twenty thousand rupees and the Keeranellur bridge were both spoiled by Mr. Blake and for all this he gets an increase in his pay. The construction of the Mahé bridge which was in rapid progress was said to have been stopped by the Administrator of Mahé on account of some defects recently detected in the portions already built. The cost of the bridge is to be borne equally by the French Government and the Malabar District Board and they have decided to get two competent Engineers representing both parties to inspect the bridge before resuming work. If this be true who is to be blamed but Mr. Blake? If the recent cyclone is to be regarded as the inevitable cause of the injury, it is a flimsy excuse, easier to make than to convince any body with. Many of the big Railway and other bridges in Malabar have stood the cyclone well, and there is no reason to believe that the Mahé bridge was particularly marked out by the cyclone to vent its fury upon. There must be some radical mistake in its construction. The French Government consented to bear half the cost of the construction on submission of the estimate. But Mr. Blake submitted the estimate only after commencing the work, and there appears to be some correspondence going on between the French Government and the District Board regarding the affair. There is a probability of the French Government refusing to pay their share on the score of bad work. The interest of every tax-payer is affected by this happy-go-lucky way of spending the money on the part of the District Board which is not over-prosperous. Mr. Blake, whatever his attainments in engineering may be, does not seem to possess much experience in practical work. How much more of the public money must be wasted before he gets sufficient experience, no body can at present say. The recent increase in his pay shows that the Collector thinks otherwise of his capabilities. It is the duty of the public to protest against such scandalous waste of public funds. The Board has suffered enough loss by the Kakkoti bridge, and it will be a matter for rejoicing, if the Mahé bridge also does not cost it equally dear. We await enlightenment as to the real

Manorama, May 21st, 1909.

cause of the injury to the Mahé bridge, before making any further remarks. In this connection it is hardly necessary to observe that for such important works as bridge construction, contractors of good experience should be selected. It is hoped that the District Board President will direct his attention to these matters hereafter.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, May 22nd, 1909.

The Land Record officers and their work.

10. A special correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd May, says that the people of Malabar being ignorant of the nature of the work of the Land Records Department are put to unnecessary expense and hardship. It appears that the former surveyors had fraudulently levied from the landholders the cost of demarcation stones not actually fixed by them and that the Land Record officers, having now found out the mistake, are again levying the cost for fixing the stones anew at a very high rate, in addition to the extra charge imposed upon the landholders for refixing those out of place and for clearing the grass and removing the earth collected around the stones. The amsam officials, whose duty it is to warn the landholders to replace the missing stones within a specified period, do it most irregularly to the great loss and inconvenience of the parties. The correspondent further adds that the landholders instead of being permitted to procure the stones required which could be done at a cost of one anna each stone, are obliged to buy them at the rate of 4 annas to 5 annas 3 pies each from the Government contractor who has his depots in different places.

(h) Railways.

VIKATADÚTAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1909.

The Railway trouble.

11. The *Vikataduta*n, of the 22nd May, remarks:—It is no easy task to describe the atrocities that are committed in the railways. Recently in Haridwar many passengers were herded like cattle in one single compartment, and a young boy was greatly pressed and heavily crushed. Consequently his strength failed and he breathed his last. Such instances of railway oppression are not rare. A few days back one Mr. Narayana Doss narrated to us a personal incident which occurred on his way to Lahore. He was travelling with his wife in the intermediate class, as there was great rush in the train. When the train arrived at Ambala, some Railway officers and a few constables brought a large number of passengers and forced them into the compartment where he was seated. He protested and pointed out that it was an infringement of the Railway rules; whereupon he was dragged out and beaten. Some Police constables reported to the guard that he assaulted the Railway officers, and the guard thereupon gave a memorandum to the Police to prosecute him. He removed his things from the compartment in a hurry as there were only few minutes for the train to leave the station, and in the confusion he lost twenty sovereigns and sixty rupees, currency notes. He was detained in the Police station the whole night and was taken the next morning to the Police Inspector who discharged him. He has now complained to the Deputy Commissioner and the matter is under inquiry. The passengers are thus put to immense trouble and are tyrannised and persecuted by petty Railway officers.

(k) General.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 19th, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill.

12. In commenting on the Bill for the expansion of Legislative Councils the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th May, says that it has passed all the stages excepting that which requires His Majesty's sanction, and, that, under the instructions of the Home Government the Government of India is engaged in the difficult task of framing rules in this connection. The success of the Councils, it adds, mainly depends on these rules. If, then, the rules are not framed, as they

should be, the object of Government will hardly be realised. Hence it suggests the advisability of publishing them before final sanction for the information of the public to enable them to express their opinion thereon.

IV.—Native States.

13. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th May, says that the *Akhbar-i-Vakil*, of Amritsar, comments on the suspension of Mr. Walker, and observes that the whole object of the appointment of Residents with European Assistants in Native States is to secure the dispensation of justice and progress in administrative matters; and it is disgraceful if such officers, entrusted as they are with such high duties, are found to give way to moral weaknesses.

Mushir-i-Dakhan *Hyderabad*, May 13th, 1909.

The suspension of Mr. Walker, Extra Assistant Resident.

14. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th May, says that it has often brought to notice the inconvenience experienced by passengers and others in purchasing platform tickets and in having to stand about for want of benches or seats on the platform of the Hyderabad Railway station, but nothing has been done to remove this. It asks the Railway authorities to provide seats on the platform and to allow the sale of platform tickets at separate places by stationing, if possible, a servant at the entrance to the platform with tickets for sale.

Mushir-i-Dakhan *Hyderabad*, May 18th, 1909.

A suggestion for providing seats at the Hyderabad Railway platform.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th May, observes :—Recently in Northern India, Pandit Sunderlal accepted the office of Additional Chief Commissioner of Oudh and Lala Lalchand refused a temporary seat in the Lahore Chief Court, and in commenting on this, it was generally discussed whether it was patriotic to accept Government service. The *Advocate*, of Lucknow, remarked that it was highly patriotic of Lala Lalchand to have refused a seat in the Chief Court, as the Indians in high offices were not respected by the Anglo-Indians, and as there were numerous ways of doing good to the people. We think that there is no relation between patriotism and Government service. Those who accept Government service may be as patriotic as those who are averse to it. Everything depends upon the particular circumstances. No general rule can be laid down. It may be detrimental to the best interests of the people if a Gokhale or a Mehta were to accept an ordinary place which did not require any special ability; but, sometimes, the welfare of the people may imperatively demand the acceptance of Government service by a certain individual. Did not Mr. Sinha say that it was his patriotism that induced him to accept the Government service at a tremendous pecuniary sacrifice to himself!

Swadesamitran *Madras*, May 28th, 1909.

Government service and patriotism.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 23 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th June 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st December 1908.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Reyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,160 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Thelaver caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniliyam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachetum Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	200
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	480
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thulavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin .	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	706
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	580
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuleditan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur K. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	† Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Balar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Nerakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Seshagiri Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkaharan street, Purasawakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	* A. N. S. R. & Co., N. Natesa Pillai, Hindu	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	† Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Doss, Hindu, Lala, 43 years.	180
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	600
30	† Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	* Miss G. M. Walford, European ..	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amberpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	546
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 43 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,000
37	Suttoocha Soldi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Surya Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, D.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,350
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam. Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	South Indian Friend ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	.. *
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 80 years.	1,200
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
48	Suryodayam	Imprimerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 / 1,600}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	† United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
54	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 80, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 66, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	.... *	1,500
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 29th May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ándhravádi	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	600
3	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Viréshalingam Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutaluri Gopálúdu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhánumatidútu	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Máh, Brahman, 31 years ..	4,000
7	Bhaváni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Rámayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Kósari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchariu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
10	Hindú Suvártári	Kunteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Settiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
11	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rão, Brahman	2,500
13	Kistnapatrika	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sítumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Mandasam	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimhan, Brahman, 41 years.	800
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 56 years.	5,760
16	Millennial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	30
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Mrityunjaya Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	600
20	Sámrájyaprabódhini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. M. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	250
22	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Viréshácharin, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	600
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Mádhavádya Sarma, Brahman, 34 years.	220
26	Susila	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Satani, 41 years	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	800
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

8	Desábhimáni	....	..	....	300
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	....	..	....	500
33	Vyasya	....	..	....	1,300
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	....	..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 38 years.	..
40	Agriculture	Ellore	Monthly ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu Garu, B.A., Receiver, Niddavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 22nd May 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 26 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Chétarya ..	Chéturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. N. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srecnivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Viguana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Ariepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reroz, Christian, 33 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Thàraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, M.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
19	Malankara Sabha Thàraka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna, Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
28	Prachina Thàraka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	330
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	M. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 39 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 40 years	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	300
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud din Sahib, Ghatiala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Mahammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartum Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtas, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhar	29, Police Line, C. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	535
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nasair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	530
22	Risāla-i-Di'gudas ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Risāla-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 1st, 1909.

The Midnapore bomb case

1. Referring to the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in this case, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st June, makes the following remarks:—"Sir Lawrence Jenkins has once more deserved the thanks of the people, as well as the Government by discharging the accused whom the public always believed to be the innocent victims of an over-zealous and corrupt police. Our correspondent has not informed us in detail whether, in the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice has passed any severe strictures on the conduct of the police; but Sir Lawrence Jenkins, we are sure, would never have spared them if they were irregular, and police irregularity in the Midnapore bomb case had almost become a by-word in Bengal."

The Hindu, *Madras*, June 1st, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 1st June, has the following on the same subject:—"The acquittal of the accused in the Midnapore bomb case is a triumphant vindication of justice over Police manipulation and executive wrong-headedness. Alike in this case as well as in the Barrah dacoity case, Sir Lawrence Jenkins has set an example of judicial impartiality and independence, the spirit of which it is to be hoped would be followed by the judicial tribunals throughout the country."

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, May 31st, 1909.

The Railway strike in Madras.

2. Writing on this subject in a leader, the *Hindu*, of the 31st May, remarks:—"In this connection, it is to be sincerely regretted that the Government of Madras have so far remained utterly inactive, apparent spectators of the confusion that has arisen, without doing aught to inspire confidence in the men or to guide and direct the authorities in the proper manner. It is disappointing to find that they have not yet shown their concern in any useful manner. That the members of Government have been at some distance from the scene, and that the traffic to the seat of Government has been uninterrupted, are no reasons why their interest in the Railway strike should be any the less. Perhaps, if they had been nearer, instead of on the distant Blue mountains, the events of the past week would have compelled their attention ere now. In November 1907, when there was a similar strike on the East Indian Railway, the Railway Board and the Government of India exerted themselves and appointed a Board of Conciliation to arbitrate between the strikers and the Railway administration. That strike was brought to an end by means of that arrangement, and the Board worked to restore harmony between the two parties. Cannot such a thing be attempted in the present case? How long will the Government of Madras be mere lookers-on? Already they have practically slept one full week over the trouble, and if they have done anything to put a speedy end to the sufferings of the travelling public, the latter are entirely in the dark about it."

(*k*) *General.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th May, writes:—"The reluctance to publish Mr. Brodie's report cannot be due to any consideration for the officers concerned; for the Government themselves have embodied in their order Mr. Brodie's

conclusion of their having been guilty of cowardice and desertion. For officers of their rank nothing can be more discreditable; and we are sure Mr. Brodie's report cannot contain anything worse against them than this. Having published Mr. Horne's report, the Government need not now hesitate to publish Mr Brodie's. The latter report is believed to contain certain things which the public are interested in knowing; and we hope that the Government will not let it be believed that they care to keep them from the public."

The Guntúr officers' case.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 2nd June, writes:—"Neither from the Hon'ble Mr. Horne's report nor from the order of the Madras Government based thereon, can we see how the charge of cowardice and neglect of duty can be sustained against Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao. Unless the Government's idea of cowardice radically differs from the common acceptance of the term, it is impossible to follow their reasoning and accept their conclusions. . . . . We have no hesitation in maintaining that not the slightest blame attaches to Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao and neither their suspension in the first instance nor their subsequent reduction can be justified by anything that is found in Mr. Horne's report or in the order of the Government."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, Trichinopoly, June 2nd, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian industrial regeneration.

4. The *Muhammadan*, of the 31st May, has the following:— . . . . . "Educated Indians instead of overcrowding the lower services of Government ought to betake themselves to the industrial regeneration of their motherland. The diverse classes of the teeming millions of India ought to work in unison of the present signs of industrial progress are not to be ephemeral. The Muhammadan should put his shoulder to the same wheel his Hindu brother tries to redeem out of the rut. Muhammadans, no doubt, are, from a commercial point of view, better educated. The largest merchants of India are Muhammadans. Let the benefit of the counsel of these be placed completely at the services of the country."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mushir-i-Dekhan, *Hyderabad*, May 29th, 1909.

5. The *Mushir-i-Dekhan*, of the 29th May, has a communication on the deposition of the Sultan of Turkey in which the writer deplores the fact that the Government of Turkey has been taken out of the hands of one who has had wide experience, and who has very ably repulsed the attacks made by hypocritical and intriguing foreigners and by united Europe and has been given to a man who is a puppet in the hands of a few ungrateful, crafty and inexperienced youths.

The ex-Sultan of Turkey.

At the time, when a Parliament was established in Turkey where the Christian element predominates, it was feared that sooner or later such a large number of ingenious and bigoted Christian members would be included as would lead eventually to the sacrifice of political and national interests on the score of religion and would, in full assurance of support from the European powers who are now-a-days habitually interfering in the internal affairs of Turkey, endanger the stability of the Empire, so far as relates to its being essentially an Islamic country. This apprehension has at last been proved to be founded on fact and no sooner has the shadow of Abdul Hamid been removed than the dignity of Islam, the very thought of which used to penetrate into the hearts of the Islamic world like an electric current, has begun to depart. To crown all it is most astonishing to hear that at the last meeting of the parliament the Christian members, who are but few in number, as compared with others, have fearlessly and presumptuously urged the cancelling of the section which enacts that Islam shall be the State religion. It is not as yet known what the result is, but it will be little wonder if the young Turks, who are careless about religious matters, adopt a spirit of hypocrisy and atheism which they have learned from those sons of Turkey who have visited Paris and Germany. If such spirit be introduced into the debates on this subject, Islam will leave Constantinople for good just as it has left Cordova and Granada. These Christians want to guard against the ruler being a servant of Islam whereby he is respected in the Muslim world. Can they show in any of the Christian Parliaments of the World which boast of treating all alike, if there are in them any members of other religions? Do they not know that no religion is ever prescribed for a State and Ruler, the inhabitants of which have merely a nominal connection with religion? And do they not know that this is based on motives of policy, where parliaments have been established long long ago and where the number of other religionists exceeds the number of ruling race? The Christian inhabitants of Turkey urge their request because they know full well that the strong man having been banished, there is no one in Turkey to oppose them, and it will not be very astonishing if they actually do realise their object sooner or later.

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, June 1st, 1909.

6. Referring to the news that Udipi in South Canara will be formed into a Union by including some of the suburbs to make up the minimum of population and households, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st June, observes that under the existing conditions of the town there is absolutely no need for

A Union in South Canara.

a Union. The public health is in very good condition and epidemics are extremely rare and easily suppressed, sufficient medical aid is always available and sanitation does not require to be improved, and conservancy rules, if made stricter, will, it is feared, do more harm than good. Udipi is an important place of pilgrimage and the people must always have the liberty to erect temporary out-houses and pandals to accommodate those pilgrims, which it is feared, they will not have under a Union. There are already one High School and many Primary Schools and therefore no large funds are necessary for improving the education. The port of Malpi is nearly three miles distant from the town and consequently there is no large export and import traffic in the town or any danger from public nuisances such as fish-curing, etc. The people are all able to find some honourable means of livelihood or other and consequently crime is comparatively little and the police force does not require to be increased. For the above reasons, the correspondent observes, the public think that there is no need for a Union or Municipality in Udipi at present, and that it would be a great hardship if they are unnecessarily burdened with numerous taxes in the name of a Union.

7. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th May, refers with regret to the order of the President, Madras Corporation, closing the existing Muhammadan cemeteries and proposing the grant of a new plot of ground for the purpose. The paper says that the President in passing the order has had no regard for public opinion and moreover the order has been passed in opposition to the opinion of two members of the Corporation. It asks the President to state the diseases which have occurred owing to the proximity of the present site of the cemeteries, and which have led the President to conclude that the cemeteries are dangerous to the public health. The plot of ground proposed in lieu of the present one is not suitable, as it is too far away, is dirty and is close to Native Christian cemeteries. Such things are against the tenets of Islam. With reference to the grant of a piece of ground to the Hindus for burial, etc., purposes close to the existing Muhammadan cemeteries, the paper observes that the President's theory as to public health does not seem to hold good in the case of Hindu burial places, though it does as regards Muhammadan cemeteries. This is a riddle that only Mr. Lloyd himself can understand.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

The closure of the Muhammadan cemeteries.

(*h*) *Railways.*

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th May, referring to the Railway Drivers' strike in Madras, states that the Railway Company should in one way or other redress the grievances of the drivers and remove the inconveniences caused to the people who depend solely upon Railway communication for the transmission of their goods. It was a mistake on the part of the company to have discarded the Hindus and entertained the "East Indians" and "Eurasians" only in their service. Among these latter there is strong union. So they were stubborn and heeded not the words of the Agent. It is difficult to conceive what the strike in question will lead to. The loading and unloading work has been affected on account of a strike among the porters in the goods shed at Coimbatore. An attempt was made at Perambore to upset the mail train that had left the Central station on Thursday night. If the contagion that prevails among the drivers now should extend to the porters, firemen, pointsmen, gang-coolies, etc., the disaster would be considerable. Under these circumstances, the company should not think too much of their prestige, but remove at once the inconveniences resulting from the strike.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

"The Railway strike."

Writing on the same subject, the *Sasilekha*, of the 28th May, hopes that the Railway authorities would consider the grievances of the drivers, redress them and take steps to see that their work is carried on as usual. They must bear in mind, says the paper, that the stoppage of traffic is a "death-blow to the people."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 28th, 1909.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 28th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th May, writes:—Our fears about the adverse criticism in the Anglo-Indian papers on the Guntúr officers have been realised. The *Englishman*, of Calcutta, says that this case clearly illustrates the danger of leaving the entire administration of a district in the hands of Indians; and points out that if a European were on the spot, he would have behaved in quite a different way. Other Anglo-Indian papers also speak in the same strain. The Indian papers have taken a different view and have strongly condemned the Government for the severe punishment given to these officers. We are sorry that the case has been treated more or less as a class question. Full details are not before us. It seems the Government has strained to some extent the report of Mr. Horne. We hear that Mr. Horne has passed deprecating remarks on the Brahmans, and perhaps this was made a ground for the punishment given to Mr. Subba Rao.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th May, writes:—We have carefully read the report of Mr. Horne on the conduct of the Guntúr officers in the recent riots. We think that the Government has inflicted a very severe punishment on the officers concerned. Those officers were first suspended on the mere one-sided report of the District Magistrate, Mr. Brodie. They were reported to have failed in their duty and to have fled from the scene of the riots to save their lives. The Government appointed Mr. Horne to make a personal enquiry on the spot. Mr. Horne seems to have behaved more as an executive officer than as an impartial Judge. The witnesses who were examined were chosen by himself. They were not allowed to be cross-examined by Mr. Kershasp and Mr. Subba Rao. We cannot say whether those who gave evidence in secret spoke the whole truth. Under these circumstances, Mr Horne's report cannot be said to be a fair and impartial one. Mr. Horne says that Mr. Subba Rao ought to have fired at the mob, and that, as he was a Brahman, he behaved very cowardly. We do not know what Mr. Horne would have said if Mr. Subba Rao had actually fired at the mob. Again Mr Horne says that Mr. Subba Rao was wounded not in the discharge of his duty, but in trying to escape from the place of the riots. What led Mr. Subba Rao to the scene of the riots if it were not his duty? If Mr. Horne had fully realised Mr. Subba Rao's position, he would not have passed these remarks. As regards Mr. Kershasp, he is accused of having abandoned Mr. Subba Rao and of not having taken proper steps. Mr. Kershasp clearly explains that he left Mr Subba Rao only at his special request. It seems to us that Mr. Kershasp has done everything that can possibly be done under the circumstances.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, May 28th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

Referring to the report of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne anent the Guntúr officers' case and the order of the Government thereon, the *Kistna Patrika*, of the 28th May, observes:—If the reasons stated in the order were to be the only reasons for inflicting heavy punishment on high officers like Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao, they are not sufficiently strong. The Government admit that Mr. Kershasp went to the scene of the riot without delay; but are of opinion that if he showed sufficient courage, the riot would have been suppressed. In fact, Mr. Kershasp had devoted the short time at his disposal before his retreat to Pamidimarru, to pacify the rioters. But his advice does not seem to have calmed the ferocious rioters. We are at a loss to imagine what kind of courage on his part would have suited to the occasion when the rioters were thirsting for blood, taking in hand whatever things they came across with. The report does not mention what help there was for him to show courage. If he had sufficient help, he would not have retreated. What was the fate of Mr. Subba Rao, who showed courage? The Government were equally dissatisfied with him, who was prepared to sacrifice his life and did his duty till he fell down unconscious. Want of courage on the part of these two officers has, it is said, caused loss of life. But the Government ought

to have noticed that the same want of courage avoided more blood-shed. While the Government showed their natural merciful spirit in the case of European officers, who retreated for life under similar circumstances, we emphatically state that it is unjust to impose heavy punishments on these native officers, who did all that was possible and who were not supplied with the necessary records to defend themselves against unknown charges.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st May, says:—One hundred and forty-six members of the House of Commons presented a petition to the Prime Minister requesting him to bring the deported persons to trial or to release them. The Prime Minister replied that the deportation was not a punishment but was only a precautionary measure, and that it was essential to put an end to anarchic violence when the reforms were to be introduced. We do not understand the subtle difference between punishment and precautionary measure. It is like differentiating between six and half a dozen. The result is the same. These innocent men have been removed from their homes and are confined in the jails. Mr. Asquith recently said in the House of Commons that even a court-martial should not condemn a person without clear evidence. In connection with Ireland, he emphasised once that no one should be punished without an impartial trial. In spite of all this, the Regulation of 1818 is in force in this country and the Indians are deported without trial.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1909.

The Bengal deportations.

12. A correspondent to the *Ravi*, of the 27th May, states that it is very unjust that although the Government make lakhs of rupees after meeting the charges of their establishments of copyists, they have not made their service pensionable. In the Mysore Government and in the Government of His Highness the Nizam, their service like that of the clerks, is pensionable. While peons, *mashalchies* and muchis get pension, it is not just that copyists should retire without it. As the Government are going to raise the minimum salary of clerks in the Revenue and Civil departments to Rs. 20, the correspondent requests the Government to do justice to copyists by fixing their pay at Rs. 15 and treating their service as pensionable with retrospective effect.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, May 27th, 1909.

Copyists.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th May, referring to the high prices of food-stuffs, states that although the time has come to remove the difficulties of the people in this respect, still it is not easy to do so without first ascertaining the true causes of the rise in prices. As it is not known what course the Government have chosen to follow in order to investigate those causes, it is hoped that they will, at an early date, take some definite steps to remove the distress of the people.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

"High prices of food-stuffs."

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th May, adverting to the Government order regarding the Kotappakonda riots, says that the punishment meted out to the executive officers concerned was rather very hard. Mr. Subba Rao withdrew from the scene when he was incapacitated by serious injuries, and Mr. Kershasp did the same when he found himself helpless and unable to take any effective measures. Referring to the insinuations drawn from this solitary incident by some Anglo-Indian papers that Indians are unfit for responsible executive offices requiring courage and firmness, the article asks what the European officers placed in a similar predicament would have done. The public will not view the action of the Government with approbation, and it is hoped that Lord Morley will treat the case of these officers with more consideration.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 29th, 1909.

The Guntúr riots and the Government order thereon.

Anent the same subject, a leader in the *Mithavadi*, of the 30th May, dwells at some length on the merits of the different officers, and remarks that the Tahsildar deserved the punishment given to him, but the other officers were very cruelly dealt with by the Government. It must be acknowledged that nobody, however much they may be infused with the sense of duty, except soldiers marching to the attack, will be bold enough to expose themselves to the wrath of a fanatic and excited mob. It is human nature to

protect oneself from bodily injury; and in our opinion it is creditable to the officers concerned that they showed some courage at least on the occasion. Moreover, some of the inferences of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne are based entirely on presumptions, and it is hard on the officers concerned that such serious orders should have been passed on them. It is hoped that the Secretary of State will view their case more favourably.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 29th, 1909.

The practice of giving melchants (overleases) to be put a stop to.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th May, referring to the practice of giving melchants (overleases) prevalent in Malabar, says that as it is not feasible to give the kanam tenants a permanent interest in the land, it is very desirable to enact a law prohibiting landlords from giving melchants. It is usual among the landlords in Malabar to receive money from third parties and before the expiration of the period of 12 years mentioned in the kanam deed, to lease the lands which have been demised to a kanamdar. As this practice is fraught with serious evils and hardship to the tenants, it ought to be stopped altogether. It is hoped that a law will soon be enacted, prohibiting the giving of overleases before the expiry of the period mentioned in the original lease.

MITHAVADI, *Madras*, May 30th, 1909.

Cattle-lifting in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry.

16. A paragraph in the *Mithavadi*, of the 30th May, says that of late cattle-lifting has become common in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry. It is suggested that the police should be more vigilant and should ask for permits in every case, when cows are being driven away, especially in the evenings and that they should keep a watchful eye on slaughter-houses, in order to put a stop to the mischief of cattle-lifting.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, May 26th, 1909.

The horse presented by His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Sultan of Turkey.

17. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 26th May, has a communication stating that the horse presented by His Majesty the King-Emperor to the ex-Sultan of Turkey has proved unlucky for him, and that the Turkish Parliament has decided to send the horse to Salonika, the present place of residence of Abdul Hamid Khan.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, May 31st, 1909.

Corruption among public servants in Mysore.

18. The *Mysore Star*, of the 31st May, in a leading article, accuses the public service in the Mysore Province of wholesale corruption. It observes that not only all departments are corrupt, but all classes of public servants—from officers drawing several thousands of rupees down to the lowest menials—are in the habit of taking bribes. In every office, whether the Civil Courts, the Revenue Courts, or the Registration offices, it is an open secret that unless the palm of every one with whom a person has dealings is greased extreme dilatoriness is the result even in very small matters. This corruption may roughly be divided into three classes—firstly, the higher officials willing to distort the law for the sake of money; secondly, persons pretending to be the friends or acquaintances of such officials and to be able to influence them; thirdly, the numerous menial servants (such as peons and attenders) attached to every office. The ignorant villagers are entirely ground down by this wholesale corruption, and the Police and the Forest Departments are the worst conceivable in this matter. The paper finally observes that such a corrupt system of administration while remaining a constant menace to public freedom and morals, reflects eqally great discredit on the Government as on the officers themselves and exhorts the new Diwan to spare no pains in putting down this great evil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1909.

Even lunatics punished in India.

19. Referring to the prosecution of one Kadu Nath Bose by the Alipore Magistrate for seditious speeches, the *Veerakesari*, of the 22nd May, observes that the British Government has begun to discover sedition even among lunatics, that

although it is universally admitted that children and lunatics ought not to be punished for crime because they are not conscious of their guilt, the British Government excuses neither, and that although the accused in the above case was declared a lunatic upon medical examination, the Magistrate has ordered that he is to be kept under restraint in a lunatic asylum and that the cost of his maintenance should be met by his relations.

20. The *Veerakesari*, of the 29th May, in a leading article, animadverting upon the repressive policy of Government, observes that it is the extreme distrust and suspicion with which the authorities look upon the Indians at the present day and not any hatred of the people towards the rulers that is mainly responsible for the political situation of the country. The constant harassing of the public, on mere suspicion, by way of prosecutions, deportations and indiscriminate police searches can have no other effect than that of estranging popular feelings of loyalty and affection towards the British. While nobody can take exception to the measures for suppressing anarchism, it is ludicrous to suspect schoolboys of conspiring to subvert the British rule and send them to gaol. Although Lord Morley has repeatedly pointed out the evils of repression and given expression to his strong disapprobation of such a policy, yet the Government of India are carrying on the campaign against sedition as vigorously as ever. The British cannot be ignorant of the quiet and peace-loving nature of the Indians. History shows how faithful they have always been to their rulers. Even the Muhammadan despotism they have borne patiently. Of such an innocent people, how utterly ridiculous it is to fear that a handful of ignorant and shortsighted youths and a few writers in the press will drive the British out of India! The paper concludes the article by referring to the admirable spirit of toleration exhibited by Frederick the Great of Prussia and his total indifference to all scurrilous writings and even libellous publications against him in his own State and presence sometimes, and hopes that the Government will take the vapourings of a few irresponsible persons for what they are worth without needlessly harassing the people and soon put an end to all high-handedness on the part of its subordinates.

Sedition or distrust.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, May 29th, 1909.

21. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 1st June, reports that at Padubidri in South Canara, a Brahmin, while his house was being thatched, had placed a bamboo and a stone on the public road in front of the house, and the Head Assistant Collector happening to drive that way the Brahmin hurried to the spot to remove the bamboo and was whipped by the Collector. The Brahmin in his consternation and pain ran into a shop close by. The Collector gave chase and dragged him out into the road. The Brahmin again escaped and sought refuge in a second shop. While the Collector was pursuing him a second time, the on-lookers begged of him to take patience and the Collector thereafter drove on his way. The paper observes that it is difficult to say what his fury would have ended in if the poor Brahmin had remained within reach; and remarks that if the administrators of justice themselves exercise such high-handedness and take the law into their own hands it is easy to imagine the hard lot of the poor subjects.

The high-handedness of a Civilian.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore* June, 1st 1909.

22. In an article headed "The way to destroy the discontent in India," the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st June, observes that the British themselves acknowledge that the root of discontent in India is the absence of a liberal system of administration such as obtains in England. In spite of their faults, their failure to fulfil the pledges given by the Queen's Proclamation and the pride and haughtiness of the officers of the Civil Service, the British as a nation have undoubtedly the best traditions of liberty and justice. Although there are among them, as in every other country, a few selfish and narrow-minded statesmen, Lord Morley's reform scheme is an unquestionable proof of the honesty of their intention to maintain those traditions. It is urged by some Indians that the Transvaal obtained self-government within six or seven

The means of removing the discontent in India.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, June 1st, 1909.

years of its coming under the British, that the Phillipinos, who are in a much more backward condition than the Indians, have also been granted parliamentary rule, and that the Indians after a British rule of nearly a century and a half have not yet been granted a representative form of Government; but if we ask ourselves whether we have made the same efforts to obtain it as those that got it, we must confess that we are not fit for it. Both in the Transvaal and the Phillipine Islands, hundreds of thousands of people sacrificed their lives in defence of their rights and liberty and now they are reaping the fruit of their labour. It is urged by others that the Indians do not deserve self-government because they are altogether ignorant of the value of co-operation and are incapable of political unity. It is deplorable that the Indians who were renowned for political wisdom even several centuries before the British rule should now be in a more degraded condition than the Mussalmans of Turkey. It is not meant that the Indians should obtain political liberty in the manner that the Turks did. But it is believed that the Indians are fit for the colonial form of self-government under the British, and if the British be pleased to grant it there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Indians will, without exception, show unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. The paper finally hopes that the British will take the above into consideration and introduce a system of self-government in India under their own guidance.

[Issued 8th June 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 24 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 12th June 1909.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	450
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	500
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Seeby, Eurasian	1,400
4	Hindu	National Press, 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	2,300 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,050
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,164 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,700 (including student's edition).
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,260 (including weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,400
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	325
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	292
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	490
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	470
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,550
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,450
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	The Divine Press, No. 19, Singanna Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	300
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	3,000
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,100 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	220
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	670
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,050
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	550
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	600
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	550
32	The World Advertiser ..	Ganesha Press, Vepery, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years	500
33	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	200
34	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	570
35	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	300
	Arcot, North.				
36	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
37	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	80
38	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	480
39	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
40	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, 54; officers' line.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
42	Planters' Chronicle ..	Addison Press, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	500
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, Residency Road.	Daily	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	200
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	Information not available	100
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	900
46	Canara High School Magazine.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, about 46 years.	600
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
48	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
49	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	400
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	620
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	700
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	435
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
58	Mysore Mail	Do.	Daily	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	1,500
59	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Tinnevelly.				
61	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringers Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
62	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
63	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	500
64	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
65	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	540
66	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
	Vizagapatam.				
67	East Coast News and Advertiser.	East Coast News Press, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladitan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	† Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	....*	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	....*	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Balian Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Nerakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,100
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Purswakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	* A. N. S. R. & Co., N. Natesa Pillai, Hindu.	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	† Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Doss, Hindu, Lala, 42 years.	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	600
30	† Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	* Miss G. M. Walford, European ..	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for. † These papers were started in April 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	500
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,000
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,250
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	South Indian Friend ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	.. *
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily - Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 1,600}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	† United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
54	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 20, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 16, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	.... *	1,500
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

† These papers were started in April 1909.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 12th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákṣavâṇi	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrabándhavi	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálda, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bhératamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavâni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
10	Hindú Sundári	Kantera, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
11	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
13	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sítumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,700
16	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. K. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	600
20	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Góru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
22	Saulekha	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriá, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
26	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Doraisamiah, Satani, 41 years .	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Góru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Do. ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 39 years.	200
35	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.
36	Arya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Do.
37	Deshábhimáni	Do. and Bezwada ..	Weekly ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
38	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	Not known.
39	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Monthly ..	The Revd. Dr J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
40	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,300

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 12th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	200
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	237
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Chaturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	800
*N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,350

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	850
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	600
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	396
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swedabhimani ..	Swedabhabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Ananths Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Vemmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1900).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	300
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kattan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week..	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial Street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	200
9	Barq-i-Sakhur	39, Police Line, C. Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Hakk Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Asad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1868.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risala-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 37 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risala-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press; Kesaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 34 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risala-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	800
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Moulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pera, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prabhram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Nasir Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
25	Risala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 7th, 1909.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th June, concludes a leader headed the "Imperial Defence" in the following terms:—

Imperial defence.

"Many of us could not believe in the statements, made so persistently, that England is to be invaded by the Germans, because we have been taught to consider Britain's position impregnable and her supremacy, on water and land, unquestionable. A natural dislike of excitement is also responsible for the apathy which has characterised our callousness to the European situation. The absorbing attention that our politics require at our hands, and the sensational nature of it during the recent times, will further explain the Indian inactivity during a stress of foreign disturbance and danger. Above all, British administration of India has not been conducive to the growth of that patriotism and that enthusiasm for the 'Empire which seem to characterise' the colonies."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, June 9th, 1909.

2. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 9th June, has the following remarks:—

The Police and the deportations.

"However strong might have been the faith of the Government in the incorruptibility and the veracity of the Police, it should have received a rude shock from the disclosures made in the series of judgments delivered by the Chief Justice of Calcutta, in the recent trials. The police are accused of fabricating evidence with a view to secure convictions and pervert justice. Lord Morley cannot maintain on the authority of the same condemned police that the deportees are dangerous persons. The same evidence now judicially pronounced to be false, should have been the cause of the deportations and it is likely that if the deportees are tried, they would be similarly acquitted and pronounced victims of police misrepresentations. The more numerous the exposure of police methods in Bengal, the stronger the conviction that the deportees are innocent of the crimes imputed to them by their informers. By persisting in detaining them, the Government only subject themselves to obloquy. We would ask the Government again to review the case against them, now that public peace is assured and police evidence turns untrustworthy".

(*b*) *Courts.*

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1909.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 5th June, writes:—"Justice has at last been done to the accused; and it remains to be seen what action the Government will take against the Police officers concerned whose conduct throughout has been disgraceful and who have brought discredit upon the administration. It is said that Sir Edward Baker is taking steps to hold an enquiry, and let us hope that the enquiry will be such as will, once for all, put an end to Police rule in the province."

The Midnapore bomb case.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, June 8th, 1909.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 8th June, has the following remarks:—"The Director of Public Instruction is in ecstasies over the working of the Kumbakónam College under the Principalship of Mr. Hodges. Last year, he imagined progress in every direction. He felt the infusion of true academic spirit into the staff and students of the college and congratulated the Principal on his turning

The Kumbakónam College.

out men and not merely graduates. Firmness in the matter of promotions, as the Director chose to characterise Mr. Hodges's notorious vagaries, was the subject of much praise. The Principal was encouraged in his ways by the comforting remark that most of those who had been kept back at the right stage would not regret it in after life. The Director appeared only too ready to damn the students and their parents in his eagerness to uphold the eccentricities of the Principal in the matter of class promotions. This year, the compliments of last year have been handsomely followed up. There is evidence of progress and efficiency, and it has become clear to the Director that the Principal and staff have the welfare of the college at heart. The Government are satisfied by reason of these observations of the Director, who now believes that the foundation of true collegiate life is being laid. Such, indeed, is the official view of the working of the Kumbakonam College. The public and popular view is very different. There is widespread dissatisfaction for the past two or three years. There has, of late, been a stampede of students from the college. Parents of boys have been bitter in their complaints which they have taken to the highest authorities. They have been expecting in vain a change from rigorous *regime* of Mr Hodges. They have been driven to the necessity of taking their boys for education to distant places and incurring the additional expense and worry. Boys could no longer bear the incubus of the Principal and attempted flight. They were kept in a state of perpetual terror and the only preventive, an effectual one certainly, to their flight, was by means of the leaving certificate, the granting of which is optional with the Principal, and for the refusal of which he need assign no reasons. There has been absolutely no such thing as good will between the Principal and the students, their relations having become more and more strained year by year."

(*h*) *Railways.*

5. In its issue of the 5th June, the *United India and the Native States* remarks:—"It is to be hoped that this incident in the history of the Madras Railway will not have occurred in vain if it opens the eyes of the responsible authorities not only in Railway Companies but also under Government to the fatuity and unwisdom of the policy in virtue of which a marked differentiation of treatment was observed in their dealings with Indians on the one hand and members of the European and Eurasian community on the other."

The railway strike in Madras.

THE UNITED INDIA AND THE NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, June 5th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

6. Referring to a suggestion that a non-Moslem deputation should wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy to tell him that the extreme of concessions to the Moslems has been reached by the promise of separate representation in the Councils, and that any step further would be regarded with grave misgivings by the people, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 9th June, writes:—We have always regarded that in the matter of these reforms, judgment has gone against us by default. Our political organisation has shown a most deplorable breakdown and has proved to be of absolutely no use either to the Government or the people. By keeping perfect silence in a matter of such importance and by declining to give that constructive criticism of their measures which the Government have a right to expect, we have shown our incapacity to derive the utmost that can be derived from these concessions. While the Government have been misinformed of the strength of Moslem feeling in the country in favour of separate representation, they have also been misinformed of the non-Moslem feeling in the matter.

Council Reforms.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 9th, 1909.

7. The following appears in the *Wednesday Review* of the 9th June:—"I am not at all surprised at the order of the Madras Government in the Guntúr officers' case. They have been in the habit of bungling for some years past and their

The Guntúr officers' case.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 9th, 1909.

conduct in this recent case is quite in keeping with the 'new spirit' which they have introduced in the administration. It is playing Handy Andy over again, only they never bungle into the right even in the end. From the first their conduct has been open to strong condemnation, and they have displayed a remarkable lack of judicial temper which is quite unbecoming a serious administration".

III.—Legislation.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 8th, 1909.

The Indian Councils Bill.

8. Referring to the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Councils Bill, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th June, writes:—"It cannot be denied that the creation of Councils in the Provinces is calculated to produce very important results in the way of drawing the administration and the people nearer to each other. Apart from the increasing burden of work and responsibility, which the new Legislative Councils will throw upon the Government, there is the far more important consideration that the participation by Indians in the actual executive government of the country will introduce material modifications in the relation between the Government and the people. Now the representatives of the people are mere critics of the Government without power and responsibility, and without the interest or the obligation to defend its policy and measures. Under Lord Morley's scheme, Indians, who become members of the Executive Council, will become one with the Government and be opposed by their countrymen on the other side; and if, as we believe, will eventually be the case, the Indian Members of the Executive Council are chosen from among the leaders of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, as would surely be the case even now if, say, men like Sir Pherozesha Mehta or Mr. Gokhale were added on to the Government as is already rumoured, an immense gain will have been made to the side of Government; for the Indian members will defend the Government as earnestly and as devotedly as they criticise it from the opposite side. The change will be interesting to watch. Quite a new sense of responsibility will be created in their minds; and any measure, adopted with their approval, will be more readily accepted by the people."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 12th, 1909.

Deportations in India.

9. Referring to the Bill introduced by Mr. Mackerness regarding deportations, the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th June, writes:—"So long as deportations without trial are allowed in India, it is consonant with justice and commonsense that the risk of innocent persons suffering and continuing to suffer a loss of their liberties should be minimised. The principle underlying the Bill introduced by Mr. Mackerness is unexceptionable. It remains to be seen what arguments will be used by the Ministerialists if they decide to throw it out."

IV.—Native States.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 8th, 1909.

Sandur State administration.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th June, has a leader in which the administration of this State is criticised. The Diwan is accused of sacrificing efficiency to economy and of neglecting the ordinary needs of the people in order to accumulate savings. The necessity for the establishment of agricultural banks is dwelt upon. The failure to properly educate the Raja is deplored as even more serious, and it is suggested that he should be sent to the Rajkumar College.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

11. The *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th June, says, on the authority of the *Al-Muaiy-yid* of Cairo, that the present Sultan of Turkey told a correspondent of an English newspaper that he is amicably disposed towards the English, and that he regards the King-Emperor as Khaliph; because of the crores of Muslims under his sway who respect him His Majesty is said to have asked the correspondent to convey his greetings to the English nation, telling them that he expects their help in the preservation of the stability of the Turkish Throne which is at present in a tottering state.

Jarida-i-Rozgar, June 5th, 1909.

Sultan Muhammad V and the English nation.

12. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, as regards a Turkish notification that states that the Sultan Abdul Hamid will be brought before a court-martial and that there is a rumour that he will be sentenced to be hanged, says that if such is the fact, it means "the end of all things."

Shams-ul-Akhbar, June 7th, 1909.

The ex-Sultan of Turkey.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd June, remarks:—Though the Police have not won the love of the people in all places in India, the people of Bengal have special reason to be dissatisfied with them. Recently in many cases, the conduct of the Police was severely criticised by the Judicial officers. The Sessions Judges and the High Court Judges have accused the Police of having concocted false cases, manufactured evidence, teased the innocent, forged letters and threatened the defence counsel. The persecution and the beating of under-trial prisoners are not rare in Bengal. It is necessary to give the Police a greater liberty, as the Government has to get their help in its attempt to put down unrest and anarchy. But these have been trying to implicate the innocent by means of fraudulent ways and to get them cruelly punished instead of using that liberty with due consideration and justice and this will not be possible in any civilised country.

Swadesamitran, Madras, June 3rd, 1909.

The Bengal Police.

It is alleged that the Police had forged a letter in the Alipore case and the Chief Justice has said that he cannot disbelieve the allegation of the defence that the Police had deposited a bomb in the Midnapore case. If these facts become known to the people, they may get afraid that the Police are up to anything. If the Judges had not protected the people, the Police would have put the latter to great trouble. There is no one who has not felt glad at the decisions of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and it is no wonder that the people regard the High Court as the guardian of their rights. Though all the High Court Judges are not of the stamp of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, yet the people have this consolation that even the partial protection of their rights is due to them.

As the decisions of the Judicial officers sometimes prevent the fulfilment of the plans of the Police and the Executive officers, those who urge that the power of the Executive should not in any way be decreased, grow uneasy. The *Englishman* of Calcutta, getting angry with the High Court for the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Midnapore bomb case, writes that the High Court decreases the authority of the Government, that the people do not respect the Government, that the High Court is only a creation of the Government, and that the latter should firmly establish its authority without

caring for the High Court. This paper does not seem to have known that justice is represented in England as a lady with her eyes folded, with a balance is one hand and a sword in the other. Justice ought to be the foundation of every good Government. We do not say that the Bengal Government is aware of the action of the Police nor that it has given any sanction to the same. As is said by the *Statesman*, it is necessary to satisfy the people by holding an enquiry into the conduct of the Police and by showing them that the Government dislikes the excesses of the Police and that it is ready to condemn their actions.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1909.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, says:—The High Court Judges of Calcutta have acquitted all the three accused in the Midnapore bomb case. The Chief Justice will be praised by all, for the rare sense of justice and independent spirit shown by him in the Barrah dacoity case, in this and some other cases. In this case, not only the Police, as usual, but those concerned in the prosecution also, have committed many irregularities. It transpires that a short note, said to have been written by Mr. Dutt, the defence pleader, to the Police, was forged. Though the Jail authorities first gave permission to the defence pleaders to see the accused in the jail, they afterwards prevented them from doing so. The Chief Justice has acquitted the accused, as the conspiracy case was not proved. He has expressed that the confessions were not voluntary, but were extracted, that there were many inconsistencies in the confessions, that he could not believe the discovery of the bomb and that there is no evidence to show that the accused were in possession of a bomb. Such a termination of this case does not reflect credit either on the Police or on the Executive authorities. We hope that the Government of Bengal will not henceforward hunt after conspiracy and sedition without any real ground.

The Midnapore bomb case.

Akasavani, *Rajahmundry*, June 10th, 1909.

15. Referring to the insanitary surroundings of the Village Munsif's Court at Rajahmundry, the *Akasavani*, of the 10th June, observes:—The present locality of the court is not a good one. We submit to Government that if they inspect the locality and shift it to a spacious building elsewhere, the people will be benefited, as they can avoid exposure to the sun and the rain.

Village Munsif's Court at Rajahmundry.

(*c*) *Jails.*

The India, *Pondicherry*, May 22nd, 1909.

16. The *India*,* of the 22nd May, says:—The troubles which our men have to undergo in the British jails are such as to lead, even so religious and strong-minded a man as Mr. Ethiraj Suréndranath Arya, to attempt to commit suicide. It appears that those who are convicted for sedition are specially ill-treated. In civilised countries political prisoners are treated like kings. The uncivilised and beastly Government which rules over us, who have become uncivilised animals, treats those who desire political reforms, worse than murderers. Though we talk of the new spirit, there is no sign of it in the Madras Presidency. We should behave in such a manner as to make the Government fear us. The Government had not the courage to keep Mr. Tilak in India. It has reduced the rigorous imprisonment, to which he was sentenced, to simple imprisonment. This was not done as a matter of grace, but owing to the fear, which it has of the people of Maharashtra. It has understood that the people of these parts will quietly put up with any treatment which may be meted out to leaders like Sri Chidambaram Pillai, and patriots like Ethiraj. Cannot you at least cry aloud? Cannot you hold public meetings? Ha! What a shameless race we have become!

Treatment in jails.

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* Received in the current week.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

17. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th May, refers to the notified closure of the Mussalman cemetery close to Kistnampet, and says that the existing one has room enough to last for a century or more, that it is easily accessible and that it gives no cause for complaint Whereas the one proposed in lieu thereof is close to the cemetery of low class Native Christians and Chucklers, and not easily accessible being about 8 miles in distance. Moreover there is no mosque close to it for Mussalmans to say their namaz when they go there. The Hindus have been allotted a piece of land for burial, etc., purposes close to the existing Mussalman cemetery so it does not understand the reason why the latter should be closed. Hence it requests the Corporation either to allow the cemetery to be used or allow Mussalmans to purchase a ground which satisfies their requirements. The paper adds with regret that it is alleged that a portion of the cemetery has been converted by the Corporation into a cattle and rubbish cart-stand. If this is a fact, it says it will certainly wound the feelings of Mussalmans and Government will never allow it. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st May, also has the same article.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 30th, 1909.

The closure of the Mussalman cemetery near Kistnampet.

(h) *Railways.*

18. Referring to the stoppage of traffic and other inconveniences due to the Railway drivers' continued strike, the *Akasavani*, of the 10th June, observes:—Our Madras Government have not yet interfered in the matter. They have not done anything either in affording relief to the drivers or in setting right the procedure adopted by the Railway authorities. We cannot say that the Government have a right to interfere in the affairs of the Railway Company, but we can unhesitatingly submit that it is in every way desirable that they should interfere on behalf of the people and put an end to this commotion soon. If the Government were in Madras, we do not think that the strike would still continue. In 1907, the Railway Board and the Government of India appointed an Arbitration Board anent a similar strike in connection with the East Indian Railway. We request that the Madras Government would, in consultation with the Government of India and the Railway authorities, appoint an Arbitration Board and settle the difficulty in question.

Akasavani, *Rajahmundry*, June 10th, 1909.

Madras Railway drivers' strike.

19. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd June, gives an account of the present strike of drivers. It attributes the reason thereof to the exclusion of natives from these posts. This exclusion is due to the fact that natives are not trusted by the authorities and the Government. This should not be the case if they are trusted they would prove useful and the accidents on railways which are mostly due to drunkenness will be averted. It urges the grant of a full share of appointments to Mussalmans observing at the same time due respect to the rights and privileges of the railway employees. If this is not done there will be no end to similar irregularities.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1909.

The present railway strike.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, refers to the same subject, and says that the strikers have not been prudent in their hasty action and that the company has not had any regard for the public convenience while settling their demands. It deplores the paucity of the Mussalman element in the service of the company, and thinks that such an act would not have been perpetrated had there been Mussalmans in employ. It asks the company to remedy matters by taking in Mussalmans.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 7th, 1909.

The present railway strike.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

20. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th June, writes:—Many liquor shops were opened at Kottappakonda for the convenience of the people who attended the festival there, and it has been observed that these very shops were the cause of the riot

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 4th, 1909.

Liquor drinking.

that took place there. Liquor shops are being opened in increased numbers in the neighbourhood of the quarters where labourers reside and in the thoroughfares frequented by them. The Government should stop the manufacture and sale of liquors and employ the Abkári department servants in bringing to book those who manufacture, sell or drink liquor, imposing a heavy duty on foreign liquors imported into our country. Unless these arrangements are made, drunkenness will not stop in India.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1909.

The Executive Council of Bombay.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, writes:—When the reforms come into force, two new members will have to be appointed to the Executive Council of Bombay, in addition to the two Civilian members that are already there. One of these will be a Civilian, and the other, an Indian. There will be no difficulty in appointing a Civilian. In nominating an Indian member, it will have to be determined whether he should be an official or a non-official, a Hindu or a Muhammadan, and what work should be entrusted to him. The question of the work to be entrusted is important; for who should be appointed will depend upon the nature of the work that is to be entrusted to him; and this will be a really difficult question to solve, since there is no legal member in the Provincial Executive Councils. So the Indian member may be entrusted with Judicial and Municipal work. Then it may be decided that an Indian who is already in the service should be appointed. But we think that the appointment of an official would not give complete satisfaction to the people, because it is difficult to get an Indian official who will discuss with the English members on equal terms and give his independent opinion. It is not right to appoint one of the High Court Judges as a member of the Executive Council, for the High Court Judge who aspires for that post will consider himself to be under an obligation to the Government and will thus lose his independence of spirit. Then some one holding a high office as that of a Collector may be appointed for the place. But he should be a capable and bold man with independent views. We do not know whether there is any such man in the Bombay Presidency. If a non-official were to be appointed, then we will be faced with the difficulty of choosing between a Hindu and a Muhammadan; and this difficulty will be felt all the more, because there are many able men in both the communities in that Presidency. A Bombay correspondent of a Calcutta paper suggests the names of Messrs. Gokhale and Agakhan; and the people will not object to the nomination of either of these persons. It may be that Mr. Gokhale is far abler than Mr. Agakhan. Still the latter, being a capable man himself, the people will not object to his nomination simply on the score of his being a Muhammadan. But the facts, that as the religious head of the Muhammadans in Eastern Africa, he has to go there often, and that he is a constant visitor to countries like England, China and Japan, will, in our opinion, be an objection against his nomination. But there are other Muhammadans who are equally wealthy and intelligent, and the Hindus will not raise any objection if an able Muhammadan were appointed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 7th, 1909.

The Guntúr officers' case.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th June, says:—The *Hindu*, of last Saturday, writes that some mistakes of law were committed in connection with the case of the Guntúr officers. It is mentioned in Act 37 of 1850, that if the Government has sufficient cause to hold an enquiry on the conduct of those officers who cannot be removed without its order, then separate charges should be framed and a public enquiry should be held. As this is an Act of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments have no power to overrule it. Though the officers concerned in this case are such as cannot be removed without the order of the Government, yet the Government of Madras, neither framed separate charges nor held the enquiry in public. The Act further empowers the Government to appoint a Commission, and

directs it to inform the officers of such an appointment ten days before the enquiry and to furnish them with a list, containing the charges, the witnesses, and the documents connected with the case, three days before the enquiry. These provisions were not observed by the Government. The notices sent to the officers were delivered to them only on the morning of the day of enquiry. Mr. Horne said that he was not aware of the charges and refused to give copies of the depositions of the witnesses examined in private and of the confidential report sent by the District Magistrate. The officers were allowed to cross-examine the witnesses when Mr. Horne read the depositions. Mr. Horne himself says in his report that he examined such witnesses and points, as he considered necessary. The Government has passed its order on this report. It would have been equitable if the Government had passed the order after sending this report to the officers and getting their explanations. The *Hindu* paper brings out another aspect of the question. It says that since the Government order states that this enquiry was held under Act V of 1893 and since this Act refers only to a preliminary enquiry, a final enquiry has yet to be held under the Act of the Government of India.

Guntúr officers' case.

Referring to the records published by the Government regarding the Guntúr officers' case, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th June, observes:—The publication of the records, with the exception of the report of the Collector, looks like the raising of a big structure without the necessary foundation. There are many defects in the published reports, etc. Neither the statements of the officers charged nor those of the witnesses examined for the prosecution are given in full.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 6th, 1909.

In considering the case of Mr. Subba Rao, the learned and intelligent Hon'ble Mr. Horne ventures to remark that the Brahmins ("probably the Hindus") are cowardly, incapable of performing heroic deeds, and incompetent for responsible posts. The same remark was expressed by one of our Anglo-Indian papers. Another Anglo-Indian paper has recently repeated the same opinion. There is, therefore, reason to suspect that Mr. Horne took them "for hire." After all, we are not convinced that Mr. Subba Rao has neglected his duty. Under such circumstances, it is inconceivable what logic it is that helps in stigmatising him and, through him the Brahmins, and the Hindus in general, as incapable persons.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th June, says:—When Mr. Keir-Hardie wanted to move a proposition in the House of Commons, that the Bengal deportations should be brought to discussion, as the Prime Minister had not given the whole truth, the Speaker, the President of the House, who is entrusted with the full power of judging the necessity or otherwise of any question, disallowed the proposition, on the grounds that he could not consider the subject an urgent one, as the deportations took place in November and as there was a discussion about them in February last, and that an opportunity would be presented for such a discussion at the time of the Indian budget. The Speaker refused to yield though Mr. Keir-Hardie urged that new information had come to light after the month of February, that the ministers gave room to think that the deported persons had given pecuniary help to commit murders, that the whole truth could not be extracted by mere questions, and that he could not be certain whether there would be a good opportunity at the time of the Indian budget. To say that eminent men like Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter had given pecuniary help to commit murders is unbearable. What evidence is there to prove this? If this was based on the reports of the Police and on the information furnished in secret by other persons, it may be asked again why should not these deported persons be charged of such offences and be tried in public. Though the Prime Minister has said that the deportation is only a deterrent and not a punishment, it will generally be believed that the deported persons are secretly charged with great crimes and are undergoing punishment. Is this consistent with British justice?

The Bengal deportations.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 10th, 1909.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, May 29th, 1909.

24. The *India*,* of the 29th May, publishes a cartoon in which Mr. Wilson, the Finance Member, is performing a feat by heaping stones called taxes on the chest of a weak Sandow, who represents the Indian people and by placing a cannon called the army on that heap.

Taxation in India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, May 29th, 1909.

25. The *India*,* of the 29th May, writes:—It is said that Shridhar Barve of Nasik received some seditious pamphlets in Tamil from London. He sent them to the Tamil districts with an accompanying letter, requesting to let him know of their contents. This occurred last year in August, and now he is arrested and charged with the heinous offences of sedition and abetment of an attempt to wage war against the King. There is only one meaning for this. The English Government has, owing to its ignorance and blind fear, doubled and trebled the number of Police officers; and has sent them throughout the country. They have not sufficient work and their livelihood will be lost if they do not bring cases. So they rake up old things and bring childish cases. Even if what Mr. Barve has done were considered an offence, in civilized countries he would be only lightly warned and acquitted. We are anxiously waiting to see what the English Government will do in this case.

The Nasik sedition case.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 9th, 1909.

26. Referring to the emoluments of the Indian sepoy, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th June, observes:—Generally, a sepoy gets entitled to a pension of Rs. 4 after a service of 18 years. Alas! Is it all the pension for a steady worker who, resolving to lose even life in the battle-field either abroad or here, forsakes home, wife and children and boldly resists the "thrusts and shot" of the enemy during war.

"The plight of an Indian sepoy."

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 7th, 1909.

27. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th June, observes, with reference to the passing of the Indian Councils Bill, that the measure will entail enormous expenses. When this is taken into consideration one cannot but praise His Majesty the King-Emperor for the broad-minded policy adopted in this respect. In wishing a long life to the King-Emperor the paper adds that His Majesty has, through good intentions, been pleased to throw open higher appointments for natives, who are advised to try their best to see that the British Raj is established on its former basis.

The Indian Councils Bill.

In this connection it invites the attention of the Government to clerks and copyists on a salary of less than Rs. 20 and to peons on less than Rs. 10 whose condition, it says, is worse, and requests Government to ameliorate their status by increasing their pay.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1909.

28. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th June, referring to the loss sustained by the merchants of Calicut owing to the recent cyclone, says that as the shipping and landing of goods at the port have considerably increased of late, some arrangements ought to be made to ensure safety to native vessels arriving at the port laden with cargo during the rough weather. The article suggests that as the existing pier does not adequately meet the requirements of the merchants and as the godowns of all the native merchants and of most of the European firms are situated near the old customs house, an other pier should be constructed to afford facility for commercial purposes. It further suggests that a steam-boat service should be established at the port for landing and shipping goods during the rough weather and that expenses required in this respect might be met by an increase of port dues. The article further remarks that as the Beypore river, which is 6 miles off and which is a haven for native crafts during the stormy weather, is not deep and wide enough to afford accommodation to them, it should be deepened and widened for their safety; or in the alternative, the Kallai river mouth should be widened and made convenient for the purpose.

Necessity of a new pier at Calicut port.

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* Received in the current week.

29. A correspondent in the *Kerola Patriko*, of the 5th June, referring to the grievances caused to landholders in Malabar by the operation of the Land Record department, says that it is unjust on the part of Government to levy expenses for fixing and maintaining stones to demarcate one crop or two crop lands and poramboke and assessed lands on riverside and roadside, from the owners of the lands concerned, instead of meeting such expenses themselves, being the benefited party.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 5th, 1909.

Some of the grievances caused by the operation of the Land Record department in Malabar.

A leader in the same issue of the paper endorses the opinion expressed by the above correspondent, and hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to the matter and carry on the work of the Land Record Department without causing unnecessary annoyance and loss to landowners.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

30. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 1st June, invites the attention of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway authorities towards the construction of a stair-case close to the hackney carriage stand, just in front of the Hyderabad Railway station. Although, after repeated requests, the authorities have long ago surveyed the place and prepared an estimate, the stair-case has as yet not been constructed; hence passengers are put to great inconvenience. The attention of the Railway authorities is again drawn towards this question in the hope that they, whose duty it is to look after the ease and comfort of passengers, will take steps to construct the stair-case and thus obviate the inconvenience to passengers that is complained of.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN June 1st, 1909.

A suggestion for the construction of a stair-case close to the hackney carriage stand in front of Hyderabad Railway station.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The *India*,* of the 22nd May, writes:—Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar says that it is industrial education that will give us a means of livelihood and that therefore the Government should take steps not only to introduce it in our schools, but also to start industrial schools in each village. Such ideas are in his blood and there is no use of our being sorry for it. The English Government will never take a sincere interest in the improvement of our industries. Their sole idea is to promote the industries of Manchester. It would be enough if they do not sentence to transportation, relying on the reports of the Police, those who work against the interests of Manchester. If we were depending on the Government, there is no knowing when our industries will be improved. The people should wake up and try to protect themselves. There is no other way than this.

THE INDIA, *Pondicherry* May 22nd, 1909.

Our industries.

32. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 3rd June, (but published only this week), gives the translation of a confidential letter written by Herbert Spencer to Kaneko of Japan on the 26th August 1892, as follows:—

DHANURDHARI, *Dharwar (Mysore)* June 3rd, 1909.

Herbert Spencer's confidential letter to Japan.

"I think you ought to keep both the Europeans and the Americans at some distance. It would be a source of constant trouble to be in too close touch with a more powerful community, and you should therefore be very careful in entertaining foreigners. Your relations with them should not be more intimate than what is absolutely necessary for the interchange of thought and exchange of commodities. It is never safe to grant any great privileges to foreigners more powerful than yourselves. It is suicidal to allow European and American capital to flow into your country freely. For instance, see the history of India. Once a greater power gains a footing into your country, it soon becomes a menace to your safety. European and

* Received in the current week.

American armies will next land in the country and gradually take the whole country into their possession, and afterwards it becomes impossible to prevent it. Therefore allow no great privileges to foreigners. Allow no lands to pass into their hands. They should be given land only for annual rent. They should have no land in working the mines. You must protect the coast trade from passing into the hands of foreigners. Do not allow foreign goods to pass into the country except through your own agencies. Do not form intermarriages with foreigners; for, it is a biological truth that the amalgamation of two entirely different races leads to the physical degeneration of the progeny. The Eurasians of India and the half-breeds of America afford examples of this truth. Marriage relations with a foreign people are fraught with extreme danger to your country. I fully approve of the American law prohibiting Chinese immigration. I would have introduced even stronger legislation if I had the power. Therefore I repeat, keep all foreigners at arm's length as much as possible. Keep this letter confidential at least until my death".

[Issued 15th June 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 25 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 19th June 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Veet & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	320
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 1190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,375
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	350
35	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane: the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	800
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	552
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Visagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 12th June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	1 000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	* A. N. S. R. & Co., N. Natesa Pillai, Hindu	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Doss, Hindu, Lala, 43 years.	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	600
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pibaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	385
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,350
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	South Indian Friend ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	.. *
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ... *	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
48	Suryodayam	Imprimerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{ 1,300 / 1,600
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	500
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Canton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
54	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 20, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Natter, 32 years.	700
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,500
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 19th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhrapraksika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Hháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhaváni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
10	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	300
11	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
13	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
16	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntór	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	130
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
20	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
22	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
26	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. U. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vídyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Satani, 41 years ..	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 59 years.	500
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	600
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Do. ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 39 years.	200
35	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.
36	Arya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Do.
37	Deshábhimáni	Do. and Bezwada ..	Weekly ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
38	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	Not known.
39	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Monthly ..	The Revd. Dr J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
40	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,300

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 12th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya, Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittanta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	300
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	485
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	850
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Sweda habhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmazhu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoskat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police Line, C. Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Baseth Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Sabh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Iahrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Risāla-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, June 15th, 1909.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th June, has the following:—"In any scheme of Imperial defence a place should be found for the great dependency of India with its 'inscrutable population' of three hundred millions, without India the British Empire is nothing; it is India which constitutes the glory and grandeur of the Empire; it is India which makes the Empire what it is. The Indian is as willing and as enthusiastic as any other British citizen to contribute to the defence of the Empire, and what he wants is that opportunity should be given him to discharge in full the duties of citizenship. The formation of an Indian Militia from the materials so abundantly available in India, cannot be otherwise than the strongest bulwark of the Empire. The work of forming the Militia is easy enough, and young Indians will come in their hundreds and thousands too willing to undergo a military training. But what stands as the greatest impediment to such a policy being adopted is the distrust of, and want of confidence in, the people of India on the part of the rulers. An Empire is a family of which the prosperity and happiness depend upon the affection, love and confidence that subsist among its members and the strength of an Empire is necessarily what it derives from the united and combined action of its component parts. Britain should abandon its policy of distrust of the Indians, and if that can be effected, the solution of the problem of Imperial Defence is within easy reach."

Imperial Defence.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Hindu, Madras, June 16th, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 16th June, has the following:—"An expression of opinion by the public on the subject would, we feel sure, hasten the reconciliation between the disputants and would be useful in drawing the attention of the Government to the whole matter. The view which the *Madras Mail* asks the public to accept is as follows: 'There is nothing to do, it seems, except to wait for the automatic settlement of the strike.' One could scarcely do less than wait for an automatic settlement. It seems to us that the larger public, whose interests are *not* represented by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association should not sit with folded hands, but should make an endeavour to put an end to the present *impasse*."

The railway strike.

(*k*) *General.*

The Hindu, Madras, June 14th, 1909.

3. Referring to the appointment of Diwan Bahadur M.R.Ry. S. Venkataramadas Nayudu as Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, the *Hindu*, of the 14th June, writes:—"We congratulate the Madras Government on having broken through the tradition of reserving the appointment to be filled up by a European member of the Indian Civil Service, although it had been in express terms thrown open to members of the Provincial Civil Service since 1894. Mr. Venkataramadas Nayudu is an officer of tried merits and long experience and is bound to acquit himself well in the new capacity."

Native Assistant Secretary to Government.

The Hindu, Madras, June 14th, 1909.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 14th June, has the following:—"All thoughtful men in the country must admit and feel grateful to Lord Morley and the Government of India for the substantial instalment of reform which they have secured to

The reforms.

the people of India by the recent Parliamentary legislation. The India Councils Bill as passed is not what it might be desired to be. The concessions as regards separate electorates and the special privileges of election to Muhammadans strongly militate against the principle of equality and of freedom of voting which are the corner stone of true representative institutions. But the reform proposals, such as they are now, are a distinct and real step towards securing for the people a share in the Government of their country and promoting its progress. We owe it to Lord Morley and Lord Minto, to the noble and vigorous stand which they made to reactionary counsels both in England and in India, that an advance in the direction of self-government has been made possible."

The Madras Executive Council.

5. *Wednesday Review*, of the 16th June, writes :—"We learn on good authority that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair stands the best chance of being nominated by the Secretary of State as a member of the Madras Executive Council under the reform scheme. Failing an independent non-official like the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar whose appointment will be enthusiastically welcomed, Mr. Sankaran Nair is undoubtedly the fittest Indian for the place and we shall be glad to know that our information is correct. It is not necessary to set forth at any length the qualifications of Mr. Sankaran Nair for the honor. Imbued with a sturdy commonsense and an independence which is as wholesome as it is rare he is sure to justify Lord Morley's choice and vindicate the great principle involved in the appointment. Some other names are suggested in this connection, and we fancy they are manufactured by Dame Rumour and have no foundation in fact. In these days when any canard has a fairly large circulation we cannot lay much store by this particular rumour. Whatever it is, the choice to be welcome must lie between Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Mr. Sankaran Nair.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, June 16th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1909.

The triple alliance on the continent.

6. Referring to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, observes that while there can be no danger in forming such alliances for protection against foreign aggression, nothing can be more iniquitous than to use power gained thereby for self-aggrandisement. Both Germany and Austria are taking undue advantage of the power newly gained by this alliance. Thus while the Turks were absorbed in their struggle to establish representative rule in their country, Austria not only usurped two provinces from them and helped Bulgaria to defy Turkish control, but is now threatening to dissociate Servia from Turkey. But when the reforms in the internal administration of Turkey are complete, will it be difficult for Turkey to take revenge upon the allied States? Is it unlikely that the whole of the Muhammadan world will unite? Is it improbable that the British who have been for a long time past the well-wishers of Turkey should join the Turks? Will Russia, whose dominion extends over half the continent, refuse to help her. Can it be doubted that France, whose hostility towards Germany dates from time out of mind, will make common cause with Turkey? When Turkey forms such a coalition, what will be the fate of Germany, Austria and Italy? The paper finally hopes that these States will bear in mind that righteousness alone will triumph in the end and give up their aggressive designs.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 11th, 1909.

The Criminal Intelligence Department.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th June, says:—The Criminal Intelligence Department was strengthened and widely used, when the Government thought that the feeling of sedition was spreading in the country. Honest men and respectable persons were often suspected and annoyed by the Police. Mr. Hastings, the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, when he gave evidence before the Decentralisation Commission, said that ever since the establishment of the Criminal Intelligence Department, there sprang up the Secret Police, and that, as it was known from what ranks the inferior officers of the Police were recruited, there could not be a system more dangerous and annoying than this. Referring to this subject, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State whether the opinion of Mr. Hastings and the severe remarks of the High Court Judges about the misuse of the powers of Police in the Barrah dacoity case and other cases, were duly considered, whether the Government intended to hold an enquiry and introduce reforms, and whether the deportations in Bengal were based on the reports of such a Police. To this Mr. Hobhouse replied that there was no official information on the subject, that there would certainly be an enquiry, if the facts were, as alleged, and that the deportations were made after the information was confirmed in many ways. Now the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has instituted an enquiry. But since the Criminal Intelligence Department exists throughout the country, it is the Government of India that should hold the enquiry. There is no doubt that the annoyance of the Secret Police has recently become unbearable. The people fear and suspect them and have no love or faith in them. It is not likely that the people would give true information to the Police. The Police might make

their own reports and give false information. The Government, relying on these reports, has entertained unnecessary fear and enacted, during the last three years, laws curtailing the rights and liberties of the people. Without knowing the true state of the country, Lords Minto and Morley feared that there was some impending danger to the British Government. They did not understand that the unrest was intended to secure reforms and not to endanger the Government. On the whole, there was room for mutual mistrust between the people and the Government. So, there is no necessity for such a department in India. It was Lord Curzon who enlarged and strengthened it. As true representatives, reflecting the feelings and aspirations of the people will be elected, when the reforms of Lord Morley come into force, we hope the Government will administer the country with full trust in the people without relying on the Criminal Intelligence Department.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 11th, 1909.

Robberies in *Ponnur*, Tenali taluk.

8. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th June, observes:—There is no limit to the mischief caused by robbers to the pilgrims in the *Ponnur* festival. They disfigured many women by cutting their noses and ears and removing the jewels therefrom. At 11-30 A.M., while a resident of *Ponnur* was returning home after borrowing a sum of rupees four hundred from somebody, he was robbed of it. Again when a boy of sixteen years was passing from *Ponnur* at 9 A.M. on a certain day, he was severely beaten and his gold bangles were snatched away. While the Postmaster of *Chandavōlu* was repairing to *Ponnur* with a number of his friends, he was attacked and robbed of what he had. It is inexplicable what the police were doing when such horrible robberies took place. If things go on in this way, there will be no safety whatever for life or property. We hope that the Collector of Guntúr district would take steps to enquire into the matter.

(*b*) *Courts.*

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, June 12th, 1909.

The Nasik sedition case.

9. The *India*, of the 12th June, says:—The High Court Judges themselves have clearly exposed the deceptions, the injustices, and the false reports of the Police in connection with the Barrah dacoity case, the Midnapore bomb case, and the Trivandrum riot case. In spite of this, the habit of passing severe sentences on our people, relying on the evidence of the Police, has not yet come to an end. Mr. Savarkar, a young man of Nasik, has been sentenced to transportation for life for having published some songs. As usual, the sentence may be reduced to six years on appeal. All this appears to be a mere play to them. The object of the authorities is to restore peace in the country; and we also desire the same. The new movement will grow, only if there is peace in the country. But will such actions serve the purpose? Sir H. Cotton writes in the *Westminster Gazette* that it is useless to expect peace and contentment in a country where respectable leaders are deported without any trial and where the editors of newspapers, which voice out the opinions of the people, are sent to jail. He asks whether the English people will approve the sentence of imprisonment for five years for having sent a seditious telegram or for having exhibited disloyal photos. He says that if the Government desires to restore peace in the country, it should re-consider the partition of Bengal and the Regulation of 1818 and pardon and release the political prisoners.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 11th, 1909.

Karúr sedition case.

10. Referring to the judgment of the High Court in the Karúr sedition case, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th June, observes:—The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis clearly stated that it was not necessary that the charge against the accused should contain the exact words uttered by him, but that it was enough if the substance of his words were given in it. If the words employed be not essential and their substance alone sufficient, the policemen in our country would, either out of ignorance or malice, misrepresent the speeches of a person and impute seditious motives to him. Thus according to the judgment

of Justices Benson and Wallis every lecturer may be liable to be punished with transportation for life. It then becomes important to see whether the policemen can report speeches aright or not. They cannot take down all that the lecturers utter. They can jot down only a few words here and there, and that too as far as they may understand them. In this way, the freedom of speech will rest in the hands of the ignorant police. So, it is quite plain that, as the liberty of the learned persons is controlled by the illiterate, there can be no political progress in the country.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, June 16th, 1909.

Paddy cultivation in India.

11. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th June, observes that although paddy forms the most important agricultural produce in this country, the methods of cultivation are extremely antiquated and the people in one locality are ignorant of the different kinds of paddy grown in other localities and of the different kinds of manure used, and it is unfortunate that Government is more solicitous to help European planters in the cultivation of tea, coffee, etc., than to introduce new and improved methods of cultivating paddy. In the United States there are several periodicals which exist solely for this purpose. There are 7,400,000 acres of land available for wet cultivation in this Presidency, and under the present heavy rate of land-tax, it would afford immense relief to the agricultural classes if the Agricultural department were to bestow greater attention in introducing improved methods of cultivating paddy.

(*k*) *General.*

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, June 5th, 1909.

The Tahsildar of Guntúr.

12. The *India*, of the 5th June, says: Mr. S. Brahmananda Nayudu was the Tahsildar of Guntúr at the time of the Guntúr riot. He had served the Government for 23 years. He lost his self-acquired and ancestral property which amounted to Rs. 30,000 on account of the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.; and at the time of the riot he lost Rs. 3,000. He is in a state of dire poverty and his condition is deplorable. Now, the Government has dismissed him for not having fought single-handed the thousands of excited people who set fire to the choultry, the sheds and the lodgings of the officers, especially at a time when the Police fled in terror, when a Policeman was burnt alive and when the Superintendent of Police was severely beaten. The duties of a Tahsildar relate to purely revenue matters. As the Inspector was aware of this, he did not inform the Tahsildar of the riot, though he applied to the Sub-Magistrate and the Sub-Collector for help. Even granting that it was the duty of the Tahsildar, what can a single person do? Have you given us military training? Do you like our people to possess military spirit and fearless courage? If so, why have you dispersed the National Volunteers of Bengal? Your desire is that our people should be cowards and that only those who go to serve you, should become lions. Even they should behave like dogs in your presence and show their boldness only to our people. Is this possible? When all of us are cowards, how can one of us, who has become a Tahsildar, be a bold man? There is no use of blaming you. We do not know how many men he injured in obeying your orders and in attempting to satisfy you. He is rightly served. If he had used his knowledge and learning in the cause of his country, he would have earned good merit and fame; but he did not desire to do so.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, June 12th, 1909.

Taxation in British India.

13. The *India*, of the 12th June, extracts from the *Investors' Review* of England a passage which runs as follows:—"The authorities in India do not seem to consider the advantages of the Indians and try to create mutual love between the two nations. They have not done anything to lighten the burden of the agriculturists, to educate them, and to provide them with water. They are enjoying their holidays in India and spend a greater part of the year in the hills. They do not know anything clearly about India. The total revenue

is £73,751,000; and this is raised from those who are directly under the British rule. Every person earns Rs. 50 on the average and has to pay a tax of Rs. 13. Will such an administration last long?" The paper says that this glaring fact cannot be hidden by sending one or two persons to jail.

The appointment of Mr. S. Venkataramados Nayudu as Assistant Secretary to Government.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, says:—We are glad to hear that the Government of Madras has appointed Mr. S. Venkataramados Nayudu as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. Though there was a provision, during the last fourteen years, that the place might be given to an Indian in the Provincial Civil Service, yet the Government has always been appointing a European for it. We are deeply grateful that it has now been given to an Indian. Mr Venkataramados Nayudu is a man of special ability and long revenue experience, and we may be sure that he will easily cope with the work.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1909.

The Bengal deportations.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, says:—Many of the Members of the House of Commons were dissatisfied with the Bengal deportations, and often troubled the Secretary of State for India with several questions. The trouble was felt all the more as Mr. Hobhouse was not able to give satisfactory replies. Mr. Mackerness has brought in a Bill proposing to alter the Regulation of 1818. Considering all these, Lord Morley wanted to justify the deportations in a recent speech made at Oxford. He said that, at the time of the deportations, there was likely to be a danger to the British rule, that attempts were made to hinder Lord Minto from removing the danger, that the deportations were made for the purpose of strengthening the British rule, and that peace and order prevailed after the deportations. This reply is very surprising. If Lords Morley and Minto had really believed that, had it not been for the deportations, there would have been a danger to the British rule, and the proposed reforms would have had no effect, we have to think that they had been deceived by relying on vain stories. Is such a declaration consistent with the views expressed by Lords Minto and Morley that the anarchic acts are committed only by a few, and that the people in general are loyal and peace-loving? If there was really a danger to the British rule, how were the nine deported Bengalees concerned in it? What evidence was there to implicate them? Lord Morley said that the reports of the police were not believed and that every case was fully considered by the Viceroy, the Members of Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is strange that even after such deep consideration, there was not sufficient evidence to accuse in public and bring to trial those nine gentlemen who are alleged to have attempted to shake the foundation of the British rule. Again, Lord Morley was irritated against men like Mr. Mackerness who take keen interest in this matter and asked whether these Members knew India more than the Indians themselves. So, it seems that some Indians were in favour of the deportations. We do not know who these Indians were, nor what information they gave. When a Governor or a Governor-General holds a secret enquiry, many men who may call black as white will be available. How can the words of such men be relied on? Lord Morley again said that the proposition brought by Mr. Mackerness and others is a censure on the minister. What can these people do? They have never received satisfactory replies. How can the liberty-loving Britishers bear an administration which deports respectable persons without any trial? Lord Morley concluded his speech by saying that every case of deportation would be considered with firmness and justice. We also wish the same.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1909.

The ensuing Provincial Conference.

16. Adverting to an advanced copy of the draft resolutions of the ensuing Provincial Conference to be held at Berhampore, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 11th June, deplores the omission of all resolutions relating to *Swadeshism* and "National Education", and observes:—The

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 11th, 1909.

ensuing Conference may or may not discuss about "*Swadeshi* movement" and "National Education". Provincial Conferences may encourage or reject them. The future condition of the Indians does not depend on their discussions or encouragement. The grand spirit which agitates the whole East is moving in the thirty crores of the Indians also. The ill-educated persons who play like peacocks on platforms can neither recognise nor withstand it.

IV.—Native States.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1909.

Demoralization in the public service of Mysore.

17. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, has an article in English headed "Demoralization in the public service of Mysore", in the course of which it observes:—"'The Civil Service Examination as well as the 'absence of a well regulated principle' in the retirement of public servants have operated as incentives to wholesale corruption . . . . . When College boys began to lord over the public service of Mysore as Assistant Commissioners, etc., *despair* came over the subordinate service . . . . . This is one of the causes that led to official demoralization and inefficiency. The other cause as we mentioned above is the absence of principle in retiring public servants. Men, hale and hearty, having efficient and experienced work in them are retired as soon as they are 55 years of age, if they are not in the good graces of the administrators; and broken down men, broken down physically, intellectually and morally, are allowed to hang on in the public service. This has led to greater demoralization of the service than anything else."

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, June 6th, 1909.

The proposed appointment of Mr. H. Gaff as the head of the Agricultural department in Hyderabad.

18. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th June, mentions on the authority of a correspondent to the *Bombay Advocate* of India that an Agricultural department is to be re-established in Hyderabad with Mr. Hugh Gaff at its head. The paper does not approve of the proposed appointment on the score that Mr. H. Gaff lacks departmental experience, and the paper suggests the advisability of appointing Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bilgirami, first Talukdar of Nulgunda, or some other suitable person to the post if it is to be introduced again.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, June 10th, 1909.

The rumoured exchange of the Husain Sagar tank for the Jurmutla tank.

19. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 10th June, hears the British Government is making arrangement with the Government of Nizam to take the large historical Husain Sagar tank in exchange for the Jurmutla tank. The paper hesitates to say anything about the matter as it was once punished and warned for commenting on the proposed amalgamation of Hyderabad Postal department with that of the British. However it thinks it can rest assured that whatever is done in this respect will be for the good of the State as the Nizam's Government is in a better position than any one else to know what should be done both as regards its own interests and the welfare of its subjects.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1909.

Famine relief in India.

20. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th June, complains that both the Government of India and the Government of Mysore have in recent years ceased to make proper allotments for famine relief. It observes that the policy of setting apart a definite portion of the revenue towards the famine fund every year was first introduced by Lord Lytton, but the money thus accumulated during the next several years was subsequently diverted for other purposes. Even according to official statistics out of the 300 nearly 40 millions of people are without food and raiment. President Roosevelt once speaking on the economic distress in India observed that the British obtained 150,000,000 dollars from India every year and that if not half this amount, at least half the money

that is now spent on the army were spent on irrigation works and other improvements in agriculture, famines would be quite unknown to India. The British cannot do better than take the advice of such an earnest well-wisher. In Mysore, allotments for famine relief were first begun in the time of Sir Sheshadri Aiyar. As a result of the irrigation works which were made possible by this scheme, the outturn in some places has nearly doubled. But while the fruit of his labour is now being reaped, it is highly regrettable that instead of proportionately increasing the allotments for relief measures, the annual surplus of revenue is being lavishly spent in increasing salaries, granting additional allowances and giving larger bonuses to public servants. The paper finally hopes that His Highness the Maharaja who has begun to take a more active interest than heretofore in the details of administration will turn his attention to the abovesaid grievance and prevent such injudicious expenditure of the annual surplus.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th June, says:—Lord Curzon, when he presided over a meeting recently held in London, said that it was the duty of the British Government to provide means of food and raiment to the Indians in general, and to give some high offices to the educated Indians, that it was not necessary to give the Indians any political rights, as they had no desire for them, that, as there would always be a few Indians tainted with anarchy and sedition, every attempt should be made to put them down, and that the Britishers would protect India from chaos, at the cost of even their last shilling and last man. If a statesman, who was at the head of the Indian Government, holds such views, what wonder is there that the Englishmen sometimes speak incoherently. If all the British statesmen were of this opinion, we think that there can be no other way of making India useless for the Britishers. The British Government exists, because it is conducted in a wise and cautious manner. Those statesmen who hold that the Indians have their own aspirations as other people, that the rulers should recognise and satisfy those aspirations, and that, since a discontented people can be ruled only tyrannically and tyranny leads to destruction, the sole idea of the British Government should be the contentment of the Indians, and only such statesmen can make India and Great Britain beneficial to one another. Our leaders have often said so, and we have to repeat the same to Lord Curzon. He says that a Colonial system of Government is not suitable to India. It is not necessary now to discuss the suitabiiity or otherwise of such a system to India; but we only think that Lord Curzon could not say that the reforms which would soon come into force, would be the last instalment and that it would not be essential to grant further reforms or wider privileges to the Indians.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 12th, 1909.

The speech of Lord Curzon.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th June, writes:—The London *Times* in its special issue on the Empire day, says, that it is often forgotten that the Bengalees assisted the English people in establishing the British rule in India, that no race, however mild it might be, could bear the ingratitude and the ill-treatment of those to whom it rendered help, that ill-feeling and aversion first sprang up in Bengal and spread afterwards to the other parts of the country, and that the new feeling, created by ill-treatment and annoyance, should be removed with great tact and patience. Those who know India would greatly appreciate these remarks. Not only the Bengalees, but the people in other parts of the country also are subject to such treatment. It is a mistake to think that the depreciation of the Bengalees would be a source of delight to the Punjabees. Most of the Englishmen do not recognise that in the present day, the variouse classes in India do not consider themselves isolated units and refrain from showing any sympathy towards one another. If the Bengalees were called cowards or insulted in any other way, the other classes

Swadesamitran, *Madras* June 14th, 1909.

Racial feeling.

consider themselves ill-treated and if the former were appreciated, the latter feel themselves praised. So, the *Times* rightly points out that the Bengalees should not be abused, as the whole of India feels it. We may say that there is not even one Indian in Southern India who does not consider Babu Suréndranath Banerjee or Lala Lajpat Rai or Mr. Gokhale as his own brother. Some Anglo-Indians, like Lord Curzon, sympathise with the ordinary people and speak ill of the educated classes. Sometimes the higher classes and the native Princes are extolled and the other people are ignored; and it is wrong to think that this would please the native Princes. Those patriots, who work for the country and undergo all suffering, belong to the middle class and when they are ill-treated, any one who does not feel for them will be considered an ignorant fool. Considering the mutual relations between the Indians and the Englishmen, it is necessary that the latter should appreciate the good qualities of the Indians, cultivate mutual good will, and refrain from ill-treating them.

[Issued 22nd June 1909.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 26th June 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Veet & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	830
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 1190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., a Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,275
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	350
35	The Kalpaka	AnandaSteam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	800
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntúr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	583
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Vizagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 19th June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	500
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	1,000
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	350
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	250
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vykkakaran street, Pursewakam, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	250
18	Hindu Nesan	National Press, No. 100, Walajah Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Ranguswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	1 000
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ...	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	1,000
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	400
28	Lokasanchari	No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	G. Tulasiram Doss, Hindu, Lala, 43 years.	150
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	600
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
32	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
33	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Lakshmi Narayan Press, No. 3, 5th Lane, Chembada Pillayar Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	3,350
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	150
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	450
44	South Indian Friend ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	.. *
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,200
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	400
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,300 / 1,600}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	500
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	1,500
54	Vijaya	Vijaya Press, No. 20, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	R. A. Srirangarajam, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	170
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	700
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	400
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,500
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thamboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 26th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásavéni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopálás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhaváni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years	100
10	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
11	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Rão, Brahman	3,500
13	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
16	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
20	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Volattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
22	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
26	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Satani, 41 years ..	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresulingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Do. ..	Janapati Puttabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 39 years.	200
35	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.
36	Arya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Do.
37	Desábhimáni	Do. and Bezwada ..	Weekly ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
38	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	Not known.
39	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Monthly ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
40	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,300

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 12th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	262
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	237
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Chátúrya ..	Chátúrya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	975
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,050
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	700
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellála, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,350
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. K. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 23 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swedabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,350
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmazhu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	80
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	400
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	360
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	375
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	60
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdal Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police Line, C. Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Baseth Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	300
16	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaris Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	530
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Para, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	300
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Risāla-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(h) *Railways.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1909.

The Railway strike.

1. Referring to the refusal of the Sheriff of Madras to convene a general meeting to consider the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway drivers' strike, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd June, observes:—"The attitude of the Anglo-Indian community as voiced by Mr. Smith and of the Madras Government seems indeed to resemble the policy of the ostrich which is said to bury its head in the sand in order not to see and thereby escape from an imminent danger. The Railway disaster at Ennore is one which would be sufficient to awake, the seven sleepers. We have yet however to hear of any suitable measures having been taken by the Government in the matter."

(k) *General.*

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, June 23rd, 1909.

Religious and charitable endowments.

2. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 23rd June, writes:—"We should like to refer here to the remarks of Rao Bahadur Audinarayana Ayya, President of the Sixteenth Madras Provincial Conference, about the need for more specific legislation to protect religious and charitable endowments from misappropriation and misuse. The mere fact that about 75 lakhs of rupees are annually spent by those who are in charge of these endowments without their being responsible for anybody as how they spend the money must by itself be a good reason for protecting the trusts by special legislation. The attitude of the Government has all along been a puzzle to us and as Mr. Audinarayana Ayya says 'it is questionable whether Government is justified in standing aloof, looking on with indifference at the spoliation that is being committed. As the ultimate trustee of public interests there rests a responsibility on Government which it cannot repudiate.' That is the view which every enlightened citizen takes of the matter and we really wonder why the Government should be so hesitating in their attitude when the volume of opinion against the present state of things is so decidedly strong. The Government cannot plead that they have no direct responsibility in the matter. They have a distinct duty to do and it is time they did it."

IV.—Native States.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1909.

The Trivandrum riot appeals.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd June, begins a leader as follows:—"In suspending the District and Sessions Judge of Trivandrum in connection with the riot case, the Government of Travancore have been led into an excess for which there is no parallel. If the fact of the appellate court reversing and severely criticising the judgment of a lower court Judge were a ground for placing him under suspension, at least 90 per cent. of the Judges in British India should have had to suffer suspension."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, says:—The newspapers in London have condemned the Indian Police and have praised the High Court of Calcutta for having acquitted all the accused in the Midnapore bomb case. One paper says that the police in India are opposed to the rights of the people, that the people receive justice only from the hands of the High Court Judges, that the people did not derive any advantage, though reforms were made in this department, on the recommendation of the Police Commission, appointed during the time of Lord Curzon, that there will be no end to the troubles of the police, as long as the Police officers in the lower grades are paid low salaries, and the securing of convictions is made a ground for promotion, and that it is wonderful that the Government has deported persons without trial, relying on the reports of these Police officers. Another paper says that as long as the Government is anxious for prosecutions, so long will the Police officers tease the people by giving false reports. Another paper says that such police oppression is not found even in Russia or in Turkey. The papers of this country also have expressed the same views. Sir Edward Baker has instituted an enquiry into the state of the police in Bengal. We think that the Government of India should hold an enquiry throughout the country, and try to reform the police. There is no use of paying high salaries to the Police officers in the higher grades, when those who are in the lower grades are given the bare means of sustenance. As the European officers are ignorant of the nature of the people and the state of the country, they cannot control the Police officers in the lower grades who will easily deceive them. Again, the Police officer who is dishonest and who teases the people, often gets promotion; and what doubt is there that the Police officers will concoct false evidence, if they could get promotion only in that way. The Government is growing suspicious of the jury and the lawyers and much power is given to the police and the Magistrates. If the Government has full faith in the people, it will not be necessary to give increased powers to the executive authorities.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1909.

The Indian Police.

(*k*) *General.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, says:—Rao Bahadur Audinarayana Ayya has pointed out many important facts about the settlement in his presidential address delivered in the Madras Provincial Conference. In other parts of India, 65 per cent. of the population are agriculturists; while in this Presidency agriculture is the profession of 98 per cent. of the population. So, the prosperity of this Presidency depends on the prosperity of the agriculturists. Mr. Audinarayana Ayya says that it is a matter of great anxiety that the agriculturists are getting poorer every day. When we consider the Settlement rules and the way in which the poor ryots are treated by the lower officials, it is no wonder that the condition of the agriculturists is causing anxiety. As the Muhammadan kings were collecting the taxes in kind and as they did not claim any right to the land, the agriculturists had not so much difficulty then. But now the taxes are collected in ready money, and the Government says that the land belongs to the State. So, the ryots have no right except that granted to them by the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1909.

The Land Settlement in the Madras Presidency.

Government as a matter of grace. We admit that it is possible to collect the taxes only in ready money; but the theory that the land belongs to the Government and that the people have no right to it, throws many difficulties in the way of the ryots. The Government holds settlements often and increases the revenue. It says that the ryots have no right to increased remuneration. The lower officials prevent the people from taking advantage of even those rules which are beneficial to them. Remission and postponement of taxes are becoming scarce. The ryots who own dry land have to pay taxes even though they get no crops. They are thus put to many difficulties. We hope that the Government will consider their condition.

KISTNAPATRIKA, Masulipatam, June 18th, 1909.

Difficulties of karnams.

6. Referring to the emoluments of *karnams* (village accountants), the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 18th June, observes:—In 1881, the service inams of karnams were enfranchised and their salaries fixed ranging from Rs. 8 to 12 according to the then "demand" of the village. Even though the present demand is by far in excess of the former one, the work of the karnams has increased, the prices of food-stuffs have risen and the trouble from famine has become unbearable, yet the salaries of karnams have not been raised at all. On account of various causes, they are forced to remain at the taluk head-quarters for at least nine months in the year. A karnam getting Rs. 8 a month has, in addition to the maintenance of his wife and children at home, to undergo his travelling and boarding expenses when he accompanies the Revenue officers while they are on tour. From the high-paid official down to the petty peon in other departments, all get their batta and their travelling and famine allowances. But the karnams do not get any such allowances. It is not proper on the part of the Government to be so unkind towards these karnams, who, in addition to their own duties, have to submit explanations to various departments and help the village munsifs who are incapable of administering justice.

IV.—Native States.

SWADESHABHIMANI, June 16th, 1909.

The Chalai riot case, Travancore.

7. A leader in the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 16th June, referring to the Chalai riot case says as follows:—It is now over one month since the High Court delivered the judgment in the Chalai riot case. Their findings were distinct and unmistakable. Not only were the 62 accused acquitted because of the evidence having become vitiated, but the Assistant Superintendent of Police and a number of constables were ordered to be prosecuted on charges of fabrication of evidence and perjury. The public were literally taken aback at the time by the sudden retribution that seemed to have followed the wrong-doing police. But we are afraid that the exultation of the accused and the enthusiasm of the public have already received a rude shock in that no attempts have till now been made to follow up the observations and recommendations of the High Court. We are sorry to find that the executive head of the administration is slow to act in the matter. What is the cause of the delay in bringing the delinquents to book? Is it because Mr. Swaminatha Sastri is such a grand personage and is the son-in-law of a District Magistrate who in his turn is loved by the palace favourites and disliked by the public at large? Is it because the Diwan or His Highness thinks that the prestige of the police is so sacred that it must be maintained at any cost? We have no hesitation to assert that in the view of the public at present the administration of the State is getting inane. Such false notions of prestige ought not to prevail in the conduct of the administration. The police are mere tools in the working of the State machinery, and the rusty and ill-edged parts of them are easily replaced. That is the only way to uphold the dignity of the State. It does not lie in the preservation of the rotten elements. We believe Justices Hunt and Sankara Menon have simply done their duty with considerable self-restraint. If the doings of the police were to be represented in their true colours, the picture will be excruciatingly hideous. Any number

of uncouth attributes will not characterise their acts fully. Cowardly, dastardly and even bastardly are mild epithets when applied to their attrocious deeds. We therefore think it an outrage on the fair name and honour of the State to keep looking on and allowing them to be tarnished by the untoward acts of the executive.

We are sorry to find that no steps have yet been taken to proceed with the prosecutions ordered by the High Court. Does the executive take the highest court of the land for a figurehead? It is true that misled by that most "misleading document," the judgment of the Sessions Judge, the Government rushed in exultation to glorify the conduct of the several officers concerned and reward them materially and morally. It may therefore properly appear very derogatory to them to be told that these very officers deserved more the opprobrium of the State and of the public than applause from any quarter. But the situation ought to be faced aright. There is no sneaking in the business. Already the level of the administration has gone down; and if the executive will yet persist in indolence and indifference to the interests of the public they are sure to lose the faith and confidence of the people in the justice of the methods pursued by them. We should therefore advise the Government to look sharp and put the pruning knife to the rotten tree with as little delay as possible. Now that the Resident has come to head-quarters, his valuable counsels will always be at the disposal of the Diwan in the interests of the State. We hear that Mr. Raghavachariar is to try the cases against the policemen. We have not got much to say against this arrangement, although we could have wished to see the case tried by a more capable Magistrate. We are told that Mr. Rajarama Rao is to try Mr. Sastri. This does not appear to be a sound proposal since we believe that as a Brahman the sympathies of the former will naturally be enlisted on behalf of the accused. We believe a non-Brahman District Magistrate will be the best choice. We also believe that no justice will be done in the affair unless Dr. Subramania Aiyar and Mr. Narayana Menon are sent away from town. The public attach a great deal of significance to the euphemism by which Mr. Sastri is treated as "temporarily relieved" of his duties. That has evidently made the public very nervous on this point. Hence the advisability of following our proposal.

The greatest cause for complaint on the part of the public is, however, the choice of the person to prosecute the cases. It would appear that the High Court recommended to Government the engagement of a fairly experienced counsel such as Mr. Mallore Govinda Pillai or Mr. Itty Cheria who were conducting the riot case for the defence. We do not understand on what grounds the Government vetoed the proposal. Is it in consideration of the cost that it will entail on Government? If so, may we ask with what propriety they lavished enormous sums from the public exchequer in the prosecution of the riot case against apparently respectable and innocent, loyal citizens of the State? Are they not in honour bound now to do likewise in the prosecution of such vile wretches as the policemen have proved themselves to be? If Mr. Nagappan Nair, with so many years' experience at the Bar, felt unequal to the task because of the complicated nature of the case, will it make matters better by entrusting the prosecution to Mr. Abraham as now arranged? With due deference to Mr. Abraham's skill and abilities, we have every reason to doubt the wisdom of choosing him for the task of conducting the prosecution of Mr. Swaminatha Sastri. The "temporarily relieved" Assistant Superintendent of Police has it still in his power to command mighty influence with the Sirkar. Mr. Abraham is sure to enter into the prosecution with all the bias that Mr. Ananda Rao is inclined to possess. He is comparatively a junior in the Bar and in the conduct of this case he is sure to be opposed by one of the best lawyers of the country. Under the circumstances Mr. Abraham is bound to get shaken. We therefore hold with the High Court that an independent counsel should be put in charge of this prosecution. Money cannot rightly be said to be a consideration in such matters. Because the sequel will be a very scandalous affair. We may

plainly say that every Government Vakil put in charge of the case will be guided and controlled by the Head Sirkar Vakil, Mr. Ananda Rao. And although we have no word of evil to say against this gentleman who has also been acting on many occasions as a District Judge, we are afraid that his conduct and attitude as prosecutor in the riot case have not been above remark as found by the High Court. It is, we believe, very unfair on our part to go into the details of that attitude and conduct, while we assert with equal force that it will not be fair on the part of the Government to entrust the police prosecutions to him or his nominees or subordinates.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1909.

Appointment of Europeans in Hyderabad.

8. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th June, says that it has often brought to notice that the appointment of Europeans to higher posts in Hyderabad is detrimental to the court language and the abilities of the natives, but it regrets to say that the Nizam's Government has not taken any steps to remedy the case. It wants to know how far the appointment of Europeans to posts of Meteorological Reporter, Mining Engineer, Mint-Master, Actuary, etc., have proved useful. European officers are paid high salaries, moreover a large expenditure is thrown on the State owing to the fact that they are not acquainted with the court language—Urdu. In spite of all this, it is understood that Major Dique as soon as he is relieved of his "Relief-work" is to be appointed as the Abkári Commissioner. It thinks that this is the result of European influence, viz., that of Mr. Walker and Mr. Hankin, and this the Government of the Nizam ignores and the Government of India is indifferent about. It hopes that the popular and the just Viceroy Lord Minto will kindly direct measures to be taken to obviate such complaints in future.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1909.

The reported exchange of the Husain Sagar Tank for the Jur Mutta Tank.

9. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th June, mentions on the authority of the *Mushir-i-Dakhan* that the Husain Sagar Tank is to be exchanged for the Jur Mutta Tank and says that the tank which is useful to the State and is of historical interest should remain in its possession as the inhabitants have a better right to it. It would be unjust to deprive them of it and thus wound their feelings.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, June 19th, 1909.

Can the Indians legitimately aspire to *Swaraj?*

10. In an article headed "Can the Indians legitimately aspire to *Swaraj?*" the *Veerakesari*, of the 19th June, observes:—What attracted the British to India is the fabulous wealth of this country. During the past 300 years Indian wealth has been steadily flowing to the west and yet not content with what they could find on the surface, they have set themselves to emptying the interior of the earth, so that the Indians will have only streams and ponds left without even sufficient habitable land. But the Indians can congratulate themselves on the fact that English education has inspired in them the love for their mother-country which they had once lost, and to behave no more as foreigners (*paradeshis*) in their own native land. The Indians cannot be too grateful to the British for creating in them this feeling of patriotism and in return for it, they are parting with all the wealth of their country. There are many hundreds of Indians to-day who are thoroughly acquainted with the western methods of administration; but, like the fragrance of flowers in the desert, their ability goes unnoticed because they have no occasion to use their knowledge. If therefore such Indians are given an important part in the administration of their own country with the British only to guide them, they will without doubt make their mark very soon. Should the Indians remain for ever under the British yoke? Are they never to have (political) liberty? If not, what is to be their lot in the future? As in an individual, so in a nation, aspiration to higher things is greatly conducive to speedy progress, and there can be nothing wrong in a

nation's entertaining hopes of political emancipation. The Indians may therefore not only legitimately aspire for *Swaraj*, but ought to instil such ideas into the minds of the rising generation.

11. The news column of the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 17th June (published this week), has the following :—"It is said that Ashwini Kumar Dutt, one of the deportees, is not given rice and thus made to suffer very much. He is shut up in a room from 5 in the evening till 6 in the next morning. He is one of the richest and best educated Indians. But another Sham Sundar has almost every comfort provided and has even a cook given him. Is he one of the deportees?"

The Bengal deportees.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, June 17th, 1909.

ERRATUM.

On page 441 of report No. 25 of 1909, omit the last letter *e* in the word *variouse* in line 14 of paragraph 22.

[Issued 29th June 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 27 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd July 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ...	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	330
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 1190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,275
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
38	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
39	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years	350
35	The Kalpaka	AnandaSteam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	1.
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	600
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntúr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thulavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	552
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Vizagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 26th June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
27	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
28	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
29	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Prajanukulan	Prajanukulan office, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	.... *	200
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily / Tri-weekly	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,140 / 1,460
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	150
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintaaripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	.... *	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,500
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 3rd July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 27 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhaváni	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadácharlu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
10	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	890
11	Hitaváđi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
13	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,760
16	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
20	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
22	Saatlekha	Madras	Bi-weekly .	G. Séshácharlu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
26	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Sateni, 41 years ..	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Do. ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 39 years.	200
35	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.
36	Arya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Do.
37	Desábhimáni	Do. and Bezwada ..	Weekly ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
38	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	Not known.
39	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Monthly ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
40	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,200

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádayini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 13th March 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	800
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	414
6	Jenmi	Kambram Brothers' Press, Palghat.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 31 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,480
9	Kavana Kaumudi ..	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Kerala Varma Tampuran of Pantalam, Hindu, 41 years.	1,345
10	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
11	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	650
12	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
13	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
14	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	575
15	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	465
16	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	700
17	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	311
18	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	550
19	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
20	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangaseéri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,085
21	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,480
22	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	376
23	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
24	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,000
25	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	Murkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiya, 34 years.	900
26	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
27	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
28	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	320
29	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	600
30	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
31	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
32	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
33	Swedabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,070
34	Thathuvavichani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
35	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
36	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Do. ..	Not known. Called for	Not known.
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Mahammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Haji Kurtan Muhammad Karim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police Line C; Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Sahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Asad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	535
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risála-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risála-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risála-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prabhram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Rasál-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1	....	....	..	....	Increased from 80 to 90.
3	....	....	..	....	Decreased from 400 to 370.
4	....	....	..	....	Increased from 360 to 375.
5	....	....	..	....	Decreased from 375 to 300.
6	....	....	..	....	Increased from 60 to 70.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1909.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	350	Mar. and April 1909.
2	"Indian Law Gazette"	Do.	500	Feb. 1909.
3	"Lawyer"	Do.	450	Feb., Mar. and April 1909.
4	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Do.	390	Mar., April and May 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Satyavartamani" *	Pasumalai	412	1st and 15th April; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1909.
6	"Coimbatore Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	200	1st and 15th April; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1909.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	560	3rd, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
8	"Lokopakari"	Do.	640	19th March; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1909.
9	"Agnikuladittan"	Do.	400	19th and 26th June 1909.
10	"Tamilian"	Do.	450	31st March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1909.
11	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	415	31st Mar.; 7th, 14th and 21st Apr.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1909.
12	"India" *	Pondicherry	1,500	13th, 20th and 27th Mar.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
13	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	27th Mar.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Apr.; 1st and 23nd May; and 5th, 9th and 19th June 1909.
14	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	15th Mar.; 26th April; 24th May; and 14th, 21st and 28th June 1909.
15	"Yathartha Vachani"	Kumbakónam	1,000	13th and 20th Mar.; 3rd and 17th April; and 1st May 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Nyayabhimani" *	Karikal	300	15th Feb. 1909.
17	"Hindu Nesan"	Madras	680	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th April; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st May; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th June 1909.
18	"Vijaya Vikatan"	Do.	600	27th and 31st Mar.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th April; 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May; and 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th June 1909.
	Daily.			
19	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily, 1,300; Tri-weekly, 1,600.	All the days of April, May and June 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
20	"Vijaya"	Do.	170	All the days from the 24th Mar. to 19th May 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Aryamatabodhini"	Cocanada	500	Mar. and April 1909.
22	"Elementary School Journal" ..	Rajahmundry	1,600	April, May and June 1909.
23	"Manorama"	Do.	300	Mar. 1909.
24	"Millenial Light"	Mysore	500	Feb., Mar., April, May and June 1909.
25	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,590	April, May and June 1909.
26	"Nyayabodhini"	Guntúr	30	Mar., April and May 1909.
27	"Samrajyapradayini"	Vellatur (Guntúr district).	250	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1909.
28	"Swadharmaprakasini"	Madras	230	Feb., Mar., April, May and June 1909.
29	"The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty."	Pithápuram	500	Feb., Mar. and April 1909.
30	"Agriculture"	Ellore	..	April, May and June 1909.

* With reference to these papers the number of copies circulated has been given from the figures furnished in the returns for the first quarter, 1909, those for the second quarter not having been received as yet.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1909.
	VERNACULAR—*cont.*			
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Monthly—cont.			
31	"The United Church Herald" ..	Madras	800	April, May and June 1909.
32	"Vasundhara"	Masulipatam	..	April, May and June 1909.
33	"Hitavadi"	Bezwada and Masulipatam.	1,000	April, May and June 1909.
34	"Telugu Baptist"	Madras	650	April 1909.
35	"Prabodhini"	Duggirala	450	Feb. and Mar. 1909.
	Fortnightly.			
36	"Vyasya"	Guntúr	1,200	1st and 15th April; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1909.
37	"Kalpavalli"	Duggirala	150	15th May and 1st June 1909.
38	"Arya Vyasya	Guntúr	..	1st and 15th June 1909.
	Weekly.			
39	"Akasavani"	Rajahmundry	350	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1909.
40	"Andhrakesari"	Do.	1,650	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1909.
41	"Bharatamata"	Vizianagram	4,000	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 29th May; and 26th June 1909.
42	"Bhavani"	Nellore	400	19th and 26th Mar., and 2nd and 9th April 1909.
43	"Desabhimani"	Guntúr	300	3rd, 10th and 17th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 19th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
44	"Hindukesari"	Madras	100	2nd, 9th and 23rd April 1909.
45	"Kistnapatrika"	Masulipatam	1,500	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23nd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1909.
46	"Ravi"	Cocanada	800	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th and 17th June 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
47	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	575	3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th April; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 22rd and 26th June 1909.
48	"Sasilekha"	Do.	450	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th June 1909.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
49	"Mysore Star"	Mysore	2,000	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st May; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th June 1909.
50	"Satyadeepika"	Mangalore	900	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1909.
51	"Vesrakesari"	Madras	750	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
52	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,850	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
53	"Dhanurdhari" *	Do.	..	27th May, and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
54	"Swadeshabhimani"	Mangalore	1,200	1st and 16th April; 1st and 16th May; and 1st and 16th June 1909.
55	"Sadhvi"	Mysore	1,000	15th and 30th April; 16th May; and 1st and 16th June 1909.
	Monthly.			
56	"Vikatapurusha"	Bangalore	1,000	April, May and June 1909.

* Newly started. Particulars not received yet.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1909.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
57	"Vivekodayam"	Trivandrum	1,150	March, April and May 1909.
58	"Sarada"	Do.	600	April, May and June 1909.
59	"Jenmi"	Tirur	500	Do.
60	"Keralachintamony"	Trichur	Not known.	Do.
61	"Sudarsanam"	Palghat	..	Do.
	Weekly.			
62	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	650	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
63	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	640	31st March; 7th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1909.
64	"Manorama"	Do.	600	2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1909.
65	"Mitavadi"	Tellicherry	900	5th, 19th and 26th April; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 20th June 1909.
66	"Nasrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	30th March; 6th, 20th and 27th April; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June 1909.
67	"Bharata Shobhini"	Alleppusha	4,500	31st March; 7th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1909.
68	"Kerala Tharaka"	Thiruvella	1,250	31st March; 7th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th and 19th May; and 9th June 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
69	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,032	27th and 31st March; 3rd, 7th, 21st, 24th and 28th April; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th June 1909.
70	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,480	31st March; 2nd, 4th, 7th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th April; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th June 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
71	"Swadeshabhimani"	Trivandrum	1,070	29th and 31st March; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 29th April; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 29th and 31st May; and 2nd, 4th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 26th and 28th June 1909.
	HINDUSTANI.			
72	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Madras	90	31st March; 4th and 25th April; 9th, 23rd and 30th May; and June 1909.
73	"Alhami"	Do.	70	24th March; 8th April; 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th May; and 1st June 1909.
74	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	370	27th March; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th and 19th June 1909.
75	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	375	24th March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1909.
76	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	29th March; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st May; and 7th, 14th and 21st June 1909.
77	"Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam" ..	Do.	70	....
78	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th March; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th April; 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st May; and 3rd, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st June 1909.
79	"Jalva-i-Mahbub"	Hyderabad	700	21st April, and 15th and 20th May 1909.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1909.
	HINDUSTANI—*cont.*			
80	"Mushir-i-Dakhan"	Hyderabad	800	24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Mar.; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th and 29th April; 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th May; and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd June 1909.
81	"Dakhan Review"	Do.	750	For March and April 1909.
82	"Risala-i-Alhadi"	Do.	100	1st April 1909.
83	"Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa" ..	Do.	500	1st April 1909.
84	"Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 13th and 20th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 21st June 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 1st, 1909.

1. In a leader, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st July, writes:—". . . .

Mufassal municipalities.

The present constitution of our mufassal municipalities and many of the provisions of the present Municipal Act are not calculated to strengthen the sense of responsibility in those who take part in municipal administration. In many cases responsibility is thrown on them without power. They have to submit to dictation from many quarters; different departments control their actions; and the Chairman is made powerless before the Secretary. These are defects which, we hope, will be remedied when the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission are given effect to by legislation . . . ."

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 2nd July, observes:—". . . . The officials who have the duty of re-settlement imposed on them do it as a matter of course for the remuneration they receive and the task forms part of the regular duties they have to do. But, to the ryots, the operation is not simply a nuisance, as Mr. Paddison is perhaps inclined to admit, but a positive dead weight disabling them from ever rising to their full height. For, as is invariably the case, re-settlement means enhanced revenue to Government, and necessarily additional burdens placed on the cultivators, which effectively check any desire in them to make permanent improvements in the land. Much is being done by Government to induce ryots to adapt their methods in agriculture to the latest improvements that have been effected in that science in the West, and a large amount of expenditure is yearly incurred in the upkeep of agricultural institutions and Government farms and in the work of research and investigation in various subjects connected with this important industry. But the question is one of great importance whether the ryots would take kindly to these improvements after the settlement operations have substantially increased the Government demand so as to leave them an inappreciable margin for their requirements. The periodical re-assessments are dreaded everywhere . . . ."

The Re-settlement of the Nellore district.

(h) *Railways.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, June 28th, 1909.

3. Referring to the visit of Sir T. R. Wynne to Madras in connection with the Railway disaster at Ennore, the *Hindu*, of the 28th June, writes:—"Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, has apparently thought fit to take all the information which he considered necessary from the officials of the Railway, the efficiency of whose management is now a matter in issue before the public, and of the Government Railway Inspector. We do not know why the President of the Railway Board did not deem fit to make a more extended investigation, why he should not have given access to information and representation from persons other than those referred to above. He seems to have shut his eyes and ears, as it were, to all avenues of information except from official sources, and to have restricted such enquiry as he made in the extraordinary fashion he adopted, to the cause of the Railway disaster; and he left the Madras City as if he wished to shake

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway disaster.

its dust from off his feet as quickly as possible. The Railway strike—which has been the cause of much controversy, public irritation, annoyance, trouble and loss to large numbers of the travelling public and the merchants—has not obviously struck the President of the Railway Board as a matter worthy of the smallest consideration from him. He has left the matter severely alone to abide the result of a trial of strength between the Railway Company and the strikers."

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway disaster.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th June, writes:—"The Railway Committee of enquiry has made a surprisingly inconclusive report on the Ennore disaster; it suggests causes only to reject them; and, rightly interpreted, its conclusion seems to be that there was no particular cause for the disaster. At this rate, as Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar said sarcastically, yet aptly, twenty years hence it may be established that there was no accident at all. The Madras Government will be failing in their duty to the public if they accept such a report as the final verdict on the terrible disaster." THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, June 29th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 30th June, observes:—"Yesterday's public meeting at the Victoria Hall, besides calling for a full and public enquiry into the Ennore accident, condemned the conduct of the Sheriff of Madras in refusing to call a public meeting when requested to do so by many representative and influential citizens of Madras. The conduct of the Sheriff strikes one as most extraordinary. It is nothing less than flouting public opinion on a question of grave importance. The fact that the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association did not share the views of the signatories to the requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting signifies little. We have yet to learn that the European representatives of Commerce in the Presidency exhaust the public that counts. Surely the Indian representatives of Commerce and the representatives of the general public whose safety and convenience deserve some consideration cannot be considered to be so negligible a factor that the Sheriff should refuse to convene a meeting at their instance. Things have come to a pretty pass indeed in Madras when such a thing is possible." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, June 30th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

Legislative Councils.

4. Referring to the protest made by the Bombay Presidency Association against any further concessions to Muhammadans on the matter of representation in Councils, the *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd July, writes:—"Further concessions to Muhammadans will, as the Bombay Presidency Association remark, not only create strong resentment in the minds of a large majority of the Indian population, but will accentuate race and class differences, thereby imperilling the success of the New Reforms." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Arabindo Ghose.

5. The following is extracted from the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd July:— THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1909.

"* * * * *

"We consider it very important at this time that there must be as good an understanding as possible between the Government and the people. We are at least bound to do the best we can to justify the wisdom of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. There has been any amount of evil prognostications as to the result of the reforms. The last utterance of Lord Curzon's is a re-affirmation of evil which he expects to continue. Mr. Arabindo Ghose seems to be doing just the thing which the opponents of Indian progress wish to see done. It is true that his politics are not ours, and that for his opinions he is not responsible to others. Still, we cannot help feeling some concern for a man who possesses such enormous power for good, and employs it to his own harm.

"* * * * *"

The Hindu, Madras, July 3rd, 1909.

The murder of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd July, observes:—"Crimes of this kind are alien to the genius and traditions of the people of this country. They are a gross violation of and outrage on all law, human and divine. Infamous acts of this description are singularly inopportune and wicked in the present political atmosphere of this country. But those who commit them are really bereft of reason and are irresponsible beings. Indian students in England have already incurred a large amount of distrust and suspicion by the wayward conduct and reckless doings of a few among them, and this incident is likely to intensify the dislike felt towards them. It is needless to say that there will be only one feeling throughout the country, of deep horror and loathing at a crime which has taken away in one stroke two valuable lives."

The Indian Patriot, Madras, July 3rd, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd July, says:—". . . . It is impossible to hear the news without shame and disgrace that a boy from India should have committed this dastardly deed, and that in England . . . . The idea of an Indian student deliberately proceeding to a place, and there laying his revolver on the head of a conspicuous English officer connected with India and killing him on the spot, could not have been even conceived before now. But we live to see tragic wonders without any merit in them of a kind which, on any interpretation, can be laid to the credit of the offender or to the propaganda of his brotherhood. We have, indeed, come to a sad pass; and we are bound to consider the development most seriously. The youths that go to England for education do not belong to the criminal classes; they are ordinarily young men of middle class families with some local status and traditions. That any among them should be led, even in a strange land, into the hands of anarchists and murderers, is enough to cause alarm and dismay."

The Malabar Daily News, Calicut, July 3rd, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 3rd July, writes:—"Hitherto only mild measures have been suggested or undertaken for the suppression of the Indian anarchist propaganda that is being carried on in England, but it is to be hoped that this fiendish outrage will open the eyes of the authorities to the urgent necessity of more heroic and more swiftly retributive methods for effectually crushing a malignant growth that has been permitted to strike its roots far too deep already."

The Madras Standard, Madras, July 4th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 4th July, remarks:—"A determined attempt should be made now to sweep out of existence all the breeding grounds of sedition and to suppress anarchical literature and teaching whose tendency is to convert a certain number of unbalanced and impressible youth into callous monsters lost to all sense of humanity. The Government may rest assured that in any steps they may take in this direction they will have the strong support of loyal Indians, that is, of the immense majority of the people of this country. We hope that the British public will discriminate between the vast majority of Indian students in Great Britain who are loyal and law-abiding and the few who are tainted with anarchical doctrine. Anarchism is now seen to be the gravest danger that Indians have to deal with. The sooner all classes of people determine to stamp it out the better. The country can have no peace till the last remnants of anarchism have been effectually destroyed and the youth of the country freed from the least taint of it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police.

7. The *India*, of the 19th June, publishes a cartoon in which the Police officer is represented as shedding tears on seeing the goddess of justice acquitting all the innocent persons who were unjustly accused of having committed crimes.

India, Pondicherry, June 19th, 1909.

The Indian Police.

8. The *India*, of the 19th June, says:—There is no doubt that some Police officers in India have become demoralised. They have begun to do such mean work as giving false evidence and concocting false cases. Take, for example, the Midnapore bomb case. All the persons who were implicated in that case, from the beginning, were acquitted. Similarly all the accused in the Barrah dacoity case and the Trivandrum Chalai Bazaar riot case were acquitted in spite of the false evidence manufactured by the Police. The trouble caused to the people by these cases was immense. The Government is strengthening the Secret Police day by day; and as these officers have not sufficient work, they resort to such base acts as giving false evidence. With the help of such Police officers, how can the Government administer the country well?

India, Pondicherry, June 19th, 1909.

A case concocted by the Police.

9. The *India*, of the 19th June, says:—A strange instance of oppression and concoction by the Police occurred in Ferozpúr. An anonymous letter was received by the District Superintendent of Police that a lady named Lalana was murdered by three of her relations, Raman, Paman and Kaman. Relying on this letter, the Police arrested these three persons and prepared false evidence. Fortunately, one of the accused, who was let on bail, produced Lalana, who was in her uncle's house, before the Court, and all the three persons escaped from the jaws of death. If the lady had been in a distant place, then these three persons would have probably been sent to the other world. The persons who gave false information to the Police were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Additional Magistrate. The Sessions Judge reduced the sentences and severely criticised the conduct of the Police. It is also said that the Police records connected with this case were destroyed. This could not have been done without the knowledge of the District Superintendent of Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Akasavani, Rajahmundry, June 24th, 1909.

The grievances of subordinate judiciary.

10. Referring to the grievances of the clerks and peons in the Judicial Department, the *Akasavani*, of the 24th June, observes:—Our countrymen, when once they begin to get salaries above Rs. 50, forget all the troubles to which they were subject while holding inferior appointments, and put their subordinates to a variety of difficulties. Some officials greatly favour those who do their private work gratis. Some other officials tease their subordinates day and night like devils demanding one thing or another from them, without in the least considering their ability to meet the demands. Such mischief, such high-handedness, such boldness, such cruelty, such improper conduct cannot see the light of the day. For, how can the clerks and peons getting low salaries complain, without risk of losing their appointments, that their Sarishtadars and Head Clerks demand gratifications from them whenever they ask for promotion. All know what an amount of

influence they have over Judges and District Munsifs. Under such circumstances, their actions cannot be exposed. At one time seniority is the criterion for promotions. At another, seniority is overlooked and superior educational qualifications come to be reckoned and those who justly deserve promotions are neglected. At another, even superior qualifications are overlooked and mere recommendations have weight. In the Judicial Department promotions are few and far between. Unfortunately it has now become the practice to indent for B.A., B.L.'s from other districts whenever the post of "Nazar" or "Head Clerk" falls vacant in a district. Nobody can imagine what an amount of injustice is thereby done to the qualified men who have been serving in the department for a long time. The minimum pay of a clerk is Rs. 15 and that of a peon is Rs. 7. Consider how difficult it is to live on such a low salary. The peons are subject to many difficulties. On a consideration of their grievances it seems quite essential that their salaries should be increased like those of Revenue officers. A High Court Judge must be deputed for at least three months, to travel throughout the Presidency and inquire into the grievances of those employed in all the courts and do some good to them.

(*d*) *Education.*

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, July 1st, 1909.

Higher technical education.

11. In an article, in English, headed "Higher Technical Education" the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st July, observes:—"It is complained by every one of our Anglo-Indian friends that Indian students fritter away a lot of their time in useless and unwholesome attention to politics. There is a great deal of truth in this. But what have the responsible authorities in India done to prevent it? Some of them think that stringent discipline in schools and colleges will do what is necessary in the matter. They are, we think, mistaken in this opinion. History has shown that stringent discipline has never succeeded in any department of life. It is only measures that are both pleasant and profitable that can wean students from politics. Open a road to a wide and profitable activity and let the students know that they should qualify themselves to these activities by their single-minded devotion and let it also be impressed upon them that if they fritter away their energy in politics, they will sustain a material loss; this will exercise a tremendous influence on their scholastic life. This is the only way by which the attention of students can be diverted from politics . . . . The best method of doing this is to create remunerative employments for those who desire to obtain technical education. All sorts of obstacles are thrown in the way of men taking to industrial course. It is insisted upon that only those who have graduated should be encouraged to take to the industrial course. Can there be a more absurd rule than this? Is any such rule in vogue in any of the industrial countries of the West? . . . . Such restrictions operate as an impediment to the advancement of the country. An education sufficient to enable students to understand arts and science is more than sufficient to give admission to students desirous of devoting themselves to industries and commerce . . . . Those who have passed their entrance examination must as in Western countries be permitted to study for any profession they like . . . . ."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 28th, 1909.

The closure of the Muhammadan burial-grounds in Madras.

12. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th June, refers to the proposed closure of the Muhammadan cemeteries in Madras, and returns hearty and respectful thanks to the Corporation for their concurrence with the opinion that the question needs investigation. The paper goes on to say that it is in no way under less obligation to the President for agreeing to postpone his order of closure pending Government's decision in the matter.

The paper hopes that the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley will be pleased to go deeply into the Muhammadan representation which will show that the complaint of the Mahammadans is natural and reasonable, that the land comprising the two cemeteries in question is private property and not

a Municipal assignment, and that it is endowed property which under the Anglo-Muhammadan Law cannot be interfered with, unless such a right is already reserved for the person who endows it.

Moreover, the Corporation has not proved on medical grounds and evidence that the existence of the cemeteries is detrimental to the public health. This being the case the Muhammadans have a lawful right to expect a favourable decision.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th June, says:—It is nearly a month since the drivers have struck work in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The Railway authorities refuse to come to terms with the strikers, and do not realise their responsibility. The strikers are undergoing great privations owing to the high prices. The Indian merchants and passengers, who are losing all conveniences and incurring heavy loss, thought that the Government would interfere and settle the dispute. No such step has been taken. The Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce are satisfied with the arrangements made by the Railway authorities, and say that the public have no justification to interfere in this dispute between the strikers and the Railway authorities. These two associations carry on only sea-borne trade and are not, therefore, interested in the Railway strike. As the trade of the Indian merchants was crippled, some hundred persons requested the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting; and his refusal to do so has caused great surprise. Meanwhile the terrible disaster at Ennore made the public feeling intense. Hopes were entertained that the President of the Railway Board who came to Madras would settle amicably the matter. But he enquired only some Railway officers and left for Bombay after staying here only for about nine hours, without even consulting the leaders of the people. All these grievances were voiced forth in the public meeting held yesterday and the resolutions passed in that meeting clearly indicate the intensity of the public feeling. We hope that the Government will take, hereafter at least, the trouble of knowing the true state of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The strike in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 29th, 1909.

14. Referring to the recent accident to the Calcutta mail, the *Desabhimani*, of the 26th June, suggests that the Government should hold a separate inquiry and ask the Railway Company to give compensation to the families of the deceased which have been rendered helpless and to those who have been disabled by the injuries sustained.

Recent accident to the Calcutta mail.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, June 26th, 1909.

15. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 24th June, observes that it is a sad reflection on modern civilization, nevertheless true, that while the facilities for conveyance have increased year by year, the danger to the life and property of the public has also increased in the same proportion. News of daring thefts and accidents on railways are brought to our ears almost every day from some corner of the country or other. This is ascribable to the fact that the Railway authorities grudge to pay their employees adequately and the discontent that prevails among Railway servants causes neglect of duty resulting in accidents. The paper observes that the public are slowly coming to dread travelling by railways on account of these frequent thefts and accidents and hopes that the Railway administration will henceforth show greater regard for the safety of public life and property and try to prevent these dreadful mishaps.

Thefts and accidents on railways.

Dhanurdhari, *Mysore*, June 24th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th June, says:—The recent speech of the Governor of Bombay in the Legislative Council of that Province clearly indicates his respect for the leaders of the people, his interest in the welfare of the country, and his eminent statesmanship. It is one of the fundamental truths of political science

The speech of the Governor of Bombay in the Legislative Council.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 26th, 1909.

that the association of the leaders of the people with the Government of the country would be a source of great advantage, and this is specially essential in a country where the rulers and the ruled belong to different races and religions. Yet the leaders of our people were hitherto admitted only in the Legislative Councils, and the appointment of Mr. Sinha alone as a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy cannot be considered to have remedied all our grievances. The new reforms which expand the Legislative Councils are only one more step in advance, in the association of the leaders of the people in the government of the country. The Anglo-Indian papers clamour that these reforms will be a source of great danger to the British Government and that the appointment of the Indians in the Executive Councils will be felt bitterly by the native princes and the Anglo-Indians. Sir P. M. Mehta referred to this subject and reviewed the good work done by the non-official members, ever since the expansion of the Legislative Councils in 1892. In the course of the concluding speech, the Governor said that he did not like to divide the members into official and non-official, that they were all members of one Council, that they were all working for the welfare of the people of India, that, if there were differences of opinion, such differences existed among the official members themselves, and that any unsatisfactory relation which existed in the past between the members should be forgotten. These sentiments clearly show the statesmanship, the true feeling and the high intellect of Sir George Clarke. Hitherto, Bills which were opposed by the leaders of the people, as injurious to the interests of the country, were passed by the official members. In spite of the unanimous opposition of the non-official members, the Planters' Labour Bill was passed with the full support of the official members. We hope that there will be a healthy change in this respect when the new reforms come into force.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, June 19th, 1909.

The new reforms.

17. The *India*,* of the 19th June, says:—The British Government has promised to admit the Indians into the Executive and the Legislative Councils. We have already remarked that these reforms will not be of any use. They will only create disunion and ill-feeling between the different communities. The people will not have the control of the purse or the power of legislation. The taxes will not be reduced in the least and the agriculturists and the labourers will have to pay the taxes as usual. The various drains of wealth have not been closed. The country is growing poorer every day. What is the use of the reforms which do not improve the condition of the people? Great men have said that a Government, which does not relieve the people who are suffering from poverty, is not of much use. Famine and plague are prevalent in the country. The prices of the food-grains have risen high. What is the use of supplying stones for building houses, when the people are crying for food? Some people are elated with these reforms and have not recognised the enormous sum that will have to be spent. When questioned in Parliament, Mr. Buchannan said that he could not estimate the amount. While this is so, the Government is passing heavy sentences on many patriots for sedition. The Regulation of 1818 was fully utilized and some great men were deported without trial. Many printing presses were confiscated for having printed pamphlets which were considered seditious. Are these acts the messengers of reforms? Those who really intend to make reforms will never do these things. In a free country there is no sedition, and even if there be any only very few are punished for it, whereas in India alone heavy sentences are passed on the Indians for sedition. However this may be, it is our opinion that the people should use well the reforms that have been given to us by the British Government.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1909.

The Tirurangadi Sub-Registry office.

18. A Tirurangadi correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd June, says that the registration work of the division is daily on the increase and that one Sub-Registrar is unable to discharge satisfactorily the duties devolving on him. He is not able to register on the same day all the documents presented for registration and this causes great

* Received in the current week.

hardship to the parties, especially to women, coming from distant parts of the division. The correspondent suggests that the division should be divided into two for registration purposes and another Sub-Registry office established there. The Inspector-General of Registration is requested to call for a report on the matter from the Sub-Registrar and to do the needful.

19. An editorial in the *Kerala Chintamani*, for June, referring to the claims of the Muhammadans to have separate representation in the new Legislative Councils, states as follows:—During the sixth anniversary meeting of the S.N.D.P. Yogam recently held at Ernakulam, the President Mr. O. Krishnan claimed that a similar right should be accorded to the so-called depressed classes, and it has been resolved at the meeting that the Secretary of State should be appealed to in the matter. It is undeniable that when the proposed reforms of Lord Morley are carried into effect, Indians will get more power and privileges in the administration of the country. Judging from the present state of India, it is unquestionably the Brahmans and other high caste men who will have most of the benefits of these reforms. When, even the highly-educated members of the Brahman and other high castes are bent upon scrupulously maintaining their hatred and envy with which they treat the low classes, it need not be wondered at if the reforms entail hardships on a large section of the Indian populace. When the Muhammadans have no faith in the Hindus, it is no wonder that the low castes can have no faith in the high castes. We do not, however, believe that the resolution of the S.N.D.P. Yogam refers to the Tiyas or Ezhavas alone. The noble aspiration of the Yogam is to ameliorate the condition of, and to unify the various sections of, the depressed classes. We therefore think that it will be a good thing if representatives of the various sections are summoned together to consider the question at issue.

Kerala Chintamani, Calicut, June 1909.

The depressed classes to be represented on the enlarged Legislative Councils.

III.—Legislation.

20. Referring to the deportation of the nine Bengalis and commenting on Lord Morley's reply in connection with the new Bill to modify the Regulation of 1818, the *Veerakesari*, of the 26th June, observes that with all his ability and statesmanship Lord Morley has not been able to justify the measure he wishes to support and, in spite of his avowed sympathy towards the Indians, he has not been able to convince the Indians of his sincerity and his persistent refusal to repeal the measure must be a heavy blot not on the Government of India alone but on the British administration as a whole, in that it involves a principle altogether opposed to the traditions of law and justice of every civilised country that however heinous be the crime committed by one, all guilt should be established by a fair trial in a court of law before it can be punished.

Veerakesari, Madras, June 26th, 1909.

The Regulation of 1818.

IV.—Native States.

21. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st July, contains an article in English as follows:—"On the 20th of the last month expired the term of office of the members of this (Legislative) Council. It is high time that arrangements should be made to constitute a new Legislative Council. The system of election to the Municipalities, Local Fund Boards and Representative Assembly has been in existence in Mysore for many years past. The people have become quite accustomed to exercise their right of voting. In this respect the voters are not inferior to their brethren in British India. The Legislative Councils in British India have, according to Lord Morley's scheme of Reforms, obtained material concessions. The same may with advantage be extended to Mysore. The District Boards of Mysore and the Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities may be given the privilege of returning four members to the Legislative

Sadhvi, Mysore, July 1st, 1909.

The Mysore Legislative Council.

Council and the Representative Assembly might also be given the right of electing another five members. For the present this cannot but give satisfaction to the public though it will be a little short of what obtains in British India. We hope that His Highness the Maharaja and his advisers will carefully consider the subject and endeavour to see whether it cannot be done."

The Chief Engineership of Mysore.

22. Referring to the vacancy of the Chief Engineership of Mysore, the same paper has an article as follows:—"Mr. McHutchin, the Chief Engineer of Mysore, has been retired. The question is who is to be his successor, whether a native or a European. According to the Government of India rule a European is to be brought in, when a competent native is not available. It is this rule that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda adopted when he had to appoint a Chief Engineer in his territories. He found that Mysore had very competent gentlemen, quite competent to be Chief Engineers, and he availed himself of the services of Mr. Dalal, who was an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department of Mysore. He set a very good example and this example deserves imitation by every native ruler in India. There are in British India many natives of Mysore who after passing the Engineering examination with credit entered the British service. The most distinguished gentleman among these is Mr. Viswasvariah. He has an Indian reputation as an Engineer of exceptional abilities. The Government of Bombay have lent his services to Hyderabad . . . . We sincerely hope that in appointing the Chief Engineer, His Highness the Maharaja and his Government will consider the advantages of bringing Mr. Viswasvariah to the post."

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, July 1st, 1909.

The administration of Mysore.

23. In an article headed "The British India and the Mysore Administration" the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st July, observes:—"Years ago Mysore had earned a great name for efficient administration; but some branches of it are still as unorganized as in the most backward country and others so far relapsed into their original condition during recent years that one would now be surprised to know that the Province was once dubbed a model State. Thus in the village administration the patel or the headman of the village is scarcely a person who knows the three R's. They are for the most part quite illiterate persons. Although some of the newly-appointed *Shekdars* are able men, most of them are found not to do their work personally but get it done by some intelligent shanbogue under them. Again, in the village administration, as the respective duties of patel and the shanbogue are not clearly defined and distributed between them, the two are invariably found to be at cross lots; and thus faction always prevails in the whole village leading to perpetual litigation reducing the ryots to a state of beggary. Again, the poor villagers have to run to distant law courts to complain about minor thefts or assaults or settle petty civil disputes. Similar shortcomings exist, it is true, in the British administration also; but the Government of India appointed the Decentralisation Committee to consider reforms in this direction and it would be well if Mysore were to profit by its suggestions and the Mysore public will assuredly have endless eulogies for Mr. Ananda Rao if he should begin his new career as Diwan by introducing the reforms suggested by this committee."

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad Division*, June 22nd, 1909.

Closure of the road north of the Hyderabad Residency for traffic.

24. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd June, complains that the road on the north of the Residency leading to the Isa Mian Bazaar was closed for carriage traffic by Sir David Barr on the plea that the noise caused by carriages passing disturbed him; and now the road has been closed for foot passengers also. This causes great inconvenience to the public as they have to take a long circuitous track to the bazaar. It asks that if possible the Resident may be pleased to cancel the closure and allow the road to be used by carriages and the public as was done previously. The Hyderabad public will feel much obliged and thankful to him if this is done.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

25. Referring to the news that a certain military officer entered a first-class reserved compartment in which two princes were travelling from Delhi and began to address them in a contemptuous manner provoking one of them to raise his pistol against him, the *Veerakesari*, of the 26th June, observes that this incident is only another fresh instance of the usual haughty and rude behaviour of the European military officers and planters towards the Indians.

The haughty bearing of the Anglo-Indians.

Veerakesari, Madras, June 26th, 1909.

26. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 24th June, gives a translation of a recent lecture in Beadon Square, Calcutta, by Babu Arabindo Ghose, in which he observes that the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley does not deserve that name at all, as it does not in the least make effective the voice of the people in the administration of their country and that it will do the Indians more harm than good in that it takes away the little power the educated section of the nation had till now. He also observed that *Swaraj* was within easy reach of the Indians, that the difficulties in their way were all imaginary, and if all the Indians intensely desire to have it and work for it, they are sure to have it at no distant date.

Babu Arabindo's second lecture after release.

Dhanurdhari, Mysore, June 24th, 1909.

27. In an English article the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st July, congratulates the Mysore public and His Highness the Maharaja on their having secured the services of Mr. R. H. Campbell as Private Secretary to His Highness and highly eulogising Mr. Campbell both for his ability and for his views on the present unrest refers to his statement—" . . . . . I am convinced that the anarchist propaganda is abhorred and repudiated by every sane Indian and I do not believe that it will ever take permanent root in this country " and proceeds as follows :—" India is not a congenial soil for the growth and development of anarchist propaganda. But it must be borne in mind that the most uncongenial soils become congenial where men invested with supreme authority allow themselves to be intoxicated by the alcohol of power and begin to indulge in administrative freaks of an un-British nature. Let the Civilian young men who come to India to govern the country cease to look upon themselves as celestials. Let them give up their contempt for Indians of high education, higher character and highest patriotism. Then India will surely become the most brilliant jewel in the British crown and it will endure as such as long as the sun and the moon endure. The root cause of the unrest in India lies in the un-British and unconstitutional conduct of some of the Civilian youngsters sent out to India to administer our affairs."

The present unrest.

Sadhvi, Mysore, July 1st, 1909.

[Issued, 6th July 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 28 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th July 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 1st June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	830
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 1190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,275
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kedsndaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	350
35	The Kalpaka	AnandaSteam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	800
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	549
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntúr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	552
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Vizagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 3rd July 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Rambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,000
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	15,750
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Norakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	7,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
27	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
28	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
29	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,076
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Prajanukulan	Prajanukulan office, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	.... *	200
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam. Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Carton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	.... *	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	5,850
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,500
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 10th July 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Ákásaváni	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Rao, Brahman, 37 years.	350
2	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakasa Rao, Brahman, 41 years.	400
3	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannadha Rao, Brahman, 31 years.	1,650
4	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	570
5	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Brahman, 40 years.	500
6	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Brahman, 21 years ..	4,000
7	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
8	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Brahman, 37 years.	1,600
9	Hindú Késari ..	Madras	Weekly ..	A. Varadáchárlu, Brahman, 28 years ..	100
10	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Monthly ..	Sattiraju Sitárámayya, Brahman, 42 years.	800
11	Hitavádi	Bezwada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	1,000
12	Industry	Ellore	Fortnightly ..	N. Chalapati Ráo, Brahman	3,500
13	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Rao, Madhva Brahman, 30 years.	1,500
14	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Brahman, 41 years.	300
15	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Bezwada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,700
16	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvengadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
17	Nyayabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Brahman, 42 years.	30
18	Probódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Kamsala, 36 years.	500
19	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
20	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sastri, Brahman, 42 years.	250
21	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Brahman, 42 years.	350
22	Sasilekha	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Brahman, 51 years ..	450
23	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugarti Lakshmi Narasimhámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
24	Sundari	Komaripálem, Ramachandrapur taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	A. Sundararámiah, Brahman, 32 years..	200
25	Swadharmaprakasini ..	Madras	Do. ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Brahman, 24 years.	220
26	Susíla	Vizagapatam	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácharyulu, Vaishnava Brahman, 56 years.	135
27	Telugu Baptist	Madras	Monthly ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	550
28	Vidyávati	Do.	Do. ..	C. Dorasamiah, Satani, 41 years ..	150
29	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
30	The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Monthly ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Brahman, 50 years.	500
31	Yuddha Dhvani	Bapatla, Guntúr district ..	Do. ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	1,500
32	The United Church Herald.	Madras	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
33	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
34	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Do. ..	Janapati Pattabhirama Sastri, Brahman, 39 years.	200
35	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	Not known.
36	Arya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Do.
37	Deshábhimáni	Do. and Bezwada ..	Weekly ..	D. Seshachalapathi Rao, Brahman, 42 years.	300
38	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	Not known.
39	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Monthly ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
40	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly ..	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,300

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909.)

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	262
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. B. Luthi, European, 52 years	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
*N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,350

* Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerux, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
32	Swedasabhimani ..	Swedasabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,800
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	680

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Sayid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul-Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Haji Kurtan Muhammad Kasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhum	No. 29, Police Line C; Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subhi-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	..
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabs Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	525
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prabhram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resal-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1909.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Indian Review"	Madras	2,400	April, May and June 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Carlylean"	Rajahmundry	300	Third week of March; first and third weeks of April; first and third weeks of May; and first week of June 1909.
3	"Patriot"	Vellore	120	15th and 30th April; 15th and 31st May; and 15th June 1909.
	Weekly.			
4	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	450	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st May; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th June 1909.
5	"East Coast News and Advertiser".	Waltair	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1909.
6	"Wednesday Review"	Trichinopoly	450	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1909.
7	"United India and Native States"..	Madras	320	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
8	"Cochin Argus"	British Cochin	235	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
9	"Malabar Herald"	Do.	665	3rd, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1909.
10	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	200	6th, 13th and 20th April; 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
11	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	750	3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th April; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 29th May; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th June 1909.
12	"Muhammadan"	Madras	450	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th April; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st May; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th June 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
13	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	600	1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th and 29th April; 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th and 29th May; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th and 29th June 1909.
14	"Malabar Daily News"	Calicut	450	1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th and 29th April; 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th and 29th May; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th and 29th June 1909.
	Daily.			
15	"Hindu"	Madras	3,140 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	
16	"Madras Standard"	Do.	2,100	Issues of all the dates of April, May and June 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
17	"Indian Patriot"	Do.	1,070 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
18	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	600	

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

1. Referring to the judgment in the case of Lala Lajpat Rai *vs.* the *Englishman*, the *Hindu*, of the 6th July, remarks:—"The substantial penalty which has been inflicted on the premier Anglo-Indian organ in Calcutta will, we hope, have a salutary lesson not only on the particular newspaper, but on the class of papers which are to be found in every large city in India who habitually vilify Indian politicians, who sneer at and ridicule Indian aspirations and who in their manner of dealing with Indian subjects often show the worst aspects of the English character."

The case against the *Englishman* of Calcutta.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 6th, 1909.

(h) Railways.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 5th July, remarks:—"It can be unhesitatingly said that the travelling public do not consider the corridor trains of the South Indian Railway a success. In fact, they are felt to be a nuisance and are avoided. The change from the roomy old-fashioned carriage to the present latrine and corridor trains is admitted by a majority of people to be a change for the worse. The complaint is based mainly on the relative seating accommodation of the old and the new carriages.

Corridor trains on the South Indian Railway.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 5th, 1909.

* * * * *

. . . . In the interests of the Railway travelling public, the sooner these new carriages are remodelled the better. We trust other Railway administrations will benefit by the mistake of the South Indian Railway and avoid the construction of carriages of the type so much complained of now."

3. The *Western Star*, of the 8th July, has a leader reviewing the administration report on the Railways in India for 1908, in which the following remarks occur:—"Those who think that expenditure on railways should be curtailed fail to realise that little good can result from increasing the productiveness of a country unless the means of transport also keep pace with the increase. It may be safely asserted that as matters stand to-day, railway facilities in India are inadequate to cope with the requirements of increasing trade. The Board is not unaware of this and many renewals have already been put on foot which could not be delayed and which must under any circumstances be continued. For this reason the fall in the finances is most inopportune."

The Indian Railways.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, July 8th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

4. Referring to the retirement of Sir George Forbes, K.C.S.I., from the Indian Civil Service, the *Madras Standard*, of the 9th July, remarks:—"He has been noted for his clearness of vision, acuteness of intellect and downright independence of character. He could look at questions purely from the point of view of principle and examine conclusions and premises alike with the strict impartiality of the keen logician. But accustomed as he has been to deal more with subjects than with men in the seclusion of the office-room and having been the product of circumstances and of environments different from those of to-day there have occasionally been manifest in him a lack of sympathy,

Sir George Forbes, K.C.S.I.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, July 9th, 1909.

of responsiveness to impressions from without, and, to some extent, a spirit of intolerance. In the India of to-day the conditions have altered; and the qualities which we now desire to find in our rulers are precisely those which were set out in outline by Lord Morley in his recent Oxford speech and in his first Indian Budget speech in the House of Commons as Secretary of State for India. Sir George Forbes was, of course, the product of other forces and other circumstances. But he has been one of the most successful officials Madras has had in recent times."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

5. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd July, says it is understood from news received from Afghanistan that Sardar Nasrullah Khan has recently deputed certain Mullahs to the frontiers of Russia and Afghanistan for the purpose of circulating a tract amongst the Musalmans enjoining all Musalmans to be loyal to the Amir of Kabul who is a Musalman king and in it verses of the Holy Quran are quoted which refer to the duty of Musalmans to take part in the Jihad (Religious war) against the non-Musalmans if called upon to do so.

A tract on Jihad.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hydrabad*, July 3rd, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st July, says:—We were glad to hear that Sir Edward Baker has appointed a Commission to enquire into the conduct of the police in the Midnapore bomb case. We now feel disappointed that it is purely an official enquiry and that the Commissioner of the Burdwan division has been deputed to hold the enquiry. The people will not be satisfied with the enquiry unless some of their representatives are made members of the Commission. While the people have no good opinion of the police, the high officials of the Government have full trust in them and often reward them for their services. Sir Lancelot Hare has said in his administration report that the conduct of the police is satisfactory and that the cases brought against them were either withdrawn or thrown away as false. Will any one, who has such an opinion of the police, entertain any suspicion of their conduct or institute an enquiry? It is now clear why he did not pay any regard to the condemnation of the police by the High Court, in the Barrah dacoity case, and hold an enquiry. The *Morning Leader* has given a collection of the opinions of some Lieutenant-Governors about the police. One Lieutenant-Governor said in the Viceroy's Legislative Council that all means except that of physical torture might be employed for finding out the truth. Another Lieutenant-Governor criticised a Subordinate Magistrate for having acquitted all the accused in a case brought by the police. If this be so, how can we expect independence of judgment in the Subordinate Magistrates. A writer in the *Morning Leader* says that it is not sufficient to increase the salaries of the police, but that the Police officers whose conduct has been severely criticised by the Judicial officers, should be punished. This is very true and instances are not wanting. In 1894, two Judges of the Bengal High Court, Sir Henry Prinseps and Mr. Amir Ali, remarked that two Police Inspectors had wrongfully confined an accused person for a long time and that this unlawful conduct should be noticed by the Government. The Government duly noticed their conduct by giving them promotions. If the Police officers are to be rewarded in this way, the people ought to be grateful that the police oppression has not increased much. If the administration is carried on in this way, how can we expect that any good will come out of an official enquiry. But, from the reply given by the master of Elibank to a question put in the House of Commons, it seems that Lord Morley regards this enquiry as an important one.

The Bengal Police.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 1st, 1909.

(*b*) *Courts.*

MANORAMA, July 2nd, 1909.

Vagaries of Magistrates in Malabar.

7. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd July, referring to an article which appeared in an issue of the *Spectator* regarding the vagaries of Magistrates in Malabar leaves it to the readers of the paper to decide whether the reticence maintained on the subject by the authorities is owing to the time being favourable or is due to the lucky star of those concerned being in the ascendant.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, June 26th, 1909.

Musalman cemeteries.

8. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th June, referring to the closure of the Muhammadan cemeteries at Krishnapet, says that it is welcome news to hear that the Corporation of Madras have now resolved to leave this matter entirely in the hands of Government.

The paper hopes that Government will fully consider the subject in every aspect and so afford the Muslim community occasion for gratitude.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 27th, 1909.

Musalman cemeteries.

The *Aftab-i-Dakhan* echoes the same.

(*h*) *Railways.*

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, June 26th, 1909.

The Railway accidents.

9. The *India*,* of the 26th June, writes:—Who is responsible for the various railway accidents which occur almost every day in this country? The British Government does not take any notice of them and perhaps this is owing to the fact that the various Railway Companies are owned by the British people. It seems that the British people care more for money than for the convenience of the people The people are sometimes herded like cattle into the waggons, and now and then fifteen or twenty people are forced into one third-class compartment. Is there nobody to question this? The Government should take notice of these things, as it is responsible for the various accidents. Even if the editors in this country write what they truly believe or publish anything by a slip of the hand, they are imprisoned for a long time, and some are sentenced to transportation. But is there no punishment to the British Railway Companies which cause the death of some people by carelessness? Such a kind of justice looks fair only to the Government.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 2nd, 1909.

The Railway disaster at Ennore.

10. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 2nd July, remarks that the general public should have been represented on the Board of Enquiry and passengers examined as witnesses. The question of driver Brown's experience should have been closely examined. The hope is expressed that Government will appoint a fresh Board to ascertain the cause of the accident.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1909.

The Advocate-General of Bengal.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, says:—After all, a new Barrister is to come from England, as the Advocate-General of Bengal. His Majesty the Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. Blair Kenrick to that office. It seems that he has passed the LL.D. Examination. He may have special qualifications; but, what of that? It cannot be that an Indian, who is as able or abler than Mr. Kenrick, is not available. This only shows that the Government is not willing to appoint an Indian as the Advocate-General of Bengal.

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* Received in the current week.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th July, says:—The lecture delivered by Lord Morley at Oxford, justifying the Bengal deportations, does not speak highly of his sense of justice, patience or ability. It is regrettable that Lord Morley should have made this speech. He says that the Bill brought by Mr. Mackerness to modify the Deportation Regulation is a censure on Lord Minto and himself. About this, the newspaper *India* remarks that it seems that everybody should consider Lords Minto and Morley as infallible. Secondly, he says that it must be borne in mind that he is speaking not of England, Scotland or Ireland, but of India. But he has not shown how the condition of India essentially differs from that of Ireland. Thirdly, he says that the Deportation Regulation is as good a law as any in the Statute book. About this, Mr. J. H. B. writes in the *Manchester Guardian* that this Regulation is not a law at all, that this power was given to the East India Company, that there was to be an appeal to the shareholders, if the Company exercised this power, and that the Parliament did not give any sanction to this Regulation, when the Indian administration was vested in the Crown. Fourthly, he says that, after the deportation of these nine persons, the agitation, unrest and conspiracy which prevailed during the previous twelve months have abated. What evidence is there to show that these nine gentlemen were connected with evil deeds? Can a mere assertion make a statement true? Fifthly, he says that the deportations were not made on the evidence of the police, but that the whole matter was investigated by Lord Minto, three Members of his Council and two Lieutenant-Governors, and was reported on by responsible District officers. But who gives information to these District officers? This question was not considered by Lord Morley. A writer in the *Manchester Guardian* says that it is widely spoken that the District officers are guided by police information. Sixthly, he asks whether there is not to be an emergency power and says that this power is not exercised every week. After Lord Morley became the Secretary of State for India, eleven persons have been deported; and he seems to think that it would be wrong to deport one person every week, but that it would be no harm if nine persons were deported in a single day. Seventhly, he says that he is not exercising the power newly and that it was exercised in Bombay in 1896. Lastly, he says that Mr. Gokhale has praised Lord Minto and himself for having saved the country from a critical position and has not condemned them, and that he is receiving messages and deputations from the Indians expressing gratitude for the reforms. He asks whether his English friends are better Indians than the Indians themselves. Lord Morley has given a different meaning to Mr. Gokhale's approval of the reforms. If the Indians appreciate the reforms and express their gratitude, how can it be considered that they approve the deportations?

Swadesamitran, Madras, July 5th, 1909.

The Bengal deportations.

13. The *Arya Vysya*, of the 15th June, observes that if, instead of simply saying that the dismissal of the Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate for their conduct at Kottappakonda was unjust, all the prominent citizens of the chief towns of Guntúr and Kistna convened public meetings and submitted a memorial, Government would reconsider the officers' cases.

Arya Vysya, June 15th, 1909.

Guntúr officers' cases.

14. It is a matter for regret, says a correspondent in the *Manorama* of the 2nd July, that due care is not exercised by Government in their bestowal of honours and titles. Some of the favourites of Government are the oppressors of the people. The bestowal of honours on such people leads to a mistaken notion that Government favour the oppressors of people. It is therefore hoped that due care will be taken by Government in the matter of the bestowal by them of honours on people.

Manorama, July 2nd, 1909.

Indiscriminate bestowal of honours and titles.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, says:—The London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes that there is a general belief that Justices Ashutosh Mukherjee, Chandavarkar, and Sankaran Nair will be appointed as the first Indian Members of the Executive Councils of

Swadesámitran, Madras, July 9th, 1909.

Indian Members in Executive Councils.

Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively. The Bombay correspondent of the *Hindu* contradicts the rumour that Justice Chandavarkar will be appointed as a Member of the Executive Council of Bombay. We have already expressed our opinion about the undesirability of appointing High Court Judges as Members of the Executive Councils. The aspiration of a High Court Judge to become a Member of the Executive Council is likely to impair his sense of justice and independent spirit. In a recent speech delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of England, he said that the Judges stood between the Crown and the people in the past, that there is now no necessity of that kind, and that, in future, the Judges will have to protect the people from the actions of the Executive. So, it is not proper to appoint Judges as Members of the Executive Council. But if it is decided to appoint Members of the Executive Council from the Judicial department, the appointment of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair will give general satisfaction in Madras.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1909.

The murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, remarks:—The whole of India deeply regrets to hear the sad news of the murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie by a Parsi student in the Imperial Institute at London. Sir William was a member of the Advisory Committee formed to guide the Indian students who are new to London. He held many high offices in India and returned to England in 1901. It is not known whether this cruel act was the outcome of anarchic violence, and whether that student was in any way connected with India. As this deed was committed at a troublous time, some have began to associate this crime with India. The Anglo-Indian papers of Madras, have already written so. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said that it was regrettable that this act was done at a time when the Indian patriots were trying to secure the good-will and support of the British people. The whole of India will severely condemn this act which put an end to the life of one who was trying to do good to this country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 3rd 1909.

The Imperial defence.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, writes:—When Lord Rosebury delivered a remarkable address, on the Imperial defence, this country, which has adorned the English King with the title of Emperor and which contains half the population of the Empire, was not taken into consideration at all. He simply referred to the way in which this ancient people should be governed and did not consider how the Indian people ought to participate in the Imperial defence. As has often been admitted by the Englishmen, the Indians are not wanting in knowledge, bravery, and physical strength. They are greatly attached and loyal to the British Empire. Diwan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao suggests in the *Madras Mail* a way in which the Indian people can be used in the Imperial defence, and says that if they are rightly used, there is no power in the world that can oppose and conquer the British Empire. But his words are a cry in the wilderness; and owing to the narrowness of the minds of the rulers, the Indian people are not utilised well.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1909.

A generous gift.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, says:—The Bengal Government has settled permanently a large estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,000, on the three sons of Babu Asutosh Biswas, who was Public Prosecutor in the Manicktollah bomb case, and who was shot dead in the Police Court. This generous gift clearly shows the nobility and liberality of the Government.

India, *Pondicherry*, June 26th, 1909.

The Berhampur Provincial Conference.

19. The *India*,* of the 26th June, says:—It is unpleasant to hear that our people are going to present petitions to the Government, even though they are aware that the British Government will not grant any of the privileges which it has denied us during the last fifteen years. We do not say that it is not necessary to hold a Provincial Conference, but we are

* Received in the current week.

only sorry that our people have not the strength of mind to do anything for themselves. The British Government will grant us all we desire, if we had self-respect and patriotism and pursued the path of self-help.

20. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 1st July (published this week), publishes the translation of a lecture in Bombay on "the present situation" by one Ramachandra Ganesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., described as a nationalist holding the same views as Babu Arabinda Ghose. The lecturer observed that the present political situation of the country was highly deplorable and the absence of Mr. Tilak from amidst them particularly at the present crisis was an incalculable loss to the popular cause. Politics had begun to engage their minds only recently. What was their goal to be? and how to reach it? were questions that every one of them should ask himself. They were to rest assured that political emancipation lay in their own hands. Although the most liberal among the British statesmen including even Lord Ripon had told them that *Swaraj* was not a thing the Indians could aspire to and Lord Morley had compared the agitation for *Swaraj* with a child's cry for the moon, they were sure to have it if they constantly strove for it. From political advancement followed advancement in other departments of life such as social and industrial. It was foolish to fear that the power of the rulers was great and for that reason to give up the attempt at *Swaraj*; for, however great the power of the rulers might be, it was after all only human and was nothing before that of the Omnipotent Ruler above. So long as their cause was righteous they were sure to have the support of Providence. It was necessary that the different communities should sink their minor differences. They have to make a sacrifice without expecting any return. Although it might sometimes be inexpedient to hold these views publicly, it was necessary that every one should entertain a secret sympathy for the cause and never forget it for a moment, in which case they were sure to have that national independence which must lead not to national advancement alone but to the advancement of the whole of mankind.

The present situation.

Dhanurdhari, Mysore, July 1st, 1909.

[Issued, 13th July 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 29 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th July 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	330
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 1190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,275
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumboo Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramaniayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Velachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years.	350
35	The Kalpaka	AnandaSteam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikotana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	430
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	800
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntúr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	552
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Vizagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 10th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuldittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 73 years.	300
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. S. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruvalur, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Rambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Mathuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	330
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,150
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Mangala Vachanam ..	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press, Arni, North Arcot.	Do. ..	Revd. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D., American, 56 years.	1,075
31	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
32	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
36	Prajanukulan	Prajanukulan office, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	.... *	200
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
40	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	413
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
45	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly .	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
48	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
49	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
51	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
52	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
53	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	.... *	500
55	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
56	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
57	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
58	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
59	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
60	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
61	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
62	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
63	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
64	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
65	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 17th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirámasástri, Bráhman, 30 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Ellore	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ákásavání	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhra	Tenáli	Do. ..	B. J. S. Prakása Ráo, Bráhman, 41 years.	400
5	Ándhrakésari	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo, Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
6	Ándhraprakásika ..	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Cocanada	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 46 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Vizianagram	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Nellore	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Guntúr and Beswada	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Bráhman, 42	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	V. Narasimhráyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Kanteru, Kistna district ..	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Beswada and Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Duggirála, Guntúr district ..	Fortnightly ..	Not known	150
16	Kistnápatrika .. .	Masulipatam	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Rajahmundry	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Madras	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam of Beswada, Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Mysore	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
20	Nyáyabódhini	Guntúr	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Duggirala	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Cocanada	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Velattur, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Cocanada	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Madras	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Jagannadhapur, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	Guntúr	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Anakapalle, Vizagapatam ..	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Madras	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Do.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Do.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500
32	Vasundhara	Masulipatam	Do. ..	Not known	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Pittapúr	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Voice of Truth	Rajahmundry	Weekly ..	Ráo Bahádur K. Viréalingam Pantulu Gáru.	250
36	Vysya	Guntúr	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswami Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	1,200
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bápatla, Guntúr district ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Arógyaprabódhini ..	Rajahmundry	Do. ..	Not known	300

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avakasathosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	292
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Saéhitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch *	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly † ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
‡ N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Further particulars not received. † Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Mamen Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Thàraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	300
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	300
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,402
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anumukutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,300
32	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedasabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	M. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,200
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmazhu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	600

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Zohani.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Haji Kurtan Muhammad Kasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police Line C; Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Asad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	..
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Gurujī's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nasair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chaddarghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	900
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resal-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

The Anglo-Siamese Treaty.

1. Referring to this treaty, the *Hindu*, of the 16th July, remarks that "the differential and invidious treatment meted out to Indian British subjects cannot be too strongly condemned" and that "it is only another example of the indifference of the Home Government to Indian interests whenever they are involved along with Colonial interests."

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 15th, 1909.

Purchase of Government stores in India.

2. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Indian Stores Committee, the *Hindu*, of the 15th July, remarks:—"Though belated, it is none the less welcome as some concrete manifestation of the Government's intentions in regard to the purchase of its stores. It is to be regretted that the Government should have resolved not to publish the Committee's report and contented itself with publishing a jejune summary thereof. . . . . The Secretary of State, however, has desired that the new rules framed in pursuance of the above policy as adopted, should be regarded 'purely as an experimental measure' and that they will be revised should it be found that they result in a deterioration of the quality or an increase of the cost of stores supplied to Government. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made by manufacturers 'at Home', under cover of this reservation, to nullify the principle of encouraging local manufactures, so unmistakably laid down by the Government of India."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 15th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th July, writes:—"Except as the acknowledgment of a principle, the resolution to purchase Government stores in India will not profit the inhabitants of the country, as it might be supposed. The profit, in the present instance, will be of the same nature as when a factory or an extensive business is opened by Europeans in India—all the work and labour wages being ours, the gain theirs. In the list of approved firms in India, which our correspondent sends to-day, those that belong to us are only insignificant in number. The supplies that the Government would obtain are, therefore, practically from English firms. Neither is this the fault of the Government. The list, we take it, contains the names of important manufacturing firms in this country, and it is a sorry truth that we have only two such firms, all the others being of European capital and initiative. No one, surely, will attribute undue desire to Government to give prominence to European firms alone, because only two Indian firms are acknowledged to have obtained their approval. The conclusion, therefore, is that only two firms, managed by Indian capital, are fit to compare with the many conducted by foreigners. This is a reflection upon our enterprise and co-operative spirit, for which we have ourselves to blame. But, on that account, the present resolution of the Government of India is not unacceptable to us. That it does not profit us, does not degrade us so as to envy the profit of others. On the other hand, the principle that the present Government as acknowledged, that local articles should be preferred to imported ones is one that, in a later day, will be more to our advantage."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 17th July, writes:—"The resolution is a step in the right direction. At first no doubt it is the Anglo-Indian firms that will chiefly benefit under the new rules. But as the industrial development of the country proceeds apace and purely indigenous firms come to the front they are bound to share the profits." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 17th, 1909.

Writing again on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 17th July, remarks:—"The economic basis of the present unrest in India is sometimes apt to be ignored at the present time when reforms and repression are engrossing attention on the political life of our people. It is to be hoped that both the Government and the leaders of the people will not forget that the main permanent basis of India's well-being and progress lies in the development of her industries and commerce." THE HINDU, *Madras*, July 17th, 1909.

3. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 15th July, remarks:—"When Arabindo Ghose maintains that deportation and imprisonment must be braved in the service of the country, the law, we think, ought to step in and carry the argument to its logical conclusion. The law has of late been evidently napping in Bengal. It ought to waken up, for there is obviously work for it to perform." MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1909.

The situation in Bengal.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 15th July, says:—"The opening of the Coimbatore Agricultural College and Institute is a great event in the history of agriculture in this Presidency, and let us hope it will mark the beginning of large improvements to be effected in agriculture and of real advancement and progress in the condition of the millions behind the plough, whose lot is by no means at present one of even tolerable well-being." THE HINDU, *Madras*, July 15th, 1909.

The Coimbatore Agricultural College.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 15th July, writes:—"The Government of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley is sincerely to be congratulated on this memorable achievement and if the people of the land seriously take to the study of agricultural science in the spirit and manner preferred by the administration, there is no doubt that the prosperity of the country is assured, more assured perhaps than the introduction of many a Reform Bill." THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th July, remarks:—"We are glad to note the assurance given by His Excellency that as the necessity for expansion arises the Government will not hesitate to increase the capacity of the Agricultural College and Research Institute. Government should not hesitate to spend money, which considering the interests involved would be comparatively little, in making the Agricultural College at Coimbatore a first-class institution. A fully-equipped institution devoted to the improvement of agriculture is bound in course of time to have an enormous influence on the agricultural prosperity of the Presidency and consequently in bettering the condition of the ryot." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

5. In a leader on the attention which Mr. Surendranath Banerji is at present receiving in England, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1 th July, remarks:—"Even now, we think something might be done to satisfy the Bengalees who are not, and do not seem likely to be, reconciled to the scheme of partition. Taking advantage of the cry from Behar for separation from Bengal, we think a compromise may be made without altogether unsettling the "settled fact," by so modifying it as to meet the wishes of the bulk of those affected by it while preserving the principle of the partition." THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

The partition of Bengal.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

6. In an article on this subject, the *United India and Native States*, of the 17th July, writes:—"What is wanted, in the present condition of the Mysore Province, is a body of perfectly independent gentlemen who will meet all the year round for the systematic and serious study of the various measures affecting the people and educating the people in the duties and obligations of enlightened THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 17th, 1909.

Peoples' Associations for Mysore.

citizenship, notwithstanding the frowns of unprincipled men in power. Such a body of persons will not meet at fitful and irregular intervals but at stated times and places at all times of the year and make the study of legislative enactments and other measures which the executive authorities intend introducing, their sole aim. We are convinced that had an institution of the kind been in existence during Mr. Madhava Rao's Diwanship, he would have hesitated before he set aside pupular opinion and inaugurated his policy of mistrusting the people. His administration might then have earned a title to the people's gratitude and recognition instead of proving a failure in many respects."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 14th, 1909.

Sir Edward Baker on the London outrage.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th July, writes:—"We heartily endorse every word that fell from Sir Edward Norman Baker in the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday. We have ourselves emphasised the view that he expresses. He rightly says that the time has come when something more than denunciation is required, when denunciation must be followed by action. All classes of people in India feel strongly, and the feeling has found strong expression, too, at the outrage But to stop with this will be a mistake. Some real effort has to be made, and that soon, to save our society and our youth from the odium and obloquy which the new species of crime is calculated to bring on both. . . . .

" * * * * *

"The time has come for us to organise a plan of campaign in co-operation with Government, with educational officers, and with the student community. . . . ."

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 14th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 14th July, considers the speech a most unfortunate one, so framed as to make it the least likely to achieve the desired result, and deplores the irritation to public feeling which Sir Edward Baker's words are bound to cause.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th July, remarks:—"A powerful and popular ruler like Sir Edward Baker should avoid provocative language, or at any rate language liable to misconstruction. We are sure that the people of Bengal as the people of other Provinces will heartily make common cause with the Government in stamping out anarchy and seditious crime, and unless we are much mistaken Bengalees have of late began to do what they could in the matter. Under the circumstances then instead of threats of fire and brimstone, what Sir Edward Baker should have done was to suggest the various ways in which the people could exert themselves in order to put down the dangerous growth of crime in Bengal."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

8. Referring to Lala Lajpat Rai's letter about the holding of the next Congress at Lahore, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th July, remarks:—"Mr. Lajpat Rai showed very commendable good sense when he refused to be drawn into Mr. Tilak's net; and he showed commendable patriotism when, notwithstanding the neutral attitude he was at that time bound to maintain, he joined the Conventionists. But his present attitude is incomprehensible to us unless we take him to hold opinions which are radically different from those of the Conventionists. Even granting that it is expedient not to hold the Congress at Lahore this time, of course for the reason suggested by him, does he expect that the Congress will ever assemble anywhere on conditions which he considers to be essential? There will be as much difference in every other Province as there is in the Punjab, as there was in Madras; and the only effect of suspending the Congress will be to suspend it for ever."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Additional Munsif's Court, Guntúr.

9. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th July, observes that the system of transferring suits in arrears in the several District Munsifs' Courts in the Guntúr district to the file of the Additional Munsif's Court at Guntúr causes much inconvenience to both clients and pleaders, and suggests that the Additional District Munsif should sit in the very Court where there are arrears and dispose of cases then and there.

Desabhimani, *Guntúr*, July 10th, 1909.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Resettlement of Nellore.

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th July, writing on the resettlement of the Nellore district, remarks that Nellore is one of the poorest districts in the Presidency and Government would have done well if they had left it alone. The enhancement of wet assessment is considered to be unjust.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 6th, 1909.

(g) *Forests.*

Cattle mortality due to wild beasts in South Canara.

11. Referring to the alarming increase in cattle mortality due to wild beasts in South Canara during the past several years successively, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th July, observes that the explanation that the Collector was able to give to the Board of Revenue that the increased destruction of cattle by wild animals was due to the lack of the usual food of these animals owing to the removal of the small game by *shikharis*, the Board itself admitted to be quite unsatisfactory and that it would be well, therefore, to consider the valuable observations by the Puttur Rate-payers' Association in its last annual report. The association was of opinion that the proximity of the reserved forests to cultivated lands and farm yards was without doubt an important cause, but it was not as the Board said that lands very close to reserved forests were brought under cultivation but *kumki* (auxiliary) lands have been included in reserved tracts encroaching in many cases even upon *warg* (proprietary) land. It suggests that the Forest department should itself undertake to organize *shikhari* parties to destroy wild animals, gun licenses should be more freely issued and the proposal of the Board to revise and increase the scale of rewards for destroying wild animals should also be carried out. It is believed that all these methods will together help to prevent the danger.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, July 9th, 1909.

(k) *General.*

Military expenditure.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th July, says:—We do not think that any special privilege will accrue to the people by a mere increase in the number of Members in the new Legislative Councils, unless more rights and powers are given to them. At present, we are only permitted to put some questions in these Councils and we can neither prevent nor decrease any Military expenditure. The recent approval of Lord Morley to an annual increase of three lakhs of pounds in the Military expenditure, only confirms the view that the people of

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 12th, 1909.

this country have no voice in the matter of Military charges. Not only this. The India Home accounts for 1907–1908 show that a sum of £1,044–10–0 has been paid in excess, under the heading of spears, to the British War Office and this was not repaid, although it was pointed out by the Auditor of the India Office. The Secretary of State seems to have decided that this subject need not be pressed. Again, as regards the charges incurred by having called more forces than necessary in the South African War, it may be decided in the same way. It is, therefore, essential that the right of enquiring about these things in the Legislative Councils should be given to the people. We grant that it is not advisable to discuss questions of war and peace in these Councils, and we only say that the right of speaking about the Military expenditure should be given to the people, so far as it concerns the welfare of the country and the burden of the people.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 9th, 1909.

Salaries of karnams.

13. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th July, suggests that, in view of the increased work imposed upon karnams and of the dearness of food, their salaries may be doubled by Government.

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, July 9th, 1909.

A postal grievance.

14. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 9th July, complains that the postal establishment at Yermál, a village in South Canara, is too inadequate to meet the demands of the public. Although there is a small branch post office, there is no separate delivery peon for the division and the postal traffic being considerably large for an ordinary village, great delay occurs in the delivery of money orders and registered parcels, causing much annoyance to the public. Again it is said that only village munsifs are permitted to sign as witnesses to the receipts of money orders and as is often the case, if the potail happens to be absent, the payment is withheld for days together. It is therefore urged that the postal authorities should soon sanction the appointment of a delivery peon for that village and authorize a few respectable residents of the village to sign as witnesses to receipts of money orders, etc. The paper further complains that in the Elementary school under the management of the Local Board, having a strength of nearly 100 under three teachers, the supply of furniture and the contingent grant are both inadequate and consequently the numerous educational exhibits and library books cannot be kept in a good condition. The paper hopes that the local authorities will soon remove these defects.

Kerala Patrika, July 10th, 1909.

Postal grievances.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th July, referring to the circular issued by the Postmaster-General on the 1st July regarding certain changes to be introduced in the matter of sorting letters, says that the change affects only a few of the important post offices. One of the contemplated changes is, that letters, instead of being sorted by sorters in the train, should be delivered to them already sorted by Postmasters. If the division of post offices into classes A and B is based upon the number of letters received and despatched, then there are reasons to suspect that the authorities have been misinformed by some Postmasters, of whom a few may have given a low estimate of their work, while others may have exaggerated their work in the hope of getting an increase of establishment. The new arrangement has undoubtedly increased the work and responsibility of the postal staff without any corresponding increase in their number and pay. Most of them are natives and are heavily worked. No one voices their grievances, but any one can accuse them. Equally bad is the lot of the mail sorters, who have not even the convenience of sufficient space to sit in and do their work. All the reforms now proposed do not seem to be beneficial. In order to remedy the complaint against undue delay in the delivery of postal letters, etc., the number and pay of the postal staff and the mail sorters should be increased, more village postmen should be appointed and one or two commodious mail vans should be attached to the mail trains. It is hoped that the postal authorities will devote their special attention to these matters.

16. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th July, discusses at great length the question of Muhammadan claims in connection with the Indian Reform Scheme and, in support of its arguments, quotes the views of certain Anglo-Indian papers on the subject. Amongst other things the *Mukhbir* writes that, though Lord Morley or Lord Minto has not fulfilled the promises made to the Mussalmans, yet there are hopes that the Government of India will not disappoint them. It is quite true, as the *Englishman* of Calcutta says, that the Mussalmans are deserving of special concessions, for they are the conquered race, and it is quite unjust to ignore their claims as allies of the British. No race like the Mussalmans joined the British in their early troubles and fought side by side with them against their foes. The loyalty of the Mussalmans is well known and it has been ever proved to be unswerving and unshaken. His Highness Agha Khan is quite justified in acknowledging His Imperial Majesty King Edward as the real monarch of India. During this week, many esteemed European gentlemen have come forward to give publicity to their views that "the Mussalmans have never enjoyed any privileges and concessions although they belong to a fighting race which at one time conquered and ruled over India and other parts of the globe and though other rulers have copied the Muhammadan laws of administration." The Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan has said clearly that "the feelings of the Muhammadans have been hurt and wounded on several occasions, they have not obtained their rights, and their persistent and constant endeavours to obtain their rights have proved of no avail and hence it is advisable that special provision should be made to give them their rights." So long as they are not sufficiently represented or granted separate electoral colleges, it is feared that troubles may arise. The relations between Hindus and Mussalmans have become strained. In support of this the *Mukhbir* writes that in a certain place in the Punjab there was not a single Mussalman vakil for several years, but, recently, a Mussalman vakil took up his residence there, and this fact exasperated the Hindu vakils, who informed him that in the vakils' chamber the chairs were reserved for the Hindu vakils, and that the Mussalman vakil should not use them. In conclusion, the *Mukhbir* thinks it but fair and proper that Government should, as a matter of justice and in view of promises made, grant the Mussalmans their rights and consider their claims.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, Madras, July 7th, 1909.

The Mussalmans and the Indian Reform Scheme.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

17. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th July, writes in English:—It is with deep regret that we have heard of the dastardly assassination at the Imperial Institute in London of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie and Doctor Lalcaca of Shanghai by a Punjabi student in London, named Madar Lal. The assassin, a young man of 22, who is said to be respectably connected in the Punjab, appears to have been schooled into a spirit of martyrdom by some anarchists in London. It is all the more painful when it is known that Sir Wyllie is named as one of the Members of the Advisory Committee recently formed in London to look after the Indian students in England and that Dr. Lalcaca was shot dead when he attempted to rescue Sir Wyllie. It is only to be hoped that this detestable crime of this misguided youth is not made use of to the prejudice of the Indian community as a whole, which indeed deeply deplores the sad end.

Desabhimani, Cuddalore, July 7th, 1909.

The murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 9th July, expresses abhorrence at the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Doctor Lalcaca and says that it is the duty of the rulers to put down anarchism, but at the same time remarks that great caution must be observed in the means adopted.

Kristnapatrika, Masulipatam, July 9th, 1909.

The murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

The *Akasavani* and the *Ravi*, of the 8th July, also condemn these murders in strong language.

Akasavani, Rajahmundry, and Ravi, Coconada, July 8th, 1909.

DESABHIMANI, *Ouddalore*, July 7th, 1909.

18. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th July, observes in English :— . . . .

Lord Morley's speech at Oxford.

To impress on the youngsters the enormous responsibility that would devolve on them out here, Lord Morley drew their attention to the fact that they would soon be among the twelve hundred men carrying on the civil government of 230 millions, many of them placed in command of a district with a million human beings committed to their charge, having to deal with famine and riot and take a decision on which the lives of thousands of people may depend ; and says "this early call to responsibility, to a display of energy, to the exercise of individual decision and judgment is what makes the Indian Civil Service a fine career and what has produced an extraordinary proportion of remarkable men in that great service. I cannot imagine a career richer in occasions which call out these qualities." The above premises and conclusion being so natural, we may be permitted to ask why an Indian possessing the same character and qualifications is denied, in his own country, the same opportunities that will call into play his sense of the responsibility, his energy and individual decision and judgment and make himself equally remarkable in that great service. We are, however, sure that Lord Morley's high sense of justice and fair play will soon see that the limitations that hedge round the Indian aspirant fast disappear, and that the Civil Service examination is held in India simultaneously as in England.

* * * * *

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 8th, 1909.

19. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 8th July, observes that the Anglo-Indians are solely responsible for the present unrest in India and are even now persistently trying to increase it. Sir James Stephen, the author of the sedition law both in England and India, laid down that the maximum term of imprisonment for the offence should be two years in England, but in India the same offence is now made punishable with transportation for life. Is this not an example of racial difference ? It is now known to all to what indescribable hardships the innocent and acknowledged leaders of the public including Babu Arabindo, Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were subjected in gaol. It is also known that Aswini Kumar, Krishna Kumar and others—men unparalleled both for their education and respectability—are in a similar state. Only a few days ago, Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, another convict, attempted to commit suicide in gaol. It is thus easy to imagine what treatment these convicts are receiving in the gaol. It is not known how these horrid atrocities are compatible with the high standard of British civilization. One cannot too much regret the sad lot of these patriotic leaders now in gaol. Will not the higher authorities at least stop to think how it affects their own stability ?

The present unrest.

[Issued, 20th July 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 30 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th July 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	330
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Seeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,275
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Boho	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	350
35	The Kalpaka	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	30
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	450
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	800
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A.,† Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	607
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

† The District Magistrate, Malabar, reports in his letter No. D. 19 (Confdl.), dated the 22nd July 1909, that the editorship has been transferred to M. S. Damodaran Nair.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	562
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,200
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Vizagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 17th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 35 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 76 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	325
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	100
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	330
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,150
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thamboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Vimalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,600
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesaiyatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 36, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Prajanukulan	Prajanukulan office, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	.... *	200
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	.... *	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 24th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	900
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ándhravání	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabásari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo, Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	875
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Deccpakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkatáratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasámámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samulkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Not known	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Doraisámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vyasya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avalokanthesini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Chátarya ..	Chátarya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch *	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly † ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and M. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyódáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
‡ 25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,350

* Further particulars not received. † Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist. ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
32	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,000
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Meerkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 38 years ..	600

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Haji Kartan Muhammad Kasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police Line C; Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	..
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	300
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannîh-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair-Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resal-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*c*) *Jails.*

1. Referring to the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons on the Jail administration during 1908, in which it was stated that there was a general rise in the jail population, due to the prevalent scarcity, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd July, remarks:—"The theory of marvellous prosperity put forward unhesitatingly by His Excellency and Mr. Forbes is inconsistent with the theory of scarcity and want, leading to crimes against property on a large scale, put forward by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The one or the other is incorrect, and it will be of interest to know which. It is admitted that one-half of the prisoners in jail belonged to the agricultural classes."

Increase in the number of prisoners during 1908.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1909.

(*d*) *Education.*

2. Referring to the order of the Government of Madras declining to establish a Secondary High School in Madras City for the exclusive use of caste girls, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st July, remarks:—"The Government cannot fly away from their obligations by saying that they are already maintaining one Secondary School for girls. Madras is a city of long distances and, however much the present institution may be strengthened and however efficiently it may be organised, it will not be able to satisfy all the needs. Mylapore and Triplicane are more than two miles from Egmore, and they are also the centres where the majority of the Hindu population of the city live. That the parents living in these two suburbs should be asked to send their girls to Egmore for their education, will perhaps result in discouraging many of them from sending their girls to any school at all."

Girls' schools in Madras City.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 21st, 1909.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

3. In regard to the working of this Act, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd July, remarks:—"If the object aimed at is to diminish the unauthorised occupation and cultivation of *porambokes*, what one should expect to find is an increase in the acreage of assessed and authorised cultivation and the revenue therefrom and a corresponding diminution of revenue from unauthorised cultivation and its extent. What has happened is that the area of unauthorised cultivation has diminished, but the revenue from the diminished area has increased beyond the figure for the original undiminished extent. The inference is that penal assessments levied have been heavier and less discriminate than before. The Government has, moreover, taken these matters from the cognisance of Courts. Is this not, then, a matter for Government to look more carefully into?"

The Land Encroachments Act.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1909.

(*h*) *Railways.*

4. On the subject of the inconveniences to which third-class passengers are put in India, the *Hindu*, of the 21st July, writes:—"The third-class man pays for most things, renders most things of a luxurious and sybaritic order possible, for

Railways in India.

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 21st, 1909.

which he goes through life with a bundle on his back and generally gets more kicks than ha'pence as the saying is. With the increasing revenue yielded by the third-class passenger, only his kicks are increasing. Reforms in Railway administration are now and then attempted. Systems are subjected to wholesale changes. The Companies are afforded all possible facilities and helped to earn more and more dividends. But there is no change whatsoever in the cold neglect, if not the wanton ill-treatment, of the poor third-class passenger. His lot is one of unrelieved misery. Railway Companies think they are conferring a great boon on him by carrying him from place to place, whatever he may pay for the same. His comforts and conveniences are never taken into account. He is huddled with his brethren of the same class in mule and donkey waggons on occasions of fairs and festivals He has often times to travel in darkness. His complaints are generally unheeded and his wants as a passenger are no one's concern."

(*k*) *General.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1909.

The Madras Bulletin on "Co-operative Credit Societies."

5. Referring to the Government order sanctioning the proposal to issue a quarterly bulletin on "Co-operative Credit Societies", the *Hindu*, of the 22nd July, writes:—"We should have wished that the Registrar had been given a freer hand in giving effect to his proposals. As it is, we are afraid the conditions imposed at the suggestion of the Board are such as to embarrass him somewhat in his self-imposed work. The proposals of an officer like the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies should, in our opinion, have been dealt with more generously. It is no good trying at every step to lead him by the nose."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, July 22nd, 1909.

Indian students in England.

6. Referring to the proposed arrangements for the care and supervision of Indian students in England, the *Western Star*, of the 22nd July, writes:—"That the action of the Home and Indian Governments would be welcomed by all those who wish well for India, can never be doubted. In future, at least, the Indian student in England shall not be a drift in the mighty tide of humanity. His parents and guardians will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is being guided and looked after with paternal solicitude. The scheme for the care and control of Indian students in England will, therefore, receive universal approbation and support and its practical operations will be watched with the keenest interest."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1909.

The partition of Bengal and the unrest in India.

7. Referring to the letter written by the special correspondent to the *Times*, about the causes of the unrest in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd July, remarks:—"The correspondent of the *Times* has entirely failed to appreciate what the partition of Bengal signifies. It means the carrying out of an administrative measure of the first importance behind the backs of the people not only ignoring public opinion but deliberately flouting it. If the partition of Bengal so far as its direct effects were concerned affected only the people of the Province its indirect effects affected the whole of India. 'What happened in one Province might happen in others. It is this aspect of the matter which makes the partition of Bengal an Imperial and not a Provincial question. As to the outlook in India the correspondent of the *Times* takes an unjustifiably gloomy and in parts a slightly fantastic view when he talks of 'an interregnum of muddled anarchy in certain areas, a period of suspension of settled rule and a withdrawal into the great centres.' On the contrary what will happen is that anarchism will die a natural death, moderate opinion will grow and assume the upper hand with the increasing co-operation between the Government and the people which the reforms are bound to bring. Already we see signs of this and if no great mistakes are made, and that is an unlikely contingency, the unrest will never assume any acute form again."

III.—Legislation.

8. The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd July, expresses the following opinion on this Bill:—"Here then we have a formidable weapon which is to be wielded by the Calcutta Police. We wonder whether any self-respecting man will place himself in the clutches of the police after the passing of this Bill. If people are driven out of public places and prevented from meeting to discuss public questions, one can easily imagine what the state of their feelings will be. And yet in the face of such a policy Sir Edward Baker talks of co-operation. We certainly are for co-operation and conciliation. But co-operation and conciliation will not follow a policy of unfaltering repression, of distrust, and of suspicion. If police rule becomes an established fact no reform scheme, or good words, will produce any change for the better; and we are surprised that Sir Edward Baker does not see this. It must be borne in mind that the provisions of the present Bill are not to constitute a reserve power as elsewhere. They will surely be enforced by the police at the earliest opportunity and at the slightest provocation."

The Calcutta Police Act Amendment Bill.

The Madras Standard, Madras, July 23rd, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

9. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd July, writes:—"In Sandur, we have the curious phenomenon, not unknown to other parts of the Presidency, however, of having no water at all. The little that could be found is contaminated. . . . . That nearly five thousand people should, from year's end to year's end, suffer from scarcity and impurity of water is an unattractive feature which is discreditable to any management that is responsible for it . . . . . No civilized Government would tolerate an incessant and, in the circumstances of Sandur, a remediable grievance as insufficient water-supply."

Water-supply in the Sandur State.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, July 23rd, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

10. The *Carlylean*, for the 3rd week of June, contains the following:—"Is it not our duty to tell our countrymen that ancient and higher Hinduism does not tolerate and countenance the tyranny of caste, custom, and priest? Is it not our duty to tell them that *Sanatana Dharma* is quite different from what it is generally and popularly understood? Is it not our duty to tell them in so many plain words: Unless we grow pure in thought, word, and deed, unless we cast out our caste-hatreds and race-hatreds, we cannot attain *Swaraj*? Is it not our duty to tell them plainly that the way to *Swaraj* lies more through the renunciation of religious and social evils that have made us arrant moral cowards and born slaves?"

The way to *Swaraj*.

Carlylean, *Rajahmundry*, 3rd week of June 1909.

11. Referring to Shyamji Krishnavarma's recent letter to the *Times* expressing his approval of the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th July, writes:—"Krishnavarma's ravings (we can call his utterances by no other name), if they were confined to his safe shelter in Paris, would occasion no concern to us in India. But we cannot understand why the *Times* should so considerately extend the hospitality of its columns to a raving lunatic so as to make the world know of his existence and of his approval of murder. He left London for Paris because the attentions of the Police proved too irksome to him, and he would have hardly received any attention beyond his immediate circle in the French capital. But the *Times* has accorded him its ready help to publish his opinions on the ethics of murder to a wondering world; and Krishnavarma is thus enabled to rave before the whole world. To his approval of the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie he adds his modest wish that the British occupation of India shall at once cease; and if this is not

Shyamji Krishnavarma.

The Indian Patriot, Madras, July 19th, 1909.

done, he predicts horrors which will stagger humanity. Nobody is likely to be perturbed by his prediction, but most people will believe that he is a lunatic of a dangerous type."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 21st, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 21st July, writes:—"We don't see what good purpose is served by the *London Times* soiling its columns by publishing the mad ravings of Shaymji Krishna Varma. . . . . The only result of such advertisement will be to bring more young men to read the poisonous stuff and pervert their minds. We would earnestly request the *Times* in the name of all that is honorable and clean in journalism to desist from opening its columns to Krishna Varma's bloodthirsty letters and not even soil the waste paper basket by throwing them into it. Every word that he writes is revolting to one's sense of decency and humanity and let not the greatest newspaper in the world pay him, though unconsciously, the compliment of publishing his wretched effusions."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 26th, 1909.

Boycott anniversary in Bengal.

12. Referring to the discussion as to whether the boycott anniversary should be celebrated this year in Bengal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th July, remarks:—"In the existing circumstances it is infinitely better not to occasion any kind of unpleasant rub on the eve of the introduction of the reforms. Let the start at least be made with the utmost good feeling on both sides. We do not expect all will agree in this view, but if the leaders take that view, we are sure there will not be any attempt to disregard their resolve. They will, therefore, be exercising their discretion in the best way if they, for the present, suspend the boycott demonstration. Boycott naturally brings unwelcome recollections to the minds of men on both sides, and a demonstration in connection with it cannot lead to very happy results. The European community, as a whole, have preserved an excellent attitude in regard to the constitutional changes; and their attitude has to be justified by a considerate abstention on our part from anything calculated to justify the evil predictions of the extremists among them. There is a section which insists that the reforms will produce no good effect, and that it was, therefore, unwise to grant it. They are perverse, but let us not do anything to lend justification to their perversity, and to their opinion that the Indian politicians are an altogether irreconcilable lot."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 21st, 1909.

Loyal co-operation with the Government.

13. Referring to Mr. Gokhale's recent speeches and the criticism thereon, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 21st July, remarks:—"It is inconceivable that any good can result to our country if we should stand sullenly aloof, in a spirit of childish petulance from the Government. The temporary faults and failings of the ruling class ought not to blind us to the great good which the British nation has done to us, and ought not to warp our judgment. Fault-finding is the easiest thing to do in the world and it is neither political wisdom nor national gratitude to be always harping upon the weak side of the Government On the other hand real patriotism means our giving all the help we can to the Government in producing the greatest happiness to the greatest number of our countrymen. Abstract ideals of political independence, however captivating they may sound, are only calculated to do harm to the cause of the country and those who thoughtlessly indulge in preaching them do not realise that they are doing only disservice to their fellows."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 21st, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

14. In regard to the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 21st July, writes:—"Considering the conditions which prevail in the country at present and also the conditions under which the Congress has to meet at Lahore, the best selection would be of an English politician who occupies a prominent place in the politics of his own country and at the same who has been known to take an active interest in Indian questions. Such a selection would meet with the approval of all and must be unobjectionable in all ways. Failing to secure an English politician, the next best choice would be that of Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar."

15. Referring to the proposed memorial to Lord Ripon, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th July, writes:—"Lord Ripon laid the foundation of our national progress, and others will be only building upon that foundation. The principles which he laid down as the fundamental basis of British rule in India will stand for ever, in spite of any momentary unpopularity, because they are sound and just, and consistent with the true policy of Britain as enunciated from the earliest times and by her greatest statesmen. That policy will survive, notwithstanding fits of reaction, such as may occur now and then; and its survival will be the strongest evidence of Lord Ripon's wisdom and political foresight."

Memorial to Lord Ripon.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, Madras, July 24th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1909.

Indian Railways.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, writes:—Passenger traffic in the railways is increasing year after year. It is a recognised fact that the major part of the receipts are from the third-class passengers. The Railway Companies have realised, in the year 1908, thirteen crores of rupees from the third-class passengers; while they have received only 50¾ lakhs of rupees from the first-class and 71⅛ lakhs of rupees from the second-class passengers. In spite of this, only very scanty attention is paid to the third-class passengers. An Anglo-Indian paper says that the Government of India is as much indebted to the third-class passengers, as it is to the Indian ryots, and that it is due to them that the first-class passenger enjoys all the conveniences, and that, in spite of this fact, they are packed into the compartments and kicked. The Railway authorities do not care for the convenience of the third-class passengers. Though new changes are often introduced, these people are not taken into consideration at all; and they have no other go than that of travelling in the railways. They are herded like cattle into the compartments. Their rooms are insufficiently lighted. They have no resting places in the railway stations. They undergo innumerable difficulties in buying the tickets and in getting accommodation. In England, there are two or three railways to the same places and the companies compete with each other in affording all conveniences. But in India, two companies are not allowed to open lines to the same place. Many other privileges are given to the Railway Companies here. The Government guarantees them an interest of six or seven per cent. The whole administration is left to a Board which does not consider itself responsible to public opinion. Again, the Indians are employed only in the lower ranks, while all the higher offices are given to the Europeans and the Eurasians.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 16th, 1909.

The Government stores.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th July, says:—In spite of the permission of the India Office to buy those classes of things which are available in this country, whenever the supply falls short, the Government of India has never done so; but, on the other hand, it always makes a higher estimate than necessary and thus averts any such contingency. It is not necessary to speak of the injustice and loss caused to the Indian merchants by this practice of buying all the necessary things through the India Office. The merchants and public leaders have often complained of this to the Indian Government. Recently a Committee was appointed to report about the extent to which the Government of India may buy Indian goods for its various departments. The Government of India has published an important Resolution on the report of this Committee. It is reported that the Government has purchased from outside things which could, as well, have been bought in this country, to the value of £467,319, in the year 1904–1905. The Committee has recommended that those goods which are available in this country and which are of the same quality and price may be bought here. The Secretary of State for India has accepted this recommendation and has ordered that this may be tried experimentally for some years. We do not see any reason why this

Resolution is not made applicable to the District Boards and Municipalities. But let us be satisfied with what is given at present and hope that our manufacturers would avail themselves of this opportunity and make goods equal to the foreign goods in quality and price.

18. A correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 16th July, declares that there is no connection between the *Swadeshi* movement and anarchism, and observes that some selfish people carry tales to the officials against sincere *Swadeshi* workers and that this will continue until one of them is taught a lesson by being brought before a court of law.

Tales against *Swadeshi* workers.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, July 16th, 1909.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th July, remarks there is no foundation for the suspicion that a widespread anarchist conspiracy exists among the Indians who abhor these outrages as much as Government do. It fears that Anglo-Indians might take advantage of the recent anarchic outrages and try to widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled.

"Murders and the Anglo-Indians."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 17th, 1909.

20. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, understands that sanction of Government has been accorded for the construction of a new pier at Calicut which is one of the necessaries of the utmost importance felt at the port. The present pier, being at such a distance from the centre of commercial activities, does not afford facility to all alike or does not at least meet adequately the demands of the local trade. If the construction is to be forthwith undertaken, it is necessary to select a site which must be in line with the Big Bazaar road. In the case of any objection thereto, the next suitable place for construction will be in front of the old Customs house on the south or to the south of the old flagstaff on the north. To this latter place no objection will be taken. It is hoped that the attention of the authorities will be directed to this matter.

The new pier at Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

21. Commenting on the *Pioneer's* reference to a notification in the *Jaipur Darbar Gazette* against sedition and to sedition in the Native States generally, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th July (in an English article), observes that the fears of the *Pioneer* and the other Anglo-Indian papers in this direction are altogether unfounded and that what we hear sometimes about sedition in the Native States is the result of the mischievous rumours spread by some title-hunting ministers in the States seeking to curry favour with the British authorities.

Sedition and the Native States.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, July 16th, 1909.

22. The *Sadhvi*, of the 16th July (published this week), observes that one strange feature of the administration of Mysore is that although the major portion of the State revenue is got from the landholders who mostly reside in villages and smaller towns, an enormously large portion of the revenue is spent for the exclusive enjoyment of the inhabitants of the cities. While nearly 50 lakhs of rupees were spent during the past 20 years over drainage schemes, electric lighting and various other projects to add to the comforts of the city people, and larger sums are still being spent by the City Improvement Trust, the poor villager continues to live, as of old, in a miserable condition—his streets unlighted, his person and property insecure on account of highway men, his cattle devoured by wild beasts, devoid of proper medical aid, subsisting on half rations in times of scarcity, and the authorities still callous to his sufferings. The paper urges that both His Highness the Maharaja and the Diwan ought to make frequent tours into the rural parts of the whole province and personally see the actual condition of the peasantry and the labouring classes and try to ameliorate it by undertaking large irrigation and other public works to create labour for the unemployed.

The condition of Mysore.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, July 16th, 1909.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, July 16th, 1909.

23. A correspondent of the *Satyadeepika*, of the 16th July, in an article headed "Prosperity or Famine?" observes that in the villages of South Canara the hardships of the landholder, the cultivator and the day labourer differ only in degree, but the condition of all of them is highly deplorable. Already with a heavy rate of assessment the margin of profit that is left to the landholder is very small and he has to divide his little income between maintaining his proprietary right against frivolous law suits and making improvements on his lands with a view to increase his income; but the periodical enhancement of the land-tax during revision of settlement destroys all his hopes and energy and often ruins him entirely. The cultivator has to begin life with a debt for purchasing implements and livestock. The failure of the crop or sometimes an illness in his family or some other mishap throws him into a perpetual state of indebtedness from which he seldom recovers. The correspondent then gives a doleful description of the day labourer who, he says, subsists on half rations before harvest but actually starves after it or tries to keep body and soul together by eating wild fruits or tender roots. The correspondent deplores that in the face of all this misery the subordinate revenue officials still report to Government that the general condition of the people is prosperous, probably because whenever they are on tours they become the guests of the head of the village, who, of all the villagers, either happens to be free from want or contrives to provide for the comforts of his superior, and the latter never cares to observe the condition of the people outside the single house. The correspondent thinks that this state of things is not due to any defect of the law, but should be ascribed to the indifference of the officials to understand the real condition of the people. The correspondent further says that it is not conducive to the welfare of the people to appoint Government officers as members and as Presidents of Local Boards. The Government will learn a great many things which they are ignorant of now if they would appoint independent and well-educated non-official men to Local Boards irrespective of property qualifications, of whom there is no lack in the country. As long as this is not done, Government would be in the dark as to the real condition of the people.

Prosperity or famine?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 19th, 1909.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, says:—Though the Government has been expressing its sympathy for "honest" swadeshiism during the last few years, the country has not practically gained anything. Has the Government removed the excise duty which it has imposed for the benefit of Lancashire? Has it established schools for imparting technical education? Has it elevated the condition of the labourers by giving primary education to them? Has it sent students to foreign countries to learn the various industries? The first duty of the Government is to remove the excise duty and to impose a duty of 10 per cent. on all the cotton goods imported into this country. It is only then that the Government can be said to have true sympathy for "honest" swadeshiism. The Indian industries can be fostered only by protection. If the free traders of England really believe that their country has not sustained any loss by the imposition of protective duties in the Colonies, why should they not allow India to protect her own industries? Sometimes it is said that there is no capital in India and that it would require thirty-five crores of rupees to manufacture the goods necessary for this country. Mr. J. A. Wadia says that the people of this country buy gold and silver to the value of twenty-five crores of rupees every year and asks why this sum should not be used as capital. Though we do not share the opinion of Mr. Wadia that the present unrest is not political but economic, and that only a larger employment of the Indians in the higher departments of the Government service, would not allay the unrest, yet we cannot ignore the

"Honest" Swadeshiism.

fact that there are thousands of students who are not able to get employment in the Government service and that it is necessary to start new industries to give them employment. So, a mere declaration of sympathy for "honest" swadeshiism will not better the condition of this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 20th, 1909.

The speech of Sir Edward Baker in the Legislative Council of Bengal.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th July, says:—Sir Edward Baker, in referring to the London murder in the course of his speech in the Bengal Legislative Council, said that if such crimes continued, no discrimination would be made between the innocent and the guilty, in the means that would be resorted to, for suppressing the evil deeds. We do not clearly understand the meaning of this threat. The present state of the country does not give any room for anxiety. The man who committed the murder does not belong to Bengal. His parents and relatives have expressed their abhorrence of the crime. The people in all parts of the country have condemned the foul deed. Even in England, it is said that the crime is an isolated act of a mad man and is not the result of any conspiracy. In commenting on a meeting held by the Indians in London to condemn this murder, the *London Times* said that the British public would dissociate the Indian people from the foul crime. When this is so, it is not clear why Sir Edward Baker used threatening words and created consternation in the minds of the people. He could not have referred to the acts of revenge which were advocated by the Anglo-Indian papers; nor to any new measures in contemplation, as Lord Morley said that he was not aware of any. The leaders of the people are accused of having condemned these acts only in words and of not having done anything practically to suppress them. These acts are done in secret. The leaders have no means of discovering them. Are they better equipped than the Government itself, for finding out such crimes? They are prepared to render every possible help in rooting out such murders and anarchy. But, if other responsible officers also used such hasty words as Sir Edward Baker has done, the people will be frightened and hesitate to do anything.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, July 9th, 1909.

"Outrages in London."

26. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 9th July,* declares that the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca immersed the whole of India in an ocean of sorrow, and observes that it is the duty of every patriot to prevent such murders as they obstruct the progress of the country. The hope is expressed that there will soon be an end to such crimes.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, July 17th, 1909.

The murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie.

27. The *Veerakesari*, of the 17th July, observes that His Excellency Sir George Clarke's recent address to the members of the Servants of India Society in Poona stands in striking contrast with the threatening language of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker in the Legislative Council in connection with the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and reveals the true nature of the two types of administrators. The one shows himself liberal and sympathetic and the other haughty and blinded by power. If some crazy Indian youth, either by mistake or from perversity of mind, happened to commit a dastardly crime, how ungenerous it is to accuse a whole nation of wickedness! While no liberal-minded European should have attached any significance to the murder, what a thrill it sent through the whole Empire! But who takes notice of the frequent murders and oppression of the Indians by the European planters? We even hear of attempts being made to rescue such oppressors from the grip of law! But who considers all these iniquities?

SADHVI, *Mysore*, July 16th, 1909.

The Imperial Press Conference.

28. Commenting on the recent resolution of the Imperial Press Conference laying stress on the duty of the Imperial Press to co-operate with the naval and military authorities in organizing the defences of the Empire and to take precautions to avoid injury to the public interest by

* Received in the current week.

publishing news in time of war, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th July (in an English article), observes:—By the wording of this resolution it is evident that the shortcomings of the civil administrator are not within the province of this resolution and the Imperial Press as well as the Indian Press should have every power to throw a flood of electric light upon the plague spots of civil administration. The British Colonial Press enjoys this freedom and we hope that it is also extended to India. . . . . When the laws, the police, the magistracy and the judiciary operate as a Damocle's sword on the heads of the members of the Press, why should there be any grumbling that the Press men operate as similar checks on the vagaries of despotic officials? Why should there be any further restraints placed on the "Freedom of the Press" and not on the impatience of Tyrants? Why should the Indian Press be subjected to greater restraints than the British Press? . . . . It is clear to far-sighted men that the freedom of speech and the platform have already become impregnated with the blood corpuscles of even the meanest Indian. An attempt to eradicate the love of a Free Press can never be successful. Neither can an attempt to undo the blessings of British education succeed now. Statesmanship consists in showing to India the same privileges that are shown to the people in the Colonies and to the surplus population of Great Britain. It consists in regarding India as part of the British Empire and the Indian as a citizen of the British Empire and showing to India as well as the world that the Empire makes no difference between a *white* and a *brown* subject of His Majesty. It is a policy like this that will make the supremacy of England over India endure as long as the sun and moon may endure. Any other policy will inevitably lead to a situation that will make India operate as a thorn in the side of England.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1909.

Provision by Government for the family of Babu Ashutosh.

29. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th July (published this week), observes:—Custom was when a mark of royal favour meant the grant of lands; but now under the British Government the highest that can be expected is some title such as K.C.S.I. or Rao Bahadur and hence this Government came to be nicknamed "*Marwadi* (miserly) Government." But it is gratifying to note that the Bengal Government is trying to wipe off this stigma by resuming the old custom and has conferred on the family of Babu Ashutosh Biswas (one of the victims to the bomb outrages) a piece of land yielding an annual revenue of six thousand rupees. Although this is no occasion for the family to rejoice over the grant after it lost its very supporter, it is no small consolation to the public to know that the Government of Bengal is adopting more liberal ways and has begun to confer substantial gifts in recognition of services rendered, in place of mere titles.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1909.

The objectionable behaviour of the missionaries.

30. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th July, in another article observes:—It is a great outrage on the religious sentiment of the Hindus to hear the Christian missionaries preach their religion within the precincts of the holy shrines of the Hindus on festival days, but nevertheless they persist in doing their work and the authorities, while severely punishing the (national) volunteers for preaching temperance, quietly ignore this objectionable behaviour of the missionaries so as even to raise a suspicion in the mind of the public that the authorities are themselves encouraging them in this work.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 17th, 1909.

Remarks on the death of Lord Ripon.

31. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th July, says that the death of Lord Ripon is deeply regretted by the whole of the Indian Empire. We make bold to assert that His Lordship's name will be remembered with reverence by every educated community in India. Twenty-five years have now elapsed since his departure from India. This period has worked diverse changes in the administrative policy of the Indian Empire as well as in the intellectual advancement of its people. The education of the people has since been vastly improved and their independence considerably increased. It is an indispensable fact that Lord Ripon was the

cause of it all. It was he who laid the foundation of the present administrative reform proposed by Lord Morley. Though from failing health and old age, he had long retired from political activities, Lord Ripon was present in the House of Lords on the occasion of the introduction of the Reform Bill, to show the interest he felt in the measure. The article after dwelling at large on the beneficial administration of Lord Ripon concludes with the remark that it is doubtful that if India will ever have a Viceroy of his type.

[Issued, 27th July 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 31 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 31st July 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	470
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	830
3	The Anglo-Indian ..	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Mr. E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 190, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	3,130 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,100
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	5,120 (including tri-weekly and weekly editions).
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,250
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do.	Mr. G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	1,370 (including tri-weekly edition).
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	470
10	Theosophist	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,500
11	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
12	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years ..	295
13	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	550
14	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	450
15	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,375
16	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,600
17	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	500
18	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,500
19	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
20	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	770
21	Templars	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. G. D. Oakley, European, 53 years.	300
22	United India and Native States.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
23	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	4,150
24	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, Jehanghir Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	1,150 (including tri-weekly edition).
25	The Educationist ..	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	200
26	The National Missionary Intelligencer.	The Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
27	The New Reformer ..	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	700
28	Citator	M.E. Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
29	The International Police Service Magazine.	The Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	600
30	The Madras Law Times ..	Kapalee Press, Nos. 304 and 305, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	650
31	The Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years.	540
32	The People's Doctor ..	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years.	170
33	The Oriental Mystic Myna	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery, High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
34	The Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	350
35	The Kalpaka	AnandaSteam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
36	The Standard Magazine ..	The India Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnavite Brahman, 35 years.	200
37	Arya	Do. do.	Do. ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	..
38	The Indian Herald ..	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint Street, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
39	The Canara High School Magazine.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Mangalore	200
	Arcot, North.				
40	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	120
41	Military Telegraphist ..	Hospital Lane; the Record Press.	Monthly ..	Information not available	80
42	Oriental Railway Magazine.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	480
43	Advertising Record ..	Do. do.	Weekly ..	Do.	1,000
44	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	V. R. Press, No. 54, Officers' Lines.	Fortnightly ..	Do.	500
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
45	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	600
46	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	Mr. H. Plumbe, European	600
47	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	85
	Canara, South.				
48	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	600
	Godavari.				
49	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
50	Bharata	Bharata Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Information not available	540
	Guntur.				
51	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
52	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, No. 989, Thalavoy Agraharam street, Madura.	Weekly ..	S. Srinivasa Aiyangar,* Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	450
	Malabar.				
53	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
54	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	G. Subba Rao, B.A.,† Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	720
55	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	667
56	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450

* Present editor.—T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman (with effect from the 21st June 1909).

† The District Magistrate, Malabar, reports in his letter No. D. 19 (Confdl.), dated the 22nd July 1909, that the editorship has been transferred to M. S. Damodaran Nair.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Mysore State.				
57	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
58	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	553
59	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
60	Mysore Mail	Do. do.	Bi-weekly since 20th March 1909.	C. S. Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 48 years.	500
61	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
62	The Mysore and South Indian Review.	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	....	450
	The Nilgiris.				
63	South of India Observer..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300
	Travancore State.				
64	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
65	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	540
66	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asqhith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
67	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
68	Law Vade-mecum ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Bi-monthly ..	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,000
69	The Sri Krishna Review.	Do.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
70	The Babbler	....	Fortnightly ..	....	About 50 or 70
	Visagapatam.				
71	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 24th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikulakshtan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	625
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	150
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 66, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,050
12	Children's Magazine or Balar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,100
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	600
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sasinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 36, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
38	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
39	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
40	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district ..	Do. ..	.... *	500
41	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
42	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
43	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
47	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 58 years.	450
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
52	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
53	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	900
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ákásavání	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabhásari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo, Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálráo, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Deshbhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Deepakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	500
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	185
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Not known	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sétáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,200
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avalmasthosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 26 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallasodya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahatambhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Bisch *	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly † ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 26 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	R. C. Seeniváasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Cerigaum Myannah, Vokkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,000
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholsiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Granthe Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	200
23	Vidyódáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	200
‡ N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Madasa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkatasamaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,850

* Further particulars not received. † Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	423
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	300
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
32	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,800
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 30 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Venmasha ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	680

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	270
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	275
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Haji Kurtan Muhammad Kasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line (?; Muhammadan Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	..
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resal-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th July, writes:—"The future historian who may pass in review the present events in Persia, cannot fail to record the bold stand which Great Britain and Russia have made in their relations with Persian politics. England has always sympathised with nations struggling for political freedom, and her policy in regard to the recent events in Turkey and Persia is only one more evidence of her traditional desire to promote the cause of freedom. At the time when the Anglo-Russian treaty was signed, wild rumours were afloat which attributed sinister motives to the parties of the Covenant. But the history of the Persian Revolution has completely shattered the fears and apprehensions. The seedling of freedom has now been planted in Persia, and its growth and further development depend upon the way in which it is nurtured by the Persian Nationalists. The statesmanship that is required for the guidance of a new nation, inspired with new ideas and ideals, must be of the highest order, and all eyes will be carefully watching the progress which Persia makes under the advice and control of its Nationalist leaders."

The Persian Revolution.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 27th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. Referring to the case against the Trustees and Secretary of the Pachaiyappa's Charities, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th July, writes:—"It is difficult to see with what object the Commissioner of Police ventured upon a futile prosecution of the Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities, and why he rushed into Court without at least fortifying himself with legal opinion. . . . . The Police have far more useful duties to do than to prosecute the Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities. There is a good deal of undetected crime in Madras; and property once lost in Madras is seldom recovered unless the thieves are generous enough to restore them. The Commissioner's energies can be exercised in this direction to greater public advantage, to the greater security of life and property, rather than in creating conflict with leading citizens who appreciate the importance of public safety quite as much as the Police Commissioner himself."

The case against the Trustees and Secretary of the Pachaiyappa's Charities.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 26th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 26th July, remarks:—"We should have thought that it would be plain to men of ordinary sense, that a preliminary meeting of 'a few leading citizens' in order to concert measures for the holding of a public meeting cannot be said to have violated the terms of this section. The action of the Commissioner of Police was most extraordinary and is inscrutable. We do not know whether he obtained legal advice upon the matter. He could have, if he felt that there were grounds for questioning the legality of the action of the gentlemen, taken the opinion on the point of the Advocate-General or other Law officer. It seems to us that even if such opinion was adverse to the Trustees, decency would require the Commissioner of Police in a case of this nature, to simply communicate the opinion to the Trustees, with a warning that such a violation of the law should not be repeated in future. How else could co-operation be brought about between European officials and respectable Indian citizens?"

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 26th, 1909.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 27th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 27th July, says:—"The Magistrate's decision in the case against the Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities has given general satisfaction. We do not know why the Madras Police should have taken such warm interest in a matter in regard to which not irresponsible nobodies but responsible citizens have taken action."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, July 29th, 1909.

3. Referring to the proposed re-alignment of the tram line, the *Hindu*, of the 29th July, writes:—"It is but reasonable that the Tramway Company which will directly benefit by the change, in the way of increased traffic, should substantially share the cost, if they cannot incur it all themselves. The re-alignment will greatly help the development of traffic, and the prejudice against the Company on account of the devious course through Chintadripet will also disappear, which we should say is a great deal gained for the Company. There is no use further dallying with this trouble of the Tramway, and we earnestly wish for an early solution of the same."

The Madras Electric Tramway.

(*g*) *Forests.*

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 29th, 1909.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th July, writes:—"The unpopular and the unnecessarily harsh administration of our forests has for long continued to be a genuine and hard-felt grievance of the poor people. Its nature and extent are known and regretted by the whole country. . . . That the administration of our forests should bring in as much revenue as possible to the Government is the desire both of the people and of those responsible for it. But revenue derived from such heavy fines and the utter heartlessness that levy them, are not calculated to impress favourably the minds of the men who suffer, either with the responsibility of the officers who bear rule or the system under which they do it. As the poor classes come into frequent conflict with the forest subordinates, they invariably experience the ill-treatment for which the latter are notorious, and they retain the sense of injustice and oppression. . . . . Whenever the people come into contact with the agents of Government, some among them, at least, experience ill-treatment or injustice, of which the remembrance is retained and handed down to friends. Of these remembrances, none is more harsh than those which the poorer classes retain of the forest administration, for their experience affects their living. Where unjust convictions and unnecessary harassment prevail, the discontent is sure to be felt keenly, which is not to the good of the Government and the people. It is not in the forest alone, but in other departments also, that a better spirit of administration has to be introduced, but in the forest this has become urgent, owing to the poverty of the people and to the harshness of the rules."

Forest administration.

(*k*) *General.*

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, July 26th, 1909.

5. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 26th July, writes:—"Ever since the Partition, that fair Province has been suffering under a continuous reign of terror. In every country, in the march of events, occasions may arise demanding strong ruling. Then, it would be in the interests of peace and progress, that the people should be given a taste of what it is. But strong ruling has its virtue only in producing a psychological effect. If it is prolonged even a moment after its time, it becomes not only not effective, but positively harmful to both the rulers and the ruled. It is a good medicine but a bad food. What Bengal wants now is wise and just ruling rather than strong ruling. For, it is the ambition of strong ruling to make terror more terrible and thus defeat itself. To illustrate our point we will quote the very words of that strong ruler, even Sir Edward Baker:—'But if you refuse to use the peaceful weapon

The administration of Bengal.

which lies ready to your hands, if you abrogate your natural authority in favour of a handful of young men of immature age and undeveloped and undisciplined minds, you may rest assured that the solution will come none the less, but when it comes it will not be peaceful and it will not be painless and there will be no room at the time for nice discrimination between the innocent and the guilty'. So spake Sir Edward at a meeting of the Bengal Council held this month. Does he not know that even before this his utterance, there had been attempts on the part of the Government of Bengal to solve the difficulties by peaceless and painful means and that at those times they gave no room for nice discrimination between the innocent and the guilty. Is deportation a peaceful and painless weapon? And does it discriminate nicely between the innocent and the guilty? What about Alipore and Midnapur trials? It was a member of the same tribe as Sir Edward belongs to, that hanged a man to death first, and then communicated to him the reprieve ordered by the Viceroy. In fact, everything short of wholesale blowing from cannon's mouth has been tried in Bengal. Strong ruling cannot pluck out a deep rooted cause of unrest. Other and more statesmanlike methods should be tried to remove such a cause.

"The 'man on the spot' is not always the safest guide in times like these. It behoves the authorities in England and in India to curb all such prancing Satraps and if they refuse to be checked, to quietly supplant them by less strong and wiser men."

The Government and the people.

6. In a leader on the annual jamabandi report the *Hindu*, of the 27th July, remarks:—"The district reports correctly represent the state of feeling among the masses, but the action of the Government in individual cases here and there within the past two years has produced the impression in the public mind that the situation in the districts has not always been realised by the Government in deciding upon their course of action. There has been much misapprehension and in consequence much misguided action. The Government have more often been in the wrong, and if they had only shown a tendency to look at individual cases in the light of general facts and of all the surrounding circumstances, they should have been saved all the worry, expense, confusion, and we may add also, needless apprehension and panic which they exhibited. They should have thereby gained in prestige and strengthened the general good feelings subsisting between themselves and the people. But they chose to adopt a mistaken policy and we trust we have seen the end of that policy now. A jamabandi report is, however, hardly the place to discuss politics or criticise the political actions of Government. The question of the relations of the people to Government is raised only incidentally in the report, and we should think these relations must have particular reference to the way in which the administration—especially revenue administration—is carried on. There is sure to be a great deal that is of interest and importance to be represented every year by District Collectors to the Board of Revenue, in regard to this aspect of the matter, but we miss altogether anything useful in this direction in the several district reports."

The Hindu, *Madras*, July 27th, 1909.

The Indian Councils reforms.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th July, referring to the impending reforms in the Indian Councils, remarks:—"It is important, in view of the new conditions whose operation will be watched with interest, and in some quarters with a critical eye, and of the fact that the tenure of membership is hereafter to be for three and not two years as hithertofore, that the best available men should be enabled to get in, men of ability and character who are generally known for their public spirit and knowledge of public affairs. We may hope that, in the beginning at least, a set of men will be elected who will be able to give a new tone to the Council and who may be expected to set a high standard of independence and public spirit, and of ability of debate. The standard must be such as ambitious men may aspire and labour to attain to. We want men of moderate views, but with the courage of their opinions and

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, July 27th, 1909.

convictions and a full sense of their responsibility. . . . . The appointments are not likely to be made before next year; but we may hope that, when they are made, they will be more popular than the first appointments to the Secretary of State's Council."

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, July 27th, 1909.

Dedication of minor girls.

8. Referring to the Proclamation issued by the Government of Bombay prohibiting the dedication of minor girls to temples, the *Travancore Times*, of the 27th July, writes:—"We hope that the Proclamation will soon have the effect of completely suppressing the practice, which must certainly be pronounced a great bane to society in the Province of Bombay. Before leaving, we must point out that an evil of this nature, which appears to have been practised so long and so widely, cannot be effectually put down unless the co-operation of the enlightened public is earnestly extended to the Government; and we need not say that no Government desires and deserves such co-operation so much as the Government under His Excellency the present Governor."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 28th, 1909.

The present situation in India.

9. Referring to the speech made by the Master of Elibank at Woodford in regard to the future policy of Government in suppressing sedition and lawlessness in India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th July, remarks:—"The situation must be carefully surveyed and the facts closely examined before any fresh charge is brought against any section of the people in this country. For our part we are inclined to think that even in Bengal the situation has grown more satisfactory and less alarming; and under the circumstances we do not consider it necessary to flourish the mailed fist or rather to carry on even more strenuously than heretofore the policy of unfaltering repression, as Lord Morley calls it."

III.—LEGISLATION.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 31st, 1909.

The Indian Factories Bill.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st July, writes:—"The mill industry has drawn a large number of able-bodied labourers to its work, and these labourers have, by earning good and certain wages which are not varied by capriciousness of the monsoon, become a tolerably well-fed class. While promoting the industry, they have promoted their own well-being. They are able to lead a less precarious existence, and their numbers have been increasing with the increase of mills and factories. These are not less important considerations than those which have prompted the legislation, but they do not appear to have sufficiently impressed the Government of India. That necessity for some kind of restrictions is shown to exist may be freely admitted, but to ignore the considerations which led the majority of the Commission to make less drastic proposals, does not seem to be a very practical course, in the sense that in its practical results it will achieve the double end of preventing excessive labour, and protecting the industry. We hope that, in the subsequent course of the Bill, these important ends will be kept in view. It is a pity that so important a measure of legislation had to be introduced at Simla without the presence of the non-official members who would have been able to place the other view before the Government. But we believe that there will be sufficient opportunities for the other side to criticise the measure, as it will be dealt with finally at Calcutta."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 27th, 1909.

The holding of the Indian National Congress in London.

11. In supporting the proposal to hold a session of the Indian National Congress in London, the *Madras Standard*, of the 27th July, writes:—"We put it to Congressmen of all shades of opinion to ponder over the matter and come to a definite conclusion before long. We have been putting this question off, more, perhaps on account of the cost the practical

solution of it involves than on the score of the difficulties which the organisation of caste interposes. But the money question does not present an insuperable difficulty. Nor is the barrier of caste a formidable one, provided the will is there. Even if both are difficult questions to solve, does not the country at this critical hour of her existence call on us all for a sacrifice?"

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th July, writes:—"At a time like the present when the interest in India is so great, when Indian affairs are so much to the front, even small efforts will produce great results. In view of these favourable circumstances, in view of the advance of English opinion as regards India, the time is most opportune; in fact, no more opportune occasion can arise within in the near future at any rate, and we will do ill if we miss this." THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, July 30th, 1909.

12. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 28th July, writes:—"While we are in general agreement with Sir Edward Baker's speech at the Bengal Legislative Council anent the anarchical crimes in Bengal and in London we cannot help expressing our regret that he should have failed to clothe his language more appropriately and as becoming the office he holds. In his speech he put in a plea for co-operation by the Indian community and backed it with a threat that unless such co-operation was forthcoming in a manner so as to stop the crimes altogether he would be compelled to adopt measures which will not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. Language of that kind smacks more of the market place than a Council Chamber." THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, July 28th, 1909.

Sir Edward Baker on the London outrage.

13. The *Madras Standard*, of the 29th July, writes:—"The time has come when the representatives of the people of India in different parts of the country should make a strong and united appeal to the Government to protect them from the insults, the abuses and the vituperations of a section of the Anglo-Indian press. It is true that from the time of Lord Ripon at any rate this section of the press has been carrying on a campaign of calumny against Indians. But within the past two or three years Anglo-Indian newspapers of this class have been exceeding all bounds of propriety and decorum. Arguments have been and can be answered and mistakes of fact pointed out. But abuse of the kind which is being heaped upon educated Indians, or rather the most prominent among them, cannot be hurled back with the same force and vigour without exposing oneself to grave risks of one description or other from which the Anglo-Indian revilers are entirely free. Peace and good understanding between two peoples so different in their habits and modes of thought as Indians and Europeans are the result not of vilification and inflammatory writing but of mutual courtesy and sympathy and regard for one another's feelings. Legitimate criticism where it is strong, even pungent, nobody will object to Nor will it lead to misunderstanding. Criticism is one of the most effective ways of arriving at the truth and of removing all causes of friction and of misunderstanding. Discussion of public questions and the conduct of public men there should be; and we know enough of our leading men to enable us to affirm that not one of them has taken or will ever take exception to the most critical examination of their conduct and of the political or other projects which they have been striving to advance; and it is a fact that no complaint of a serious nature has ever been made against any respectable and responsible Anglo-Indian paper." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, July 29th, 1909.

The Anglo-Indian Press.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Andhraprakasika, July 24th, 1909.

Girls' schools in Madras city.

14. Adverting to the reply of the Government to a memorial submitted by certain prominent citizens of Madras praying for the establishment of a model school for Hindu girls, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th July, remarks that girls living in Mylapore, Triplicane, Georgetown, Muthialpet and Washermenpet cannot be benefited by the Secondary school for girls established at Egmore, as it is not possible for most of them who have no carriages to go all the way to Egmore from the different corners of Madras. The Government is requested to open model girls' schools in all important localities of the city and thus promote the cause of female education which has just begun to come into prominence.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Manorama, July 23rd, 1909.

Grievances of the third-class passengers.

15. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd July, referring to the hard treatment meted out to third-class passengers by the Railway administrations, dilates at length on the indifference almost amounting to callousness of the authorities regarding the convenience of third-class passengers whose fares are the main source of the railway revenue. It is no exaggeration to say that, in spite of repeated protests, the miseries of the passengers are daily increasing. They are being treated as a set of wild beasts. A look into a third-class waiting room in which passengers are huddled together will bear ample testimony to the fact. The manner in which they are let out on the platform, the hurry-skurry with which they pass through the gate which is opened at the arrival of the train only just wide enough to admit one person at a time and which is guarded by a ticket-collector and one or two constables, are indeed only the beginning of their miseries. The next phase of it is the difficulty they experience in getting into the carriages which are, as a rule, already overcrowded. The harsh manner in which the porters push them bodily into compartments when the train is about to move, will make any one wish that he or she had not availed themselves of the railway for their journey. If the palms of the porters are greased, one may expect some slight convenience to oneself, but it is purchased to the detriment of many others. If a passenger has females with him to travel in the third class, his hardships are multiplied many fold. During the rainy season, the difficulty experienced in getting out of the carriages at minor stations where the porters ask these passengers to shift for themselves is another characteristic phase. They have suffered these inconveniences for a long time and the fact has been brought to the notice of Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar during the last budget debate. It is hoped that Government will take steps to mitigate these evils without delay.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

Kistnapatrika, July 23rd, 1909.

Defects in the water-supply of the Gódávari delta tracts.

16. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 23rd July, remarks that in spite of the remedies suggested by the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the causes of the grievances of the ryots in the Gódávari delta, there is no end to the difficulties of the said

ryots, for there has not been any improvement in the supply of water to the fields. While the Commission was of opinion that even tubes of four inches were not sufficient, tubes of three inches are now largely in use. As the level of canals is lower than that of the fields, the fields are not properly irrigated.

III.—Legislation.

Amendment to Deportation Regulation, 1818.

17. The *Desabhimani*, of the 24th July, referring to the Deportation Regulation of 1818 introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Mackarnass, M.P., prays that neither the Government of India nor Members of Parliament should throw obstacles in the way of the said amendment being passed into law.. Desabhimani, July 24th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

The oppressiveness of the police in Mysore.

18. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 22nd July (published this week), animadverting upon the conduct of the police in India generally, observes that in Bengal, however, the police are harassing the public in their campaign against sedition, but even in peaceful Mysore the police are no less oppressive than in Bengal. A few days ago a relation of one Sowcar Purushotham Anandgiri, a merchant of Mysore, was accused of theft on railway and prosecuted. But the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused passing at the same time severe strictures on the conduct of the police. The accused thereupon filed a complaint of defamation against the officer who prosecuted him, and the Inspector, enraged at this, brought another accusation of theft, but this time against Sowcar Purushotham himself. The respectable merchant was in custody for a whole day in the station without food. The next day when he was produced in Court the Magistrate ordered him to be released on bail, but the police had still conspired to bring him into disgrace by taking him as far as the station-house under their escort. The Magistrate on hearing this, ordered the police to release him instantly. The paper finally remarks that this single incident is enough to show the oppressive nature of the police in Mysore. Dhanurdhari, Mysore, July 22nd, 1909.

Mr. Walker in Hyderabad.

19. The following is the full text, unimportant points excluded, of an article in the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th July, on Mr. Walker, the Financial Minister of Hyderabad. Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, Madras, July 14th, 1909.

(Poetry.) Pray, listen to the talk of the people of the world and
What the creatures of the world say to you behind your back.

God forgive! We have made a mistake. There is no occasion now to use the word "Ghāibana" (behind one's back). The deeds of Mr. Walker have become so famed in Hyderabad, that the people of the country speak openly of the several benefits which the State of Hyderabad has derived from the services of Mr. Walker and of the importance and distinction which the State has attained, and the improvement which it has made since Mr. Walker's advent. The Urdu Press has always been opposed to the policy (so far as it can be avoided) of the entertainment in the Nizam's service of British officers, especially of officers who are ignorant of the condition and other peculiarities of the country, and have no knowledge of the official language, and who unlike natives cannot be called real sympathisers of the Native States and native people. Notwithstanding this the Government of India or the Nizam's Government is too liberal in appointing such Europeans. The work done by Mr. Walker during his tenure and work which a native could not have done is so conspicuous that it needs no mention. The *Safir* of the Berars quotes an article from the *Pysa Akhbar* of

Lahore headed "an example of Mr. Walker's religious support, worthy of being copied," of which the following is an excerpt.

The above contemporary writes that Mr. Walker's nature is tempered with justice and mercy, and that by the favour of the holy agents of Jesus Christ, *i.e.*, the padres, the population of Hyderabad is being saved to a great extent from the dangers of the great woes to come. In other words, the flock of the Saviour Christ is being added to daily by the admission therein of low caste people such as scavengers, chucklers, pariahs and beggars. The rapid increase in the strength of the Christian congregation, and of the series of baptisms dates from the appearance of famine. The fact is a pariah of the lowest caste, whose dark colour puts the darkest night to the blush, dons the airs of the Archbishop of Canterbury as soon as he gets baptised. Puchhanna becomes Mr. Charles, Ankannah becomes Mr. Paul, Ramulu becomes Mr. William, Yenkammah becomes Mrs. Charles or Mrs. Paul. In short as soon as low caste is admitted into the darbar of the son of God, he attains superior rank. Blessed be the country of Hyderabad where an enlightened statesman of the type and calibre of Mr. Walker is to be found as a defender of the rights of that class of people. The same contemporary adds that a distinguished and a leading member of the said community has far a long time been serving in the office of the Private and Political Secretary as a typist on Rs. 40 or 50 per month. Nawab Faridun Jang is a great judge of this class and supports them, and in spite of this the man had not been advanced so his abilities can be gauged. His only qualification in fact for further advancement was this, that his name is Mr. Charles a strong proof of his being a Sahib and a gentleman. In that same office, a poor Hindu, who has been for years in receipt of a salary of Rs. 75 per month, got no promotion in spite of his abilities and long experience. The Private Secretary in consideration of his hard work and devotion to duty recommended him strongly to Mr. Walker for an increase in his pay of Rs. 25 per month. In order to see justice done and to avoid depriving the deserving men of their rights and claims, Mr. Walker sent for a list of the members of the establishment of the Private Secretary's office with their respective pays inserted against their names. The list contained the name of Mr. Charles also, and his pay of Rs. 40 or 50 against his name, which fact caused Mr. Walker great surprise. When Mr. Walker recovered he raised his eyes skywards and said, Oh Heavenly Father! Just look at the state to which Thy own servants are reduced. There exists a person like Charles, who obtains but a monthly salary of Rs. 40 or 50, which is quite inadequate to provide him with mutton chops, toast and butter, not to mention whisky and soda. On the other hand, a low class Hindu "dhoti-wearer" who is outside Thy kingdom, and who is so foreign to civilization and refinement, that he takes his meals served on a leaf of some tree, who puts on no cloth while eating, who himself makes his own purchases, cooks his own meals, and plasters the portion of ground with cow-dung and water, and in fine spends not more than Rs. 5 per month, and makes jewels and ornaments for his females, yet gets Rs. 75 per month. We have heard from Narsu (*sic*), Mr. Walker's butler, with whom we have an acquaintance that when the spirit of the Holy Ghost was being infused into the body of the Sahib Bahadur, his feelings were so touched by pity for Mr. Charles, that three towels were drenched with his tears. In short Mr. Walker saw the list and wrote to Nawab Faridun Jang saying "that he should not suggest to him, in future, the promotion of this sort of man Mr. Charles, the typist, of course, should be, as a special case, advanced to Rs. 100 per month. Blessed be the spirit of Mr. Walker who by his action proved himself to be zealous for his faith and an upholder of his religion. We respectfully allude to the slight omission made by Mr. Walker in giving promotion to Mr. Charles. He ought to have, as a true Christian, sanctioned the promotion of Mr. Charles, with restrospective effect, from the date of his baptism. It is hoped that Mr. Walker will in the next year's budget make good this omission. In any case and in spite of the omission Mr. Walker deserves to be appointed Archbishop of Canterbury when the office falls vacant.

20. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st July, has another article on Mr. Walker, Finance Minister. Mr. Walker in which it says that Mr. Walker has been too liberal in his patronage towards his fellow-countrymen and has benefited them at the expense of the Hyderabad exchequer. MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, July 21st, 1909.

He wishes, it appears, all State appointments, high or low, to be in the hands of Europeans and Christians so that the sacred souls of the followers of Messiah may benefit by trade and contract and also by the pecuniary aids given out for relief and charity. He is thus storing up his "viaticum" for the future life, but it is not understood why the Government of India abstain from taking notice of the question as to why the Hyderabad exchequer should be made as it were a legacy for pious uses to gain him a reward in the after-life.

The *Vakil of Amritsar* in an article under the heading "The supernatural influence of Mr. George Casson Walker, the Finance Minister", after giving an instance of Mr. Walker's patronage, says that not a single day passes but that he issues orders, under the influence of the Holy Ghost, to various officers of the Islamitic State. Some of these orders contain decisive instructions to increase fivefold the fodder of such and such a sheep of the flock of the sons of God; another would comprise some regal enquiry like this: "for immediate explanation as to why no increment has been made in the "pay of a certain son of our heavenly Father."

Recently the Director of Public Instruction was asked in a dictatorial way to say why his assistant Mr. Sydney Murray is still getting only Rs. 700 and why nothing has been done to get him an increase.

This Sydney Murray is a Eurasian and has not passed any higher examination excepting the entrance or the Matriculation. He simply signs papers and does nothing beyond this, whereas the other two assistants of the Director do a deal of work and draw but small pay.

On receiving a reply from the Director to the effect that an increment had been already recommended and that the papers were with the Home office, Mr. Walker called for an explanation from the Home office in a dictatorial way. Should the Home office also recommend it, Mr. Walker will certainly send the proposal up with his own favourable remarks, and the minister will sanction it as he is accustomed to do.

21. The *Mushir-i-Deccan*, of the 24th July, says that it is very much obliged to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad for opening the Residency road again for foot passengers. The road is not open for horses and bicycles, and the paper hopes that the Honourable the Resident will, in sympathy with the public, be pleased to open the road again for carriages as well, and thus leave behind a welcome memorial of himself. MUSHIR-I-DECCAN, *Hyderabad Division*, July 24th, 1909.

Requesting the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad to open the Residency road for carriages as well.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, says:—Those who really care for the welfare of this country are desirous of maintaining brotherly relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. At the present time, the Government does not seem to be well disposed towards the Hindus. It believes that the Hindus are the cause of the present unrest and that the Muhammadans have no hand in it. The Muhammadan leaders have availed themselves of this opportunity and are accentuating their loyalty. Lords Minto and Morley believe that the Muhammadans belong to the moderate section and show special favour to them. The Hindus are not averse to any special kindness being shown to the Muhammadans. They are only opposed to the grant of any special privilege to the latter, which is denied to the former. Mr. Gokhale pointed out in a speech recently made by him in Poona, that it is the duty of the Government to make no distinctions SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1909.

The Hindu-Muhammadan problem.

between the various British subjects. Any special concession made to one community will be considered a slight to the other. New difficulties will arise if equal privileges are not given to all the communities. Without considering this, Lord Morley made some promises to the Muhammadans and created new desires in their minds. But it is said that the Government of India has made new recommendations, satisfactory to all the classes, in its recent despatch to Lord Morley. We cannot say anything till we see those recommendations.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 29th, 1909.

The Asiatics in South Africa.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, writes:—Lord Crewe, the Colonial Minister, has introduced a Bill in the House of Lords for federating the South African Colonies into the South African Union. The British Parliament can have no objection to such a Union, as it will only add to the glory and strength of the British Empire. Many Regulations have been framed, settling the rights and the privileges of the various communities in South Africa. The Asiatics in South Africa have sent a deputation to England to request Lord Crewe to repeal the Regulation which restricts their privileges. When the deputation represented the grievances to Lord Crewe, he consented to introduce the change that all the questions concerning the Asiatics would be decided by the Governor-General and not by the inferior officers. When the deputation urged that it was not sufficient to protect their interests, he said that the British Ministers would not agree to alter the fundamental rules which had been settled by the Colonies. It is said that he was very sympathetic towards the Asiatics. What is the use of sympathy in words? It is only sympathy in action that will satisfy the suffering Asiatics. But we have reason to think that the Asiatics will be treated with due justice, as the Governor-General will not be a native of South Africa, but will be an experienced officer sent by the British Ministers.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 22nd, 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker's speech in the Legislative Council.

24. Commenting on the recent speech of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker in the Bengal Legislative Council referring to the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 22nd July (published this week), observes:—It is no wonder that the Indians read the speech with much surprise and regret, and even the Members of Parliament were astonished at the indiscreet language of so eminent an official. It would not be enough to say that such threatening language as the Hon'ble Sir Baker used on this occasion ill becomes an administrative official of the civilized British Government because it reminds one of the dark days of Muhammadan despotism. It is a matter for deep regret that the speaker forgot that he is living in the twentieth century when such threats are of no avail.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1909.

The murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie.

25. Referring to the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th July, observes:—It is beyond doubt that the number of persons possessing such anarchical tendencies is exceedingly small in India and that the general masses have not the slightest patience with such dastardly crimes. They one and all condemn those acts in the strongest terms and look upon them with great horror and consternation. They regard the death sentence against Madan Lal (the assassin) and the conviction of the printer of the Indian Sociologist as the legitimate consequence of their criminal doings. But they ought also to remember that it is the duty of all right-minded Indians to help in putting down all kinds of political crime for the perpetrators of such deeds are not only the enemies of this country but of the whole of mankind.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 22nd, 1909.

The height of iniquity.

26. In an article headed "The height of iniquity", the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 22nd July (published this week), observes:—It is highly deplorable that the British sovereignty in India has been the cause of the gradual extinction of indigenous industries. The Indians have been able to realise this only of late and their recent activity towards industrial regeneration has succeeded

in creating work for a large class of starving labourers. It did not matter much if the Government merely failed in their duty to create facilities for the growth of Indian industries. It would have been enough if only they refrained from throwing obstacles in the way of their advancement. One of the legislative measures intended to help the English manufacturer to the prejudice of the Indian is the Excise Law framed in 1896 to promote the Lancashire cotton industry. Lord Curzon himself admitted in an article to the *London Times* that the excise duty was levied solely in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturer and at his request when the Government of India refuse to remove even such a gross iniquity as the above, how utterly foolish it is to believe that they will ever create any facilities for the growth of our industries! Whatever they do it is to promote their own self-interest. It is therefore the duty of the Indians to meet all difficulties bravely and try all legitimate methods for the regeneration of their industries. The paper finally remarks that these observations were occasioned by a recent article in the *Manchester Guardian* by Mr. Ardeshir Wadia, who says that the cotton industry in India would have assumed infinitely greater proportions to-day but for the excise duty created in 1896 in spite of which the industry is progressing.

[Issued, 3rd August 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 32 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th August 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India and Native States.	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	850
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	* 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Mysore State	Do. ..	.... †	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Both morning and evening issues.

† Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
	Trichinopoly.				
62	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
63	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
64	Babbler	.... *	Fortnightly ..	.... *	About 50 to 70
	Vizagapatam.				
65	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for.

STOP

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 24th July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	.... *	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Rambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,050
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 60 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sussinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	825
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
38	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
39	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
40	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
41	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
42	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
43	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 39 years.	1,086
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
47	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Carton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
52	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
53	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st July 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Áñjavéni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo,* Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	760
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

* Present editor.—Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman (with effect from the 23rd April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	(Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.)	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Avalokanthosini	The General Agency Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	L. Ramachandra Rao, Madhva Brahman, 25 years.	500
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	202
3	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
4	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
5	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
6	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
7	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
8	Mahalasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
9	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
10	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	200
11	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,000
12	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
13	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sravana Belgola, The Star Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 30 years	310
14	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch *	900
15	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
16	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
17	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly † ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
18	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
19	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
20	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,600
21	Veerakesari	Printed at the Divine Press, Georgetown, Madras, and published at No. 69, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Tholasiram Dass, Hindu, 41 years..	750
22	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
23	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
24	Vignana Vaibhava ..	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
‡ N25	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
26	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
27	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
28	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,350

* Further particulars not received. † Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,300
32	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,800
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,600
5	Suvishasha Vemmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	680

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhan	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press, Bangalore.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	700
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in the Transvaal.

1. Referring to the appeals made by the British Indians in the Transvaal to Indians and Anglo-Indians to take steps for the repeal of the Asiatic Registration Act, 1907, the *Madras Standard*, of the 5th August, remarks:—"We accept the principle of white predominance in this sub-continent. All we claim is that the Transvaal cannot, unlike the other Colonies, impose a racial test and thus, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, wound the susceptibilities of India's millions. In these circumstances the co-operation of Indians as well as Anglo-Indians is sought. The Government of India must do something more than merely express their opinion. The time is opportune; for the responsible Ministers of the African Colonies are at present in England in connection with the South African Union. The Colonial Office surely must now at least make their voice heard and their desires practically carried out. The erring colony has shown no desire to take the advice gently given. They have given no practical proof that they respect the wishes of the Imperial Government. What is the latter going to do? Be the result as it may, all India must join together and raise one united voice against the iniquity and unrighteousness of the Transvaal."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, August 5th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

High Court Judges.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th August, remarks:—"In India people have wondered why certain men who have been Judges were selected for their office, what special merit warranted their selection. Without ability, without knowledge, without the spirit of the English legal profession, men have been Judges and have obtained a pension, and they have not added anything to the dignity or strength or prestige of the High Court. The only explanation is that political or party influence determines several of these selections, and not a discriminative choice according to merit. We have not many English Judges in India at present of the calibre and character of some of the giants of the past; and the local English Barristers, while they acquire knowledge of local law and custom, lose the English spirit of their profession and are not in sympathy or touch with Indian feeling and opinion. Thus, the most satisfactory of Judges, from the Indian point of view, are Indian Judges; and these are invariably the ablest, the most learned, and the most painstaking. If Indian wishes are consulted in the selection of Judges, they will surely be either for Judges of the right type from England or for Indian lawyers of eminence. Indian High Court Judges represent a higher order of capacity and attainments. They do more work in a more satisfactory manner. And, as a rule, they command greater confidence."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, August 5th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

Supplies to Government officers on circuit.

3. With reference to the recent Government Order communicating to all heads of departments the rules regarding supplies to Government officers on circuit, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—"These rules are more honored in the breach than in the observance. The worst offenders are some of the highest officers themselves, officers who are expected

The Hindu, *Madras*, August 2nd, 1909.

to see to the enforcement of these rules. The touring officer's levies constitute a grave scandal and those who have any idea of the belongings of a jamabandi camp can realise the full significance of this scandal. If the Government would consider any violation of these rules as amounting to personal misconduct entailing severe departmental punishment, there might be some improvement in the present deplorable state of things. What a pity that officers of the position of District Collectors commit serious breaches of these rules! We trust the orders of Government just issued would not remain a dead letter."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 4th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

4. In a leader headed "The reforms and the duty of the people", the *Madras Standard*, of the 4th August, remarks:—"We feel convinced that the best way of proving our fitness and capacity for self-government is by a highly developed system of organisations in the working of which even the humblest member of the community may bear his own burden of responsibility. And when responsibility is made a common feature of public life, when in truth, every man is called upon to do real, solid work, the indolent visionaries and the impatient idealists will disappear, and with them the objectionable features of the unrest in India will vanish into nothingness, features which have marred the history of India for the past two years and which the constitutionalists in the country, men of responsibility, must do everything in their power promptly and completely to get rid of."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 4th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th August, writes:—"There must be a persistent effort for the education of public opinion in the country, guided and controlled by men of light and leading—men who are respected for their strength of character, soundness of judgment and adherence to constitutional principles. The work should be carried into the areas which constitute the future electorates, and it must be of such a nature as to make the voters realise to the fullest extent the tremendous importance of their power and privilege. To suppress individual cravings and develop in their place a feeling for the common weal is a difficult task which can only be achieved by a slow, steady, and persistent practice of looking at things from a broader and more elevated point of view. The people of villages, hamlets, and remote towns will have to bear their share of this new responsibility. The instruction that can be conveyed through the medium of newspapers will not be of much avail. The villager rarely reads the newspaper by reason either of his illiteracy or his poverty; and anything, therefore, said in a newspaper scarcely reaches his ears. Political associations there must be, village associations, town associations, taluk and district associations, all carrying on the work of educating the people. Attached to these associations there must be a number of either paid or honorary workers to explain to their less enlightened countrymen the nature of their duties and obligations to the Government. A sound education imparted on these lines will, on the one hand, facilitate the work in which our public men are engaged at the present day and, on the other hand, strengthen and develop the forces which make for peace, order; and good government. Great will be the scope afforded to us by the coming régime for the development of the powers of organization and initiative, and Indians as a people striving for the attainment of more and more political privileges cannot have a better opportunity than what is presented to us, for the justification of their claims. To let slip this opportunity is to condemn ourselves not only before our rulers but also in the eyes of the civilized world."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, August 4th, 1909.

Exclusion of students from political meetings.

5. Referring to Sir Edward Baker's appeal to the promoters of the Boycott anniversary celebration to keep students out of the demonstration, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 4th August, says:—"No sane critic can take exception to the resolution of the Bengal Government and every right-minded patriot must desire to see that young men do not excite themselves over current politics and are not interfered with in their

studies. A self-denying ordinance is one of the best preliminaries for a young man to develop his intellect and form his judgment; but he need not be a recluse for it. It is not for him to be in every kind of political demonstration and take himself away from his books and study. The evils of what we may call, premature citizenship, are manifold, and he is not a true friend of the youths of the country who drags them from their legitimate field of work and sets their minds aflame over affairs which do not immediately concern them. In this matter there is surely no ground for differences of opinion and no sinister political motive need be suspected behind the appeal of Sir Edward Baker. From any point of view, the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor is a very wholesome one and we fully hope that he will have the most cordial support at the hands of not only the parents and guardians of the students but of everybody else who is interested in their well-being."

High prices.

6. Referring to the decision of the Government of India to appoint an officer to investigate the question of high prices, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 4th August, remarks:—"It is surprising that the Government of India should have remained indifferent to the public agitation for enquiry by a competent committee. As we have all along maintained, the question will involve the consideration of the entire fiscal policy of the Government including the administration of the land system. . . . . No single officer, however high placed he may be, we are confident can attempt successfully to solve the problem and we would not be surprised if a conscientious man gives up the work. Of course if the Government have their own preconceived notions, that is a different matter altogether. In that event the officer will have only to make suggestions in accordance with the desires of the Government as he conceives them to be. The evil may be warded off for the present, even if that were possible; but the Sphinx of Indian poverty will be there and the riddle will again demand answer."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, August 4th, 1909.

Representation of landholders and Muhammadans on the Legislative Councils.

7. Referring to the methods suggested by the Government of Madras to secure the representation of landholders and Muhammadans on the Legislative Councils, the *Madras Standard*, of the 5th August, writes:—"We are inclined to think that the principle of election has a great deal in it to be preferred to that of nomination. It will educate the electors and the elected, will foster in them a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood, develop among them a common bond of patriotism and identity of interests, make organised effort a necessity and lastly will create a sense of responsibility. In the earlier stages no doubt difficulties will have to be faced. But gradually they can be overcome and will, indeed, be overcome. Muhammadan propagandists elsewhere have already declared themselves strongly in favour of election, and we are sure that the Muhammadans and the landlord classes in this Presidency will without hesitation choose to act upon the principle of election. In view of the distance to be covered and owing to lack of homogeneity of conditions the Province will have to be cut up into electoral areas, or possibly the election will have to be conducted direct through electoral colleges."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 5th, 1909.

Muhammadan representation in Legislative Councils.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th August, writes:—"Backward as Muhammadans as a community are, the system of election will stimulate their interest in public affairs and in the special concerns of their class; and the best among them will naturally come to the front by the force of their ability and public spirit. The reforms aim at nothing less; they aim at creating greater interest among the people in their common affairs, greater sense of power which the vote will give them, and greater satisfaction derived from the exercise of the vote. If, therefore, Muhammadans are denied election, the reforms, so far as they are concerned, will be merely shadowy. We hope, therefore, that any difficulty that might be suggested will be overcome and that they will be placed on the same footing as the rest of the community

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 6th, 1909.

in regard to every seat which is allotted to them. It is true that they have not hitherto shown much interest in elections; but if their interest is to be roused, it will be best done in connection with Legislative Councils, seats in which will be coveted by the best among them as a source of power and a means of serving the public and of achieving distinction."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, August 7th, 1909.

The Indian Budget in the House of Commons.

9. Referring to the speech of the Master of Elibank on the Indian Budget, the *Hindu*, of the 7th August, writes:—"No more desperate defence can be made than that of the Under Secretary in support of the deportations and repressive laws. He said that the ordinary laws are not now effective in this country because the people are not on the side of the maintenance of law and order. A less just and true statement of the condition of things cannot be made. It is a wholly exaggerated and misleading assertion. If true, the state of things would be as condemnatory of the people as of the British administration under which they have been living during the last one century and a half. A few cases of outrage in a few and distant parts of the country by misguided individuals do not furnish any warrant for so sweeping an accusation against the general body of the people in the country. They are as ever peaceful, loyal and law-abiding. The great majority of the population know not only the advantages of British rule in the present circumstances of the country, but also the utter foolishness and impracticability of any attempts to shake it off. There is, however, an awakening of the national spirit, and crude manifestations of it in some cases in acts of insensate violence. The ordinary law is quite sufficient to cope with the latter. The aspirations of the people for a more advanced form of national existence, so far as they seek vent in legitimate directions, deserve to be encouraged and stimulated and not stifled. We hope the governing authorities in England will cease to be guided by panic-mongers in India. Nothing is more suicidal to the British sovereignty and more injurious to the interests of the Indian people than the resort to 'un-English methods' and uncivilised forms of administration in the country."

III.—LEGISLATION.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, August 2nd, 1909.

The Factory Bill.

10. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 2nd August, remarks:—"We do not propose to question the claim of the Government for making laws calculated to ensure the health and safety of mill operatives since such a claim is inherent in every civilized form of Government, but we only say that the public are likely to misunderstand the motive of the Government if, on the publication of certain articles in the *Times of India* which is by no means a friend of the *Swadeshi* movement, they rush to restrict the hours of labour especially for adult members in textile factories alone. The actions of some of the Provincial Governments directed towards compassing means direct or indirect, to put down the *Swadeshi* movement, coupled with the angry emanations of the Anglo-Indian Press have gone to create an impression in the minds of the people that the Government are not favourably disposed towards the revival of indigenous industries inasmuch as they are afraid reasonably, or unreasonably, of the prospect of British-made goods being driven out of Indian markets. If now, that is to say, so soon after the inauguration of the *Swadeshi* movement, the Government propose to make laws *directly* restricting the hours of working for adults, especially when such direct restrictions are condemned by the majority of members of the Factory Commission, it will only go to deepen that impression still more."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 3rd, 1909.

The Factory Bill.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd August, says:—"We welcome the Factory Bill and still more the spirit in which it is conceived. The old "Laissez faire" doctrine of the Manchester School of Political Economists has been exploded long ago. And the present Bill embodies the result of practical experience in India and the sound principles of modern economic science."

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 4th August, writes:—"Governmental interference with the freedom of contract is at best an infliction; in this case it is accentuated twofold by the fact that both sides resent such interference. It may be pointed out that the humanitarianism of the Government has extended only to a lakh of operatives; not to the two hundred and forty millions who have not enough to eat. We put this to Mr. Harvey. Would he prefer the peasants dying of starvation to their overworking themselves with the certainty of a hearty meal? Forty millions, according to Sir W. Hunter, are on the verge of starvation in the best of seasons; they barely get one meal a day. They would work themselves out if they were sure of their supper. But the Factory Bill is likely to result in depriving the operative of his supper, because medical men say that it is not good to the system to work more than twelve hours a day." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, August 4th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress.

11. Referring to Lala Lajpat Rai's letter about the holding of the next Congress at Lahore, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 31st July, writes:—"For our part, we think that if Mr. Lajpat Rai is genuinely concerned for the welfare of the Congress, it would be far better on his part to apply his energies towards the end of securing the success of the coming Session at Lahore. If there is really any opposition, he could not be better engaged than in endeavouring to overcome it. Last year, there was some opposition to the holding of the Congress at Madras, but, as is known, the leaders exhibited firmness and tact and a spirit of compromise and were rewarded in the end by what was, under the circumstances, a very fairly successful Session. What was achieved at Madras last year ought not to be impracticable at Lahore this year, but, unfortunately, it seems as though Mr. Lajpat Rai himself is striving to create friction where none really exists, or at least to impart force and importance to some slight local opposition which may have shown itself. It is to be hoped that the only result of opposition, should there really be any, will be to stimulate the Moderate party in the Punjab and make them put their best leg foremost. There is happily nothing whatever to indicate that they would vainly look for co-operation and support from the various Provincial Committees in the country. The mere fact that practically all of these have already nominated candidates for the Presidentship will show that they are all favourable to the Session being held at Lahore." COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, July 31st, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 6th August, is glad to find that preparations are being made for holding the next session of the Congress at Lahore in spite of the opposition of Lala Lajpat Rai and his followers. It concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"If ever in the history of India during the last 25 years, there was a necessity for sanity and caution and for concerted action by organised bodies, speaking in the name of the people, it is at the present moment. We are aware of no public body throughout India which possesses the authority and the representative character of the Congress; and, therefore, not only should the Congress be held in Lahore, but it should be a Congress speaking with the voice and the authority of the best mind of India." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 6th, 1909.

Savarkar's exclusion from the Bar.

12. With reference to Savarkar's exclusion from the Bar, the *United India and Native States*, of the 31st July, remarks:—"Considering the disgraceful behaviour of Savarkar, this was obviously the only course open to the Benchers, and the panalty is by no means severe. We are only sorry that this young man by his folly should have cut short an apparently promising future career in this summary manner. Savarkar's case points to the extreme inadvisability of leaving young Indians in England to themselves without adequate control by responsible persons. Savarkar's future has been blighted and his fate will, we hope, be a lesson to hot-headed Indian youths inclined to break loose from all restraints." THE UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, July 31st, 1909.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, August 5th, 1909.

13. The *Hindu*, of the 5th August, writes:—"The enormous increase in the importation of foreign sugar into India is a phenomenon which deserves more careful attention on the part of Indian capitalists. It is a crying shame that, possessing as India does cheap labour, good irrigation facilities and practically an unlimited home market, the consumption of foreign sugar by the Indian peoples should be so high as it is."

The importation of foreign sugar.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, August 7th, 1909.

14. The *Hindu*, of the 7th August, has the following:—"A world of harm has been done to Indian political activity by the raising of the question of a political ideal for common acceptance. The most immediate and unfortunate effect of it has been to create a deep fissure among the persons engaged and inclined to participate in working for the common good. Neither the party which has as its goal self-government on the Colonial lines nor the party of absolute autonomy, can show any useful practical achievement to its credit since its standard was set up. Both are agreed that their respective ideals are unrealisable for an indefinite time, and the only result of the present acrimonious controversy is mutual bitterness and discord among those engaged in working for the public benefit and a suspension of co-operation and of healthy activity in many useful directions. No useful purpose whatever is served by the existence of two such rival parties in this country."

Political ideals.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Dethronement of the Shah of Persia.

15. The *Ravi*, of the 29th July, states as follows:—"It appears from the dethronement of the Shah of Persia that the Persian Nationalists are capable of establishing a Representative Assembly in Persia. This may be considered as another indication of success to the continent of Asia. It may be said that once again the Persians have given the lie to the statement that the Asiatics are unfit to rule according to the opinion of the people. In Asia there are some more countries which groan under the arbitrary rule of their kings. We hope that they too will soon open their eyes and try to establish government by the people without quarrels or wars. However wise and able a king may be, he cannot long administer his kingdom in opposition to the opinions of the people. The continent of Asia has opened its eyes. It need not be said separately that the Russio-Japanese war is the cause of it.

Ravi, *Coconada*, July 29th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(c) *Jails.*

Juvenile offenders.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th July, expresses its gladness at the suggestion of the Collector of Chingleput that two more Reformatory Schools like the one at Chingleput should be started—one in Malabar and the other in Bellary—and recommends the admission into such school, of first offenders under 25 years of age. It believes that if they be taught some profession, they will be able to maintain themselves and thus resist the temptation of committing offences. It requests the Government to devote for this purpose a portion of the money they now allot for the upkeep of jails.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 30th, 1909.

(d) *Education.*

Why Tiyars are not appointed as Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, to be enquired into.

17. A correspondent in the *Mithavadi*, of the 1st August, asserts it as a well-known fact that most of the appointments in the extensive British Empire are conferred on natives irrespective of caste distinction, provided they possess the necessary qualifications and merits; but in the Educational department (of the Presidency) no appointment of Sub-Assistant Inspector has yet been conferred upon Tiyars and the cause of this is yet to be known. If no one among them possesses the required qualifications, the fault of course lies with them. Enquiries have elicited the fact that qualified men are not wanting among them. While there are many among them employed as masters in schools and colleges and as supervisors, is it possible that they lack the qualification necessary for Sub-Assistant Inspectors. It is a widely known fact that many Tiyars are holding posts in other departments which are even more responsible than Sub-Assistant Inspectorship in the Educational department and have earned and are still earning the goodwill and confidence of Government. It is hoped that His Excellency the Governor, who is kind and sympathetic, will institute an enquiry into the matter.

Mithavadi, August 1st, 1909.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

RAVI, *Cocanada*, July 29th, 1909.

Sanitation of the Madras Presidency.

18. The *Ravi*, of the 29th July, referring to the sanitation of the Madras Presidency, remarks that, however much the Government may do for the sanitation of a country, success cannot be achieved without the co-operation of the subjects. It is difficult to secure this co-operation without education. Although in towns, where the people are educated and where there are institutions to promote cleanliness, there appears some improvement in sanitation, villages are in an insanitary condition and the Government should evince greater interest in their case. The paper asks "What could one or two Sanitary Inspectors for a taluk do?" It suggests that the Government should decide not to give the post of primary schoolmaster or karnam of a village to one who has not passed an examination in sanitary science. It will be well if societies for the promotion of sanitation be started under the supervision of District Sanitary Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants in order to give the people a course of lectures with illustrations by means of magic lanterns.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 30th, 1909.

Unauthorized cultivation of lands.

19. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 30th July, remarks that it appears from the reports of the Collectors that the Land Encroachment Act of 1905 is being enforced indiscriminately. The Revenue authorities make no distinction between village-sites and cultivable waste lands. They impose penal assessment on both alike. The ryots will not consent to take pattas for unreserved poramboke lands for the reason that such lands are cultivable only in favourable seasons. It is therefore improper to impose penal assessment on such lands. In Tanjore, when the ryots do not relinquish the lands upon which penalty is imposed, the authorities improperly enhance the penalty instead of evicting the ryots. While it is the intention of the Act to treat unoccupied lands as communal lands, Collectors are enforcing the Act to attain fame by showing an increase in revenue. The area of land cultivated unauthorizedly has now decreased, but the assessment levied has, instead of decreasing in proportion, increased very much. It is therefore plain that a heavy penal assessment is levied indiscriminately by the Revenue authorities.

(h) *Railways.*

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, August 2nd, 1909.

Railways in India.

20. The *Akasavani*, of the 2nd August, remarks that the grievances of the third-class passengers in railway trains such as want of accommodation and scanty supply of light to their carriages, remain unredressed and that the fate of the said passengers would remain the same so long as the railway companies are independent of the Government control, for their control has been transferred to the Railway Board. It says that as the corridor carriages are a source of misery to the passengers, it would be better if they are removed altogether.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1909.

The Railway Administration Report for 1908.

21. In the course of reviewing the Railway Administration Report for 1908, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 29th July (published this week), observes:—The rapid drain of wealth to England is clear in the face of the report. It clearly shows in what ways our British rulers are able to help their brethren at home. All the material required for railways is purchased from England. All the higher posts in railway service are held by Europeans or Enrasians. Nearly 90 per cent. of the profits go to the Europeans. Although the majority of the employees are Hindus they are for the most part employed in clerical or menial work. Alas! How heart-rending it is to see these men toiling day and night for a mere pittance! Heaven alone knows when these men will see better days!

Another noteworthy feature of the Indian Railway Administration is that although nearly 15 crores and odd rupees were got from the third-class passengers and only 2 crores and odd from the first and the second class passengers together, the Railway authorities are as indifferent as ever in providing for the comforts of the third-class passengers. Not only are they callous to even the extreme inconveniences of this class of the travelling public, they sometimes go to the extent of overriding the existing regulations and making the discomfort oft his class of passengers even greater than it need be. Thus even 12 to 14 men are crammed into a compartment built to accommodate eight passengers at the most. Still they have to put up with this treatment because there is no one to listen to their grievances or to bring them to the notice of the authorities. All this can lead us only to one conclusion, namely, the Europeans are born to live in affluence and luxury and the Indians only to serve them as their menials.

(*k*) *General.*

22. The *India*,* of the 3rd July, publishes a cartoon representing Lords Morley and Minto, as eagles carrying away some of the great men of this country, by enforcing the Regulation of 1818, and some Members of the Parliament, as holding out their hands and requesting them to release the victims.

The Bengal deportations.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, July 3rd, 1909.

23. The *India*,* of the 3rd July, writes:—Many of the Acts which are in force in India are likely to bring disgrace to the British Government. No one who looks at the various Acts relating to the imposition of taxes without giving any power to the people in the administration of the country, the deportation of great men who work for the welfare of the country, the confiscation of presses which print and publish newspapers, and the imprisonment of patriots for long terms, can say that a civilised Government is ruling over the country. A few days back, Mr. Mackerness referred to these cruel Acts in the Press Conference and condemned Lord Morley. The latter said that there was serious unrest in India in the year 1908 and justified the deportations. But is there really any unrest in India? Even if there be any, is it not due to the repressive measures which have been enacted by the Government? As a result of these repressive measures, many great men have been deported without any trial, many patriots have been sentenced to imprisonment and many presses have been confiscated. Is there any such thing in France, Germany, Austria or even in England?

The Acts in British India.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, July 3rd, 1909.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, observes:—Mr. Butterworth, I.C.S., has been appointed by the Local Government on special duty, to hold enquiries, ascertain public opinion, and report on the easiest and most equitable way of appointing representatives for the Legislative Councils of the Viceroy and the Governor. The Government has already prescribed the qualifications for the voters and the candidates. Mr. Butterworth has to determine whether all the voters are to assemble in one common place and elect their representative, or whether the voters of the various places are to elect their local representatives, who must assemble in a common place and elect a representative for the Legislative Council. The Government seems to prefer the latter method. If this method were adopted, then the question, whether the various local representatives are to represent the views of the voters or whether they may give their individual views, has to be settled. There remains the further question whether the voters ought to give their votes in person or might send them by post. We think that the qualifications for the voters need not be placed so high, that the voters may elect their local representatives, that such representatives must represent, not their own views, but the views of the voters, and that the voters may send their votes by post.

The appointment of representatives for the Legislative Councils.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, August 6th, 1909.

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* Received in the current week.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntür*, July 31st, 1909.

Drunkenness and opium-eating.

25. The *Desabhimani*, of the 31st July, states that however much the leaders of the people may exert to put down drunkenness and opium-eating, they cannot achieve any success without the help of the Government. It does not become a civilized Government like the British Government to derive revenue from liquors and opium and thereby countenance an evil practice. The Government should discourage the evil practice by giving up Abkári revenue and by forbidding the importation of all intoxicating things.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, July 30th, 1909.

Prices of food-stuffs.

26. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 30th July, attributes the high prices of food-stuffs to the migration of agriculturists to towns for account of want of work in villages, neglect of the agricultural occupation on account of unfavourable seasons, the crude and unproductive methods of agriculture that still obtain in the country and the export of grain from one place to another. It suggests that Government should introduce improved methods of agriculture and prevent undue rises in the prices of food-stuffs by means of legislation.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*. August 5th, 1909.

Divine power in patriots.

27. The *Akasavani*, of the 5th August, remarks that the salvation of a country cannot be attained by the perpetration of murders and that the leaders of the people must try by every means in their power to reclaim patriotic young men from evil ways and thus help the cause of national progress, for there is a divine power in all men and especially in patriots which when not properly utilised would drift into evil.

KERALASANCHARI, July 28th, 1909.

The Malayalis of the Kasargode taluk.

28. A correspondent in the *Keralasanchari*, of the 28th July, remarks that the Malayalis of the Kasargode taluk in South Canara are in a peculiarly unhappy predicament, on account of their being placed in the South Canara district and consequently a redistribution of the district is prayed for and the creation of a North Malabar district comprising the places south of the river Chandragiri in Kasargode taluk, Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks, the northern half of Wynaad and the Malayalam-speaking provinces of Coorg, with Cannanore as its head-quarters, is suggested.

THE URDU PRESS.

Murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

29. The *Urdu Press* generally has noted with regret, but without any remarks, the account given in the English newspapers of the murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1909.

Establishment of Electric Light Factory in Madras.

30. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th July, refers to the establishment in Madras of an Electric Light Factory, and remarks that the kind and benevolent British Government have been and are providing every sort of thing that can add to the ease and comfort of the people.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1909.

The Calcutta Police Act.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, says:—A Bill for amending the Calcutta Police Act has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council. Those who have watched the recent occurrences in Bengal and Calcutta, may easily conjecture the nature of its provisions. The tendency of the Government is to restrict the rights of the people and enlarge the powers of the Police and the Magistrates. The new Bill has minimised the powers of the people to protect their person and property and increased the authority of the Police. During the last three years, the privileges of the people have been curtailed in many ways. We have more or less lost the liberty of the press. The law of sedition has grown so wide as to include even a fair criticism of any measure of the Government. The right of holding public meetings is subject to many restrictions. The Police and the Magistrates may prohibit any meeting. The Police may search any house on slight suspicion. The

recent Acts passed by Lord Minto empower the Police to enter any private house, to disperse any meeting held for common purposes and to suppress any association started for common benefit, if considered suspicious. The Government of Bengal wants to strengthen the hands of the Police still further, as if these restrictions are not enough. We fear that the new Bill will deprive the people of the few privileges which they have for overcoming the oppression of the Police. Recently a Zamindar brought a suit against a Magistrate for trespassing into his house and causing damage, and received a compensation of Rs. 500. The new Bill exempts the Magistrates from being sued in the Courts for damages and thus deprives the people of a great right. The earnest and loud protests of the members of the Legislative Councils are in vain. The reforms of Lord Morley will not be of much use unless the representatives of the people get substantial rights.

IV.—Native States.

Transfer of Mr. Mayhew to Hyderabad.

32. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th July, refers to the possible transfer of Mr. Mayhew from the Madras to the Hyderabad Educational Department. It surmises that Mr. Mayhew will hardly be paid less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem, though he is not acquainted with the Court language, or with the local conditions and needs of the State, but hopes that his services will prove beneficial to the State.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, July 28th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The interference of the British Government.

33. The *India*,* of the 3rd July, says:—The British Government is interfering in the affairs of other States. Last year, in connection with the Alipore bomb case, it entered the French town of Chandranagore and arrested Saru Chandra Roy. Now it is interfering in the internal affairs of the Mandi State. Mandi is an independent Native State to the north of India. The people of that State requested their King to grant them some privileges to facilitate the better administration of the country. The King refused and all the reformers joined together, agitated, and imprisoned those Government officials who were the obstacles to progress. Why should not the British Government allow the Mandi State to settle its own disputes? There is internal disorder in Russia and the British Government does not interfere in its affairs, as Russia is a powerful State.

India, *Pondicherry*, July 3rd, 1909.

India and the House of Lords.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th July, observes:—It is generally believed that the House of Lords is the only assembly that can speak with some authority on Indian affairs. Though that House contains many retired Governors and Viceroys, they very rarely take any interest in the cause of this country, and scarcely we derive any benefit from them. Recently, there was a discussion in the House of Lords about the military organisation. Lord Curzon made a lengthy speech about the differences which arose between himself and Lord Kitchener. Lord Morley made an able reply. Lord Middleton, the Ex-Secretary of State for India, joined the discussion. Everybody glorified himself and no one made any reference to the excessive military expenditure which pressed heavily on the Indian people. The military expenditure is increasing every year and Lord Kitchener has increased it further by introducing new reforms. Not a word was said in the House of Lords about the additional burden which was imposed by the new reforms. The Lords cannot realise the difficulties of the poor. Only those who belong to the middle and the labour classes can clearly understand the troubles of ordinary men. We can derive no advantage from the House of Lords. It is only the British democracy and the Members of the House of Commons that will lend a helping hand to us.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 30th, 1909.

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* Received in the current week.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, July 10th, 1909.

35. The *India*,* of the 10th July, says:—The *Englishman* of Calcutta writes that the Anglo-Indians and Englishmen should not petition the Government for gaining their objects, that their glory would be lost on the granting of reforms to the Indians and that they should all unite together and help themselves for securing their ends. The Government is in the hands of the Englishmen. All the powers are vested in them. They can easily command all the conveniences which they require. Yet the *Englishman* says that they should not send petitions, but that they should stand on their own legs. In spite of this, some Indians have made the sending of petitions and prayers to the British Government, their only business in life. We hope that they will learn, at least hereafter, the good lesson of self-help from the Englishmen.

A good lesson.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, July 10th, 1909.

36. The *India*,* of the 10th July, writes:—We are very sorry to hear of the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Doctor Lalcaca. Both in India and England, the various parties are accusing each other as being responsible for the crime. But there is not one single being in any party, who is so foolish as to think that such assassinations will lead to the salvation of a country. It is not proper to accuse one party or the other for a murder committed by some individual. That will only increase strife and create disunion. We may be sure that no party has any connection whatsoever with this murder.

The London murder.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, August 2nd, 1909.

37. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, says:—We are fully aware that the minds of the British people are a little agitated on account of the mad deed of Madan Lal. The *London Times* has assured us that the Indians need not entertain any fear that they will be held responsible for a crime committed by some individual. We think that this is the general feeling of the British public. Yet the speeches of Lord Morley, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Baker indicate that they believe that Madan Lal alone is not the author of the crime, and that there are other people who supported him and who have kept themselves in the background. In a recent speech in London, Mr. Banerjee showed clearly that there was no justification for any such belief. If there be any evidence to show that there is a conspiracy, why should it not be made public and why should not those who are engaged in the conspiracy be punished? The people are prepared to help the authorities in every possible way. But if it be established that there was no conspiracy and that the outrage was an individual crime, then the sooner the wrong impressions of Lords Morley and Curzon are removed the better it is for the country.

The London outrage.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, August 2nd, 1909.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, writes:—In those countries which have representative institutions, the officers treat the people with great respect. But in those countries like India, where the people have little or no voice in the administration, little respect is shown to them. It is very common in this country for officers to treat with contempt and disrespect the people who go to the public offices, banks and railway stations. Merchants and mirasidars are often slighted even by officers in the lower ranks. The troubles which the poor people have to undergo in the Railway stations are innumerable. The officers who are appointed to discharge the public duties and to look to the conveniences of the people, assume themselves to be in a superior position and ill-treat the people. Such a thing is not possible in England. There the people will represent any such conduct to the Parliament or the Ministers, and timely warning will be given to the officers concerned. Recently, the head of the Postal department in England issued a circular asking his subordinates to treat with consideration and respect all the people who go to the Post offices, and to make no delay in attending to the conveniences of the public, and emphasising that only those officers whose behaviour to the people is satisfactory, will be considered eligible for promotion. Will

The treatment of the people.

* Received in the current week.

the heads of the various departments in this country follow this example? Will the head of the Police department warn his subordinates to treat the people with respect? Will the Railway authorities do the same? In whatever way our people may be treated, they patiently bear all humiliations and never protest.

39. The *Vasundhara*, of July, states that 50 schools were closed in England on account of some religious strife in which older men as well as boys were engaged. Was not India, asks the paper, declared unfit for self-government because its people are divided into different races such as Hindus, Muhammadans, etc.? But why do the English cherish religious differences though they are of one race. How are they then fit for self-government? Since differences, similar to those that exist in India, do exist in England also, will the English Government abolish representative government in England and govern it like India, or will it now govern India like England? Lord Morley has to reply to this. If he cannot, England, like India, does not deserve *Swaraj*.

Swaraj.

VASUNDHARA, *Masulipatam*, July 1909.

In an article headed *Swaraj*, the *Mysore Star*, of the 2nd August, observes that the news of the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie by an Indian has sent such an horror through the hearts of the Indians, and fears are entertained by both the Moderate and the Extremist section of political agitators that all agitation —legitimate or otherwise—might be associated with anarchical designs so much so that all Indian politicians appear now to have given up their agitation for *Swaraj* and even the most eminent leader of them, namely, Mr. Gokhale in a recent lecture in Poona said that Lord Morley's Reform Scheme gave the Indians all they wanted at present and it was useless now to agitate for greater privileges in the administration. Nothing can be more obvious than that the suppression of anarchy in this country is a question of greater moment to the ruled than to the rulers and that the reaction of the anarchial outrages is fraught with greater danger to the public than the destructive work of the anarchists themselves. It is imperative on both the Moderates and the Extremists, therefore, to sink their differences and, with the aid of the Government, to form a league for the suppression of anarchical outrages in India.

Swaraj.

THE MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, August 2nd, 1909.

40. The *Vasundhara*, of July, referring to the *Swadeshi* movement says:— Unless our countrymen adopt new methods of industry, we cannot raise our heads. Even if we adopt the new methods, we can compete with the westerner in trade, only by means of the weapon of boycott or by means of an Act of Government protecting our trade. As it is impossible to expect the Government to protect our trade, it is certain that boycott is the chief way by which we can attain our future prosperity.

Swadeshi movement.

VASUNDHARA, *Masulipatam*, July 1909.

41. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st August, observes that the excited and threatful language of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker at a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council while referring to the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie has caused a deep wound in the heart of every Indian. Such murders are by no means uncommon in other countries or among other nations, but how altogether ungenerous it is to condemn a whole nation for the crime committed by a single member of it! One cannot deplore too much the indiscreet language of His Excellency in this connection; and the irritation he has caused thereby cannot fail to affect the loyalty of even the peaceful Indians. It is surprising that such an eminent official should fail to realise what attitude is most favourable to the interests of the British administration.

Sir Edward Baker.

SADHVI, *Mysore*, August 1st, 1909.

42. Referring to Mr. Asquith's reply, to Mr. Mackarnesse's interpellation in Parliament, refusing once again to consider the question of partition, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 29th July (published this week), observes: —All Mr. Bannerjea's oratory in England for over a month has been of no

Mr. Asquith and the partition of Bengal.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1902.

avail. Is it not time that our wiseacres who seek delight only in servitude now at least take a lesson from this? If the authorities would obstinately maintain that their own line of action is the most natural, it goes without saying that the only remedy the Indians will have left will be to observe the "boycott" until they gain their end.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1909.

B. G. Tilak's birthday celebration in Bombay.

43. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 29th July, gives a summary of the speech by Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-law, on the occasion of the birthday celebration of B. G. Tilak in Bombay on the 23rd ultimo. The speaker asked those present to make no secret of their reverence for Mr. Tilak. Whoever sided with him was bound to be happy. In the sedition case of 1897 Mr. Davar was his counsel and now he was a Judge. This was an instance in point. Mr. Tilak himself had said that as the cause of religion was strengthened by martyrdom so the national cause would be strengthened by meeting all political troubles bravely. His advice was well worth remembering. The way to political salvation was somewhat thorny and not one strewn with roses. Service for the national cause could not bring titles such as C.I.E. or K.C.S.I.; on the other hand it sometimes paved the way to the gaol. On meeting a title-holder, therefore, it was proper to ask oneself whether he could be called a true patriot before placing any confidence in him.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, July 29th, 1909.

Babu B. C. Pal on the Regulation of 1818.

44. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 29th July, in another article observes that a recent issue of the *Swaraj* edited by Babu B. C. Pal contains a learned article on the Deportation Law of 1818. The writer remarks that at present authorities are actually abusing their power under the Regulation of 1818. No cause has till now been assigned to the numerous deportations made under it. If the deportees are really guilty, why should not their offence be made known to the public? If the Government would not tell the public the cause of the deportations, it mens they are causes which the public ought not to know. Behind those pretensions to keep the internal peace of India, therefore, there is the rank smell of selfishness. The deportees are the fathers of the new spirit. They are the founders of the policy of passive resistance. Popular esteem towards them is unbounded. By means of the boycott they had roused the attention of the British merchants and the authorities towards Indian grievances. The popularity of these men is what the authorities hated. As there was nothing unlawful in their methods of agitation the authorities had no means of restraining their activity. Hencee they resorted to the Regulation of 1818 and deported the popular leaders, and now in order to beguile the British public both Lord Morley and the Government of India are trying to show some connection between the deportees and the bomb outrages or murders or the anarchist societies.

[Issued 10th, August 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 33 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th August 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	E. V. Beeby, Eurasian	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanujayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine .	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. †Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	650
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	* 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	564
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
	Trichinopoly.				
63	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
64	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
65	Babbler	.... †	Fortnightly ..	.... †	About 50 to 70
	Visagapatam.				
66	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

† Information called for.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 7th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Pilsikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
38	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
39	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
40	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
41	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
42	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
43	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
47	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{ 1,140 / 1,460 }
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
52	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
53	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 14th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ákásavâni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo,* Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkatáratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

* Present editor.—Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman (with effect from the 23rd April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	(Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.)	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,200
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 26 years.	230
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gunda Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
‡ N29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 33 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 35 years.	1,200
32	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,800
3	Krishikkaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Vemmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudaranam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	680

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Sultan-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 78, Commercial street; Nabvy Press.	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Mumtaz, Muhammadan, 37 years.	250
9	Barq-i-Sakhim	No. 29, Police line (), Muhammadi Press.	Fortnightly ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

D 8 N 9	Al Mysore	Krishna Raja Press, Mysore ..	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar, 27 years.	* † 50

* Discontinued during the second quarter of 1909 owing to the illness of the editor.

† Started on the 29th May 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

China and Japan.

1. Referring to Japan's attitude regarding the Antung-Mukden Railway, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th August, writes:— "Further developments of this important occurrence will be awaited with interest and anxiety. It will be giving us a very poor idea of the new spirit in China if she acquiesce in the self-assertion of Japan mildly; it will also be disastrous to the spirit, of which we are so proud, should its active manifestations end in hostilities. In either way, therefore, anxiety for China will be keenly felt. So far as Japan is within her rights in her railway construction, she will have the moral support of her people and of the Governments of foreign nations. This support she has already obtained at the hands of England. The summary of an article in the *Times*, which Reuter wires to-day, extends this support with unfeigned enthusiasm. The same enthusiasm would also be extended by us if, in the present controversial Railway construction, we could observe the vigorous ways of Japan, the promptness of her work, the patriotism of her people, the efficiency of her administration, all serving as object lessons, quite near home for China. The example of Japan. it is true, is ever before her eyes, but this example, when it is in her own boundaries, will have a more direct influence. It is a distinct challenge to China, that Japan should have notified her intention in a spirit of hostility and fallen to work in a spirit of determined vengeance. China will have to either bear the humiliation or, in attempting to assert herself, gain or lose her prestige. Both the courses are attended with danger, the one with loss of dignity, the other with, perhaps, loss of power. Another defeat at the hands of Japan would complete her humiliation; but worse than a defeat, silent acquiescence in aggression or what she deems to be such, will be against her dignity as a nation."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, August 9th, 1909.

Indians in South Africa.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th August, writes:—"The British Indian subjects in Natal have submitted a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies setting out their grievances and asking for redress. The harrowing tale of woe which comes from Indians in the Transvaal has, for the time being, made us forget that in no part of British South Africa is the condition of Indians an enviable one. Times without number Indians in Natal have had their story of suffering to relate; and they in common with our countrymen in other parts of South Africa, whose lot in life will be settled by the South African Union Bill now before Parliament, have chosen to make an appeal for equitable treatment in view to the prospect of final settlement of the issues involved in the controversy. It is well to bear in mind that when once a Federal Parliament is established there is no chance of the disabilities and hardships which Indians in South Africa now labour under being dealt with from an imperial standpoint. The Federal Parliament will consist of Boers, Britons and other white colonists, the very species of imperial patriots who now drive the Indians almost to the verge of despair. When suddenly the prosecutor becomes the judge and sole arbiter the man in the dock has no chance of obtaining justice. If, therefore, the Indian case is to receive a fair and patient hearing the British Parliament, uninfluenced and untainted by the colour prejudice and self interest which form the most potent factor in South African politics, can alone give it. The South African Union Bill has emerged from the House of Lords, and in a few days it will be before the House of Commons. Indian and Colonial representations on behalf of our countrymen in South Africa must reach England within the next fortnight,

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, August 10th, 1909.

so that they may be dealt with before the Bill reaches its final stage. We, therefore, appeal to public bodies in India to deal with the demands of Natal Indians and Indians in other parts of South Africa almost immediately."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, August 11th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 11th August, writes:—"Every district should form committees to draft the memorials and get them signed. This is the only effective way of giving expression to our sense of indignation at the iniquities perpetrated by the Transvaal Government and acquiesced in by the Imperial Government. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta telegraphed to the Premier and Lord Morley that if mass meetings were not held in India it was because we did not want to embarrass the Government of India. The warning not having been heeded, we have perforce to call mass meetings and tell them the indignities to which our kith and kin are subjected in South Africa. We cannot help embarrassing the Government of India."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 11th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th August, writes:—"It has been a wonder to us that responsible statesmen, with wisdom and foresight, have lacked both in their conception of this controversy. That the Government of India have not moved strongly is one cause of grievance against them. It is no convincing argument with people that the Government of India, like themselves, are helpless. They, like us, can only protest. The influence that the colonies have in the Parliament is immense. Against this influence it is impracticable for even the Indian Government to combat. We have watched, with sullen discontent, the enthusiasm that, in the Press Conference, Canada and the Cape Colonies evoked in the people. India alone was kept on the back-ground. Had any other representative, except Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, been present in that assembly on behalf of our country, it would have attracted less attention. The attitude of the British public towards us was discouraging, the only redeeming feature being the success of Mr. Bannerjee. It is impossible for us to forget that we are the most useful and important acquisition to the British Empire. That it does not act towards us as our importance and usefulness warrant is one of our grievances. Another and a more serious one is in the attitude as regards Indians in the Transvaal."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, August 11th, 1909.

3. Referring to the Tsar's visit to England, the *Hindu*, of the 11th August, writes:—"Mr. Hardie, it must be stated, gave expression to the prevailing sentiment in England when he said that 'the man who was coming here to meet King Edward did not represent the people of Russia, and King Edward would not represent the people of Great Britain in this visit'."

The Tsar's visit to England.

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

4. In an article headed "Barbarisation of Europe", the *United India*, of the 14th August, remarks:—"One of the causes for the unrest of the West is the renaissance of the East. The victory of Japan has more than national significance. Russia has pocketed its disgrace with the utmost good-will and the victory sits on Japan gracefully. But the lesson which this war has taught is read with equal alarm both by the West and the East. The victory of Japan has sounded the first warning note, that Europe has had her day and that the East which so long slumbered might awake to take its place and realise its appointed destiny."

Barbarisation of Europe.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, August 12th, 1909.

5. Referring to the official report on the looting which took place at the Calicut port in May last, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 12th August, writes:—"For our part, we must say that numbers of respectable persons were on the beach while wreckage was being removed, and these people were satisfied that much of the removal was nothing else than looting. The District Police Superintendent was certainly seen on the beach doing what he could, but for hours

Looting at Calicut.

and hours together on the two days that vessels were being driven ashore and beached, the crowds that assembled saw never a police uniform along the long expanse of the beach. We are not at all sure whether the belated report now published will satisfy the public."

(*k*) *General.*

6. Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th August, remarks:—"No man who is not in full sympathy with the spirit and aim of the reforms can be the right man; and no man who is not able to hold his own against his colleagues of the Council in ability and independence will be able to fulfil the object of having an Indian member. He will be a part of Government, entitled to equal voice in its deliberations with his colleagues. Unless his position is well understood by the first incumbent, and asserted with a consciousness of what is expected of him, he may become a mere appendage, an ineffectual wheel in the machinery. If the first member is content to bear such a character, those who succeed him are not likely to make an advance over him. This is the consideration which appeals to us strongly and which we hope the Secretary of State will duly bear in mind. It is not enough if an Indian member is appointed. He must be of the right acceptable sort, and must be an example to those that come after him. It is needless to say that there is need for the greatest circumspection in making the selection; for upon the right choice will depend, in a large measure, the degree of public satisfaction derivable from the reforms. Bad or unpopular choice will cause the gravest disappointment and a strong revulsion of public feeling. Names have been mentioned. We would not mention any. But in the mind of the Indian public there is no doubt as to the character of the man that is wanted, that ought to be chosen. The responsibility now is solely that of the Government and the Secretary of State."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 11th, 1909.

The appointment of an Indian Member to the Executive Council.

7. Referring to the proposals at the Planters' Association meeting at Bangalore regarding the coffee cess and the labour question, the *Hindu*, of the 13th August, remarks:—"It is impossible to entertain the proposal except by abandoning the free trade principles professed by the Government in favour of differentiation for the protection of particular interests from time to time; and when this comes to pass, protection, pure and simple, is only another step forward in the same direction. Is the Government prepared to put an export duty—say on hides and skins, and on oil-seeds, which can be worked into finished articles in this country? At present, no export duty is levied on any article, except on rice and rice-floor: and will the Government impose a similar duty on wheat, which the North-Western Railway annually transports into foreign vessels at Karachi? If it cannot do this without disturbing the balance of trade, it cannot also entertain any proposal for the levy of an export cess on coffee. The second proposition referred to above is more untenable. Mr. Hamilton wants the Government 'to give some small assistance to a Labour Commissioner or Committee in searching out congested parts whence new supply might be obtained.' Putting aside all other considerations, is it the legitimate duty of Government to supply wage-workers to capitalists? If it undertakes this duty in this instance, can it fairly divest itself of the responsibility in the case of other and more important industries—the mill and mining industries, the iron and steel industries, the electric power supply and traction agencies?"

THE HINDU, *Madras*, August 13th, 1909.

The planters of Southern India.

8. Referring to the speech of the Master of Elibank on the Indian Budget, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 14th August, writes:—"As regards the Imperial Institute outrages, the Master of Elibank wished the British public to regard them as the isolated act of a fanatic, unconnected with any widespread conspiracy. This assurance has been given by the Government so often since the outrages that we suppose it must be accepted, but the hope must be expressed, at the same time that vigilance is not being

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, August 14th, 1909.

The Indian Budget in the House of Commons.

relaxed in view to rendering further outrages impossible. If there is no widespread conspiracy it is admitted that there are seditionists, and we have seen enough of late to know that between sedition and active bloodthirsty anarchy the dividing line is very thin. As regards the charge brought against the Government that, in dealing with sedition in India, the Government vacillated between concession and coercion, it is satisfactory to find that the Master of Elibank made it clear that there would be no supineness or vacillation in dealing with anarchism or sedition. It is the deliberate intention of Great Britain, he said, to maintain order, and, if necessary, to remove agitators from the sphere of their malicious activity so long as the Government of India thinks it necessary. It is to be hoped that this plain declaration of policy will discourage fussy politicians at home from continuing to champion the cause of men who, the Government of India is convinced, are hostile to constituted authority, but who cannot be effectively got at by the ordinary every-day legal and administrative machinery of the State."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

Referring to the same speech, the *United India*, of the 14th August, remarks:—"Our own opinion is that there is no connection whatever between the situation in Bengal and the political attitude of the rest of India. While the assertion is baseless that there exists anything resembling a conspiracy against British Government in any part of India or even grave unrest outside Bengal, it requires a considerable stretch of one's imagination to believe that young Bengal will give up its agitation against partition in order to save the nine deported men. For the nine men deported, they now have in Bengal ninety men at least to carry on that agitation; and no more convincing proof is needed in this respect than the unflagging zeal with which they are maintaining the boycott. It is unjust, it is cruel to hold the nine deported men responsible for the unrest in Bengal and to deny them right of trial on the ground that there is no legal evidence. Is British Government prepared to deport every Bengalee against whom there is no legal proof available in order to convict him of a political offence? If it is not, why does it persist in a blunder of so great a magnitude? Briefly, Lord Morley's decision in this respect is worse than any given by the Great Mogul. Aurangazeb would have said—'Well, let the men be set free on these conditions.'"

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

9. Referring to the special correspondent's article in the *Times* reviewing the present situation in India, the *United India*, of the 14th August, remarks:—"Ceaseless fault-finding, carping criticism of the measures of Government, attributing questionable motives to the acts of Government, and belittling the benefits conferred by it, these are not features which we generally associate with a healthy national spirit. We do not know if the correspondent of the *Times* was referring to this when he spoke of a menace to British rule in India. In our opinion these things do not constitute a menace. So long as there is no active campaign against the continuance of British rule, or open or veiled incitements to violence with a view to the overthrow of that rule, there is no menace either direct or indirect and we contend that unceasing criticism and grumbling are not either acts of defiance of authority or inducements to the commission thereof. While therefore we cannot admit that there is anything like a menace to the existence of English rule we are painfully conscious that there is a spirit of criticism abroad which must hinder the growth of a true national feeling. . . . . If the British rule is disliked at all, it is not because it is alien but because England has hitherto failed to appreciate the magnitude of her mission in India and associate the people more largely with the task of responsible Government. England will continue to rule India if she is true to the best traditions of her noble race. For in the last resort it is not Britain's sword that keeps India in subjection; it is not true that England holds India at the point of the bayonet. It is the inflexibility of her justice and the righteousness of her laws that are the impregnable foundations of her rule in India. It is the high moral and spiritual force behind the British bayonet that makes the Government not only possible but loved by the people for whom it exists. And so long as that force remains undiminished the countrymen of the correspondent of the *Times* both here and beyond the

British rule in India.

seas need not be alarmed at the great Eastern wave that is agitating the Asiatic waters, the historic victories of Japan or the independence of Persia."

III.—Legislation.

10. The *Madras Standard*, of the 14th August, writes:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Duke was hardly fair in saying that in the discussion of the Bill an element of prejudice has been imported. The public who know where the shoe pinches have bitter experience of the evils which arise when considerable powers are placed in the hands of a police, which has been unfavourably criticised by many responsible and even high authorities. They do not want the liberty and the safety of the subject to be jeopardised by the conferring of additional powers on the police when it has yet to be shown that their present powers are insufficient for the purpose of preserving peace and order. We do not think it to be possible to prove that the present powers of the police are insufficient."

The Calcutta Police Bill.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th August, remarks:—"No man of moderate views advocates boycott; but every man mourns the too great importance that the authorities are disposed to attach to it. When this importance is understood to be the result of police insinuation and information, the people would learn to distinguish less between the police and the authorities. The situation in Bengal admits of the worse complications; the feeling in that country against the police and against the measures of the Government, whenever they are opposed to popular opinion, is acute. Babu Bhupendranath Bose's speech on the boycott day prepares us for a deep feeling, not of antagonism to Government, it is true, but of silent discontent, in hearts which are the most loyal to the King and the country. No precautions would be unnecessary, and no consideration will be termed giving way to the people, that are directed towards improving the situation in Bengal. The Police Bill that is to be introduced is, unfortunately, no such precaution; neither does it indicate any consideration."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

11. Referring to the special measures intended to be adopted for the prevention and detection of illicit traffic in explosives in the Mysore State, the *Hindu*, of the 10th August, writes:—"If there is room for interference anywhere, it is, one should think, on the Gold Fields of Kolar, presumably among the people engaged in gold digging, where cases of 'unauthorised possession of explosives were detected.' It is, therefore, the European gold magnates of Kolar—and not the poor half-starved *Woddar* population of Bangalore and Mysore cities—that should be pounced upon for a closer and stricter adherence to the provisions of the existing measure."

Explosives in the Mysore State.

The Hindu, *Madras*, August 10th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

12. Referring to the celebration of the Boycott anniversary in Bengal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th August, writes:—"To those outside Bengal, the speech of Babu Bhupendranath Bose will have greater attraction than the most enthusiastic of the procession. The speech was manly, and, as coming from an eminent leader of Bengal, represents all that is best and good in that people. But even after the gallant pronouncement of Mr. Bhupendranath, there will be many—our Calcutta correspondent has wired the views of the Anglo-Indian journal in his city—who will not understand the significance of the movement in the light that Babu Bhupendranath does. That the boycott comprehends hostility to Government, and as such should feel the restraining hand of the authorities, seems to be the view of these. No amount of explanation could shake them out of their opinion; for it has to be acknowledged, as Mr. Bhupendranath himself does, that the feeling originated from an unpopular measure of Government. It will not be questioned that the action of the Government provoked the spirit of the people. Therefore,

Boycott anniversary in Bengal.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, August 9th, 1909.

the Bengalees obtain more sympathy in their attitude of boycott than others would in the same circumstances."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 11th, 1909.

In a leader on the celebration of the boycott anniversary in Calcutta, the *Madras Standard*, of the 11th August, remarks:—"The word boycott has certainly given offence to Europeans, and the excesses and the ill-informed activity of a few so-called *Swadeshi* propagandists have intensified ill-feeling. But *Swadeshism* rightly understood and carried on in the true spirit cannot give rise to ill-feeling. If an individual tries to improve his position in ways declared to be honest and legitimate, his neighbour has no right to find fault with him. We live in times of life at high pressure, and competition is now the normal condition of civilised mankind. If, therefore, one country exerts itself to improve its industries by practising rigid self-denial and self-sacrifice, others elsewhere have no right to complain. It is only when the bounds of propriety and decorum are overstepped and discord is caused where harmony should exist, that serious notice need be taken of the conduct of any individual striving to seek his own industrial salvation. In Bengal, of late, a great impetus has been given to the *Swadeshi* movement. What Bengal has done in this respect is nothing at all in comparison with the achievements of Bombay. For decades past that Province truly and fully imbued with the industrial spirit has been devoting her attention in ever-increasing measure to the development of her industries and to the introduction of new ones for which the country offers ample facilities. The two Bengals taken together do not contain half the number of mills owned and managed by Indians which the city of Bombay, within its limited area, maintains. The products of the Bombay mills have reached China and Japan and some parts of Europe. The industrial movement in Bombay is still progressing and possesses the elements of infinite expansion. If any Province of India is truly *Swadeshi* in spirit and in practice, that Province is Bombay. And so far as we know Bombay has given offence to none. What Bengal and other Provinces should do is to follow the noble and healthy example which businesslike Bombay has set and which is more eloquent than the *Swadeshi* literature which all the other Provinces put together have produced. We do not, of course, find fault with those who talk and preach and agitate. For the *Swadeshi* movement to take root a great deal of spade-work must be done: the ground will have to be prepared; and the labourers equipped with the necessary skill. Bengal has within the last two or three years done much in this behalf: and we are in hopes that within the next three years, in spite of the prophets of evil and the vituperative activities of splenetic Anglo-Indian critics, Bengal will have become a great and flourishing industrial centre."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, August 11th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 11th August, writes:—"Without entering into the ethics or the wisdom of the boycott as a political or industrial weapon, one may cordially endorse a great deal of what Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose said as President of the boycott day celebration at Calcutta last week. Especially his concluding appeal to his countrymen not to stand aloof from the Government in a spirit of sullenness and discontent must find a wide and willing response. His characterisation of the British Government must be admitted on all hands to be true to the letter and if its salient characteristics are kept before the public mind by responsible leaders like Mr. Bhupendranath, the wild spirits who are now masquerading as politicians and patriots will find their occupation gone. When feelings run high and the situation is critical, it is not statesmanship nor patriotism to delineate the faults of the Government and talk of political ideals which are impossible of attainment, at any rate, for centuries to come."

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *Cochin*, August 14th, 1909.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 14th August, observes:—"Mr. Bose's speech was not altogether fortunate, and while his own conception of boycott and *Swadeshi* may not be altogether unjustifiable, the fact must remain that the boycott, as generally understood in Bengal, must continue to breed undesirable racial feelings and keep alive sullen opposition to the Government. *Swadeshi* for the purpose of fostering and encouraging indigenous industrial enterprise is perfectly legitimate, but boycott as a political weapon cannot be morally justified by any amount of subtle logic and ingenious pleading."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

13. A correspondent, signing as "Informer", writes as follows in the *India* *, of the 24th July, under the heading "Confessions of an informer" :—

India, *Pondicherry*, July 24th, 1909.

The confessions of an informer.

A Deputy Superintendent of Police, belonging to the British Criminal Intelligence Department, called on me and requested me to give him some information about a Tamil newspaper office. He added, that if I reported as he desired me to do even if nothing special occurred in that office, I would gain a good deal and that he would be promoted to a higher grade. Though I refused to do so, he visited me often and entreated me not to desert him, as he had informed his official superiors that he had secured a good informer. Sometimes he wrote to me to send him a copy of the *Yugantar*, and asked me to write to him that it was being received in that office and sent out. I reported all this to the Inspector-General of Police through the District Superintendent of South Arcot. When the conduct of the Deputy Superintendent was criticised by his official superiors, he came to me stating that he was pained at what I had done and requested me to contradict my statements. I refused to do so. He gave false information to his superiors. He wanted me to write to him that two Bengalees came to that newspaper office, while no Bengalee ever came there. He desired me to deposit two revolvers with the proprietor of the press, in order to bring the latter to trouble. I said I could not do so. I request our people to be very cautious of the Police officers of this stamp, and hope that the Inspector-General of Police will take due notice of that officer's conduct.

(i) *Public works.*

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th August, points out the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes in the Ceded Districts and Nellore and the consequent failure of crops, and urges the Government to devote a larger amount of money to irrigation projects without considering whether such investment will pay or not, as when crops fail on account of scarcity of water, Government have to incur a good deal of expenditure by way of affording relief to famine-stricken people and remission of taxes. The hope is expressed that the authorities would bestow on irrigation projects a hundredth part of the attention they pay to the construction of railways and see that tanks are repaired more expeditiously than now.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, August 6th, 1909.

Irrigation projects.

(k) *General.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, says :—The speech delivered by the Under Secretary of State for India, when he introduced the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, referred mostly to administrative and not to financial matters. He said that the so-called drain of wealth from India was not true and that only those who were interested in the dissemination of sedition, spread such ideas. He remarked that the recent outrage in London was the action of a mad fanatic and that the people abhorred such deeds. He alluded to the reforms introduced by Lord Morley. He pointed out that the deportations were necessary, as the people did not volunteer to give information

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, August 11th, 1909.

The Indian Budget.

* Received in the current week.

about the anarchists, and said that, if considered necessary, there would be fresh deportations and new repressive measures. He then referred to the method of education in India and to the new Advisory Board formed in London to help the Indian students. On the whole, this speech is not satisfactory, and will give only pain to the Indians. It seems that the privileges of the people will be restricted, even though reforms are granted in name. The Anglo-Indians would welcome the firm attitude of Lord Morley and be delighted to see the rights of the people curtailed. What is the use of reforms, if we have no rights? Not a word was said about the release of the persons who were deported without trial and who were punished severely for sedition? Only repressive measures are enacted and no attempt is made to extend our rights. If enactments like the new Calcutta Police Bill are passed, then the people will think that Lord Morley might as well reserve the reforms to himself. They will not accept the repressive measures and be satisfied with the reforms.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, August 12th, 1909.

The English and *Swaraj* to the Indians.

16. The *Akasavani*, of the 12th August, observes that the English may be said to be true pilanthropists if they forego all their advantages which are many and grant *Swaraj* to the Indians. Seeing the liberal spirit with which they were actuated in recently granting political privileges, some of the Indian political leaders are rightly of opinion that eventually they would grant absolute *Swaraj* also to the Indians.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras* August 11th, 1909.

Civil Assistant Surgeons.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th August, remarks that the emoluments of the Civil Assistant Surgeons are very poor when compared with those of the other members of the Provincial Civil Service, for instance Deputy Collectors, Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Department, District Munsiffs, etc., to whom they are not inferior either in point of education or in the nature of work turned out by them. Though they are at liberty to enlarge their income by private practice, they cannot get much in that way, for the competition in the line has now become very keen. Even their brethren in the Military department get more pay. Especially the condition of the Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Presidency is very miserable, for most of them cannot rise to a post fetching more than two hundred rupees. The paper hopes now that the Secretary of State for India has under consideration schemes for the reorganisation of the Medical Service, the miserable condition of the Civil Assistant Surgeons would attract Government's notice and their pay raised.

MANORAMA, August 6th, 1909.

Government to take notice of the vilification of natives by the *Madras Times*.

18. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th August, says that the *Madras Times* has carried on the campaign of vilifying the Indian leaders, in season and out of season for a long time. One is left to wonder why Government who have rigorously prosecuted many editors and suppressed many papers for publishing articles calculated to foment racial hatred and disaffection towards Government, have not yet taken any active steps against this paper. This is the paper which protested against the appointment of Mr. Sankaran Nayar to the High Court because of an article contributed by him to the contemporary Review and it still has the impudence to assert that he is not fit for the judgeship because he pleaded in that article for the appointment of more Indians to high posts. Now this paper has pitched upon Mr. Surandranath Banerjee, a man respected by Indians and Englishmen alike, to vent its venom upon. This paper has no complaint against the appointment of Mr. Pinhey who in the well-known Tinnevelly riot case passed many unwarranted strictures upon natives. When any one criticises the policy of this paper, it exclaims "Oh, Our British Government must take notice of this." It does not pause to reflect that the British Government is not its own but ours as well. It is high time for our British Government to take notice of this paper which creates so much racial animosity between Europeans and Indians.

19. A leader in the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 6th August, referring to the success of the nationalists party in Persia says that the wave of *Swaraj* or self-Government which is sweeping over the Eastern countries is naturally calculated to instil hope in the hearts of Indian nationalists and that in course of time Indian nationalists will also achieve their end. The notion that Eastern nations are not fit for self-Government is falsified by the recent events in Turkey and Persia. A history of the struggle in Persia is also given in the article.

SWADESHA ABHIMANI, August 6th, 1909.

Effect of the success of nationalists in Turkey and Persia on Indian nationalists.

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 7th August, has an extract from the *Oudh Akhbar* on the sentence passed on Madan Lal Dhangra, the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie, in which the *Oudh Akhbar* is of opinion that if the sentence were commuted to one of transportation for life, it would serve many a purpose, for instance (1) the life of a human being would be saved; (2) a clue could possibly be obtained of anarchist intrigues—a very desirable thing; (3) his many well-wishers and relatives would thus escape mental suffering; (4) it would show how merciful and patient the British Government and the British nation are; (5) it would create an impression generally that the British nation bears no grudge even against anarchists; (6) the murderer would by a life long imprisonment perhaps repent of his dastardly action; (7) the anarchists would not get an opportunity to give publicity to the martyrdom of Madan Lal and thus propagate anarchist ideas; (8) a life sentence with hard labour would in fact be a more severe punishment.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, August 7th, 1909.

The *Oudh Akhbar* on the sentence of death passed against Madan Lal, the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

21. Commenting on the complaints of a certain rate-payer that no proper receipts are issued for the payment of the land-tax in Mysore, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 12th August, observes that the present system of merely endorsing on the patta that the land-tax has been paid is highly unsatisfactory because almost every time the poor villager has to grease the palm of the revenue-collecting officers as no prompt entry can otherwise be got on the patta. The *Patrika* observes that Government cannot be less anxious than the public to prevent corruption among its servants and would therefore welcome the suggestion that revenue-collectors should be provided with a duplicate receipt book with serial numbers printed in it and that the immediate issue of a receipt for every payment made should always be insisted upon. The paper also observes that it has almost become customary in registration offices for the clerks to receive certain illegal gratification from the parties for the prompt registration of documents. The paper hopes that as such wholesale corruption among public servants reflects serious discredit on His Highness' Government, the Amildars and Deputy Commissioners will in future watch the conduct of their subordinates more closely and mete out deterrent punishments whenever such instances come to their notice and that the Government will henceforth issue receipt books to revenue-collecting officials.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, August 12th, 1909.

Receipts for the payment of the land-tax.

22. Almost all the Travancore papers strongly condemn the Punitive Police Regulation recently passed in that State and say that it is an ill-advised and unnecessary measure which reflects great discredit on the administration of Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Diwan of the State.

Remarks against the Punitive Police Regulation in Travancore.

23. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th August, thanks Mr. Walker, the Finance Minister, for framing a Currency Act. It says that the sooner the Act is passed the better, as the evils resulting from the want of the Act will then be remedied.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad-Dakhan*, August 4th, 1909.

A Currency Act for Hyderabad.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

India, *Pondicherry*, July 24th, 1909.

24. The *India*,* of the 24th July, writes:—Lord Morley, in the course of his speech on the Indian affairs at Oxford, said that, if the Englishmen who went to India maintained friendly relations with the Indians, the latter would act according to the wishes of the former, and that if the Englishmen failed to do so, there would be great danger to the British rule. Lord Morley seems to think that we can be influenced by mere sweet words. Perhaps he had in his mind the actions of some of our countrymen who give entertainments and exhibit fireworks in honour of some selfish Englishmen who go to this country from England, when many of our people are crying for food.

Lord Morley's speech at Oxford.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, August 9th, 1909.

25. The *Mysore Star*, of the 9th August, in a leading article expresses very strong resentment of the work of the Christian missionaries in India. It says that just as the stronger powers of the world show a perpetual thirst for dominion and spare no means for furthering their aggressive designs, the Christian missionaries show equally great thirst for increasing the Christian population in the world and spread the infection of their religion just as rat-fleas do plague. By their intrusion among new peoples and into new territories they commit no small outrage on the sentiments of those people. The majority bear it calmly, a few are indifferent, but a few others there are who at times feel so strongly provoked by their methods of preaching and conversion that they sometimes attempt to take revenge against the missionaries. But when the slightest opposition is offered to the missionaries, the local authorities raise a hue and cry that the public peace is being disturbed and instantly loud reports of guns and cannon are heard throughout the locality. There are not a few instances of the confusion and immense sensation caused thereby. The paper adds that it would not be inapt to say that these western missionaries act also as spies to the nations to which they belong and serve as pioneers (surveyors) preparing the way to future conquests.

The work of the Christian missionaries in India.

Dhanurdhari, *Mysore*, August 5th, 1909.

26. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 5th August (published this week), gives a biographical sketch of one Chintamony, a blind beggar in Calcutta, of very strong nationalist sentiments and holds up his conduct as an example to be followed. This Chintamony was only a labourer and lost his eyes at a very early age. Chintamony is very intelligent though blind, very liberal though a beggar and a noble patriot though uneducated. He does not bear any love towards the British and would not receive alms from the Europeans. He takes uncommon interest in politics and knows all the popular leaders by their voice. He is present at every political meeting and knows the aims of the different parties. He gets some one or other to read vernacular newspapers to him and always understands the political situation of the day. His love of mother-country is admired by all; he sings none but national songs and preaches his political faith to every one that comes across him. There are various popular anecdotes regarding the strength of his convictions. One day he was hurt by a European while driving in a motor car. During the conversation that followed between them the European discovered that he had strong nationalist sentiments and that he was a reader of the *Vande Mataram*. The European then offered him five rupees to give up reading the *Vande Mataram* in future. But Chintamony did not conceal his contempt at this, and said that he would not give up reading that paper were his very life at stake. Thereupon the European amazed at the patriotic spirit of the blind beggar offered him two rupees as a reward. The beggar again contemptuously asked him to mind his own business and refused to receive any help from a European. Chintamony lives an exceedingly thrifty life and when the National Fund was started he gave all his savings to it. Again he parted

The patriotism of a blind beggar in Bengal.

* Received in the current week.

with his all in aid of the fund for the defence of Babu Arabindo Ghose and himself collected subscriptions for the same purpose. He would never use or accept a piece of foreign cloth. The paper finally remarks that Chintamony's life-history reveals an exemplary character and the Indians cannot admire too much his patriotic virtue.

27. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 5th August, publishes the translation of the assasin Madan Lal's speech in Court during his trial in London.

Madan Lal's speech.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, August 5th, 1909.

28. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 5th August, contains another article exhorting the Indians to celebrate the boycott anniversary day. It says that the 7th of August 1905 will form a new epoch in the history of India, for, it was on that day that thousands of Bengalis took a bath in the Ganges and first took the vow not to buy foreign goods, British goods in particular. The Bengalis have renewed this vow with the same pomp and ceremony during the past three years thus setting an example to the Indians in other parts of the country and the 7th of August 1905 has become a most sacred day to the Indians; for, it was on that day that the new spirit had its birth because the people had completely lost faith in appeals to Government for political privileges; it was on that day that the doctrine of self-reliance for national advancement was first taught by the Bengalis to the other Indians. Lord Curzon resolutely carried out the partition scheme. But it was after all only a blessing in disguise. It was on the 7th of August 1905 that the seed of patriotism was first sewn among the Indians. It was on this date that they first girded up their loins in the cause of the mother-country. It was then that they first learnt to bear calmly all suffering such as imprisonment or deportation. If the Indians have any regard for the political faith of Mr. Dadha Bhai Naoroji, if the advice of Tilak and other great leaders has taken root in their hearts, if their hearts have been melted by the sufferings of the aged Leakat Hussain, then let them take or renew the vow not to purchase British goods in future. If our political salvation truly depends upon the new spirit that has been created, then let them take the boycott vow on the 7th of August. May God induce you to show greater encouragement to indigenous industries! May you have compassion on the thousands of your countrymen that are starving! The authorities no doubt are trying to check the new spirit. But of what avail is their human power if Powers superhuman are working in an opposite direction?

The Boycott anniversary in India.

DHANURDHARI, *Mysore*, August 5th, 1909.

[Issued 17th, August 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 34 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st August 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	300
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayadu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	850
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	*1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	564
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 800

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	650
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	200
	Trichinopoly.				
63	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
64	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
65	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 14th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agathabódhini	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Mayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 73 years.	300
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathana	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	325
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 42 years.	100
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 18, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	230
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	300
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,250
12	Children's Magazine or Balar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	300
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	2,100
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
18	Hithaharini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blachers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 42 years.	300
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Méyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	2,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Chocolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 162, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sasinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 38 years.	440
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Sanfice	300
32	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,375
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Fryxhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	800
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 21st August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirámasástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ánanvání	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabándhavi	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo,* Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhrapatrika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálráo, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sóbháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sítárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sítumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	760
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sóbháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	300
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Sóbháchárlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasimmba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Sushla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpete, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchárlu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	125
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

* Present editor.—Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman (with effect from the 23rd April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	(Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 23 years.)	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Doraisámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vyasya, 38 years.	1,200
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

N.B.—Arogyaprabodhini is edited by Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Rajahmundry.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitaramu Sastri, Brahman, born 28th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardalkar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 37 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallamdya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	375
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	999
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	B. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Chéturya ..	Chéturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 26 years.	230
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 37 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 39 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyáka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Heskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sakthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,000
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyabala Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Ocrigeum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,000
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. B. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikratapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Manisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 22 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	300
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamparan, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,033
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anumukutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
32	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,800
3	Krishikharan	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Namputiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 39 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Vemanahu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Scop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudarsanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Moorkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	600

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	95
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Krishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghana Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	530
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Risala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. With reference to the recommendation made by certain Englishmen to reprieve Dhingra, and the Home Government's refusal, the *Hindu*, of the 17th August, writes:—"If the 'Home' Government had seen its way to accept this recommendation and grant a reprieve to the condemned man—they would not have hesitated to do so had they been satisfied of any usefulness so returning from such an act—Dhingra's criminal nature would possibly have been softened by time, the healer of all aberrations; and possibly, too, Dhingra would have thrown a flood of light on the 'startling and emphatic piece of evidence' by which the Prime Minister was lead to discant in his address at Southport (July 2nd) on 'the character and the methods of the conspiracy' which he fancied to exist in this country or on behalf of this country. Even in his budget speech, the Master of Elibank had made a qualified statement that the assassination ought to be regarded 'as an isolated act of a fanatic'—'not connected with any widespread conspiracy'. The resolution to carry out the extreme sentence of the law, thereby destroying 'the startling and emphatic piece of evidence", must weaken the theory of 'conspiracy' brought forward by the Prime Minister at a moment of excitement. Dhingra's doom will, we hope, serve as a dreadful warning to such of his youthful fellow-countrymen as have drunk of, and got mad with, the 'New Spirit.'"

Dhingra's execution.

The Hindu, *Madras*, August 17th, 1909.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 18th August, writes:—"It is provided in the Bill that the franchise enjoyed by the natives in Cape Colony can be taken away by a vote of a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting in session together. This is a most flagrant and unwarranted piece of wilful interference with the existing rights of the natives of the Cape Colony and not a tittle of reason has been adduced for introducing this reservation which has not previously existed. It is deplorable that the Liberal Statesmen composing the Cabinet have been made cat's paw of by a handful of white people. What could have dictated such a reactionary measure but an unworthy desire to humiliate the native. The Secretary for the Colonies pompously said that 'we regret that any loyal subjects of the King should consider themselves slighted.' Is this provision for taking away the franchise of a people, deliberately planned and to which he has set his seal of approval, designed to make the loyal subjects of His Majesty rejoice that they are members of the Empire? We are quite familiar in India with the practice, which has nearly grown up into a tradition, of the official defence of laws, either repressive in character or which the people consider to be detrimental to the best interests of the community, by saying that those laws would be sparingly used by the executive who could be expected to use their discretion wisely and well. We now see that this precious process of reasoning has travelled up to England and found a place —it is hoped not permanently—in the precincts of Downing Street."

The South African Union Bill.

The Hindu, *Madras*, August 18th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 18th August, says:—"The most disgraceful part of the whole affair is that a handful of new-fangled loyalists are allowed to lord it over a people who have in fact laboured to make the dark continent habitable for them. Now they are no more wanted, they are kicked away without ceremony, while the Imperial Government is looking on the game with incredible callousness and, what is worse; is trying to

Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, August 18th, 1909.

justify its attitude by the preposterous plea that self-government has been granted to the colonies and it cannot interfere with their discretion. We feel convinced that if the Imperial Statesmen had insisted on the colonies redressing the grievous wrong done to Indians as a condition precedent to the grant of self-government, the attitude of the colonials would have undergone a wholesome change. Even now it is not yet too late for His Majesty's Ministers to interfere in a matter which closely concerns their honour and prestige and may we hope that they will make, though at this last moment, a determined stand for justice and fairplay towards their Indian fellow-subjects and will not allow themselves to be made privy to the perpetuation of an injustice which has had no parallel in the history of the civilised world?"

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 18th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th August, remarks:—"The sufferings of our countrymen in the Transvaal are immense; they are almost scandalous. Those who suspect the honesty of the Imperial Government, in permitting those scandals, as they have been called, have ground for their suspicion; for they do not consider the necessities that compel that Government to tolerate them. Necessities, however great, will not justify racial oppression, racial superiority, racial disqualifications. Englishmen might feel proud that they have reared up an Empire in South Africa; but that feeling will have no attraction when they realise, as we do, that that empire is built upon the curses, the sufferings, the heart-burning of the Indian people. We are further removed from them than Capetown. We differ in caste, in colour, in religion, from these who inhabit that country. On these grounds, the sympathy that they might feel towards the Boers might be of a stronger nature than what they could feel for us. That, however, does not appeal to us. We would understand that they sympathise with the Boer because they have to. He can command where we have to entreat; he has power in his arms, which is denied to us. That is, no doubt, sufficient ground for national discontent. To this we have to add the colour disqualification, of which the consequences are serious. It is a rebellion of nature that cannot be suppressed. What we feel upon that point most strongly is, "they disregard us, because we are black—and God made us black"—this is enough to harden every heart, to make it discontented, often desperate, and unless the native problem, that is contained in the South African Union Bill, is most carefully considered, such a contingency is certain to happen—a discontented and a deeply aggrieved nation."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, August 19th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 19th August, observes:—"The South African Union Bill will not bring in the millennium. It certainly will not be a source of happiness to the Indian settlers and the native races."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 21st, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st August, contains the following:—"Intense excitement will be felt in India and in the Transvaal that the South African Bill should have its first reading passed in the House of Commons without any amendments to the colour clauses. This excitement will be more, because of the circumstances in which the points of most vital importance, upon which our very existence in the South African Colonies depended, were treated with levity by the British House of Parliament.

" * * * * *

"The inevitable conclusion that this deliberate humiliation of ours at the hands of His Majesty's present Government, is that we are of no account to them. This, after the services that we have rendered, and the faith that British statesmen themselves have encouraged, shakes our confidence in their sense of justice. Confidence had been shaken long before, so far as the question of Indians in the colonies was concerned. To-day, it is shaken beyond reparation. The conclusion forces upon us, with irrepressible force, that as a part of the Empire, we are not counted; they are still entertaining the same opinion of us, as they entertained a hundred years ago, that we are a mass of worthless material, without aspiration, without intelligence."

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The appointment of native officers as Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.

3. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India accepting Lord Kitchener's proposal to appoint selected native officers as Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates, the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th August, writes:—"We rejoice that on the eve of his departure from India Lord Kitchener has taken this step. We should imagine this is only the first step on the road to further preferment. Native officers and men have always distinguished themselves by their loyalty, valour and devotion to duty. But so far their activities have been confined to the lower ranks of the service. If the step Lord Kitchener has now taken opens out to Indians in the Army a vista of greater distinction and promotion, it will appeal strongly and undoubtedly to the people of India. What is, however, of importance to note is that both Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener are imbued with the true spirit of reform and are inclined to move in harmony with the progressive forces of the times."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, August 15th, 1909.

The Indian reforms.

4. In a leader of the 20th August, the *Madras Standard* has the following:—"The reforms have given rise to a feeling of confidence in the good intentions and promises of responsible British statesmen. They have lessened the tension, and we doubt not that in six months' time the situation will resume its normal aspect."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, August 20th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, August 16th, 1909.

Persian revolution.

5. Referring to the revolutionary spirit in Persia and the vain attempts of the ex-Shah to obtain the help of Russia, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th August, observes that the Persians are following the example of Turkey very closely and like them seem resolved to establish a constitution for themselves. They have no confidence even in the new Regent because they fear he might play into the hands of the Russians. It is very likely that they will have the co-operation of Turkey in establishing a revised constitution. The Persians are determined not to allow either Russia or any other Foreign State to gain ascendency within its territories. It is an unmistakable sign of the times seen in every part of the world that despotism is to be supplanted by constitutional monarchy.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

Affairs in Crete.

6. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th August, in its leading article on the Cretan imbroglio observes that the Indian Mussalmans are naturally eager to find out the nature of the intervention of the British in Cretan affairs. It is a well-known fact that the feelings of England have ever been those of sympathy towards Turkey and the proposed visit of His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to England warrants the expectation of the cementing of the bonds of friendship between England and Turkey. Further the visit will be to the interests of Turkey whose ministers will find this a good opportunity to become acquainted with the inner workings of the British administration.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, August 14th, 1909.

Conduct of the Police.

7. The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th August, remarks that the Nagpur Desa Sevak sedition case was decided eight months ago, and that, though an application was made both to the District Magistrate and the District Judge, the subscribers' list which was taken possession of by the police during the search of the Desa Sevak office has not yet been returned to its editor. It is understood that the register was not even filed as an exhibit in the case. Further, it appears that the police are compelling its subscribers not to send for the paper. It would have been much better if the police had taken a copy of the subscribers' list and returned the original to the editor. The paper regrets that such instances of bad conduct on the part of the police cast a stain on the fair name of Government.

(*d*) *Education.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, August 17th, 1909.

Indian students.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th August, approves of the restrictions recently imposed by Government upon Indian students intending to go to England for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, but submits that mere restrictions will not improve their conduct unless they have had the wise guidance of, and personal contact with, the able educationists like Messrs. Powel, Porter and others during their University career in India. The fear is expressed that unless the scale of pay of the Educational officers and the policy of the administration of the department be revised, the desired object cannot be attained, for men of recognised merit cannot be attracted to the Educational Service under existing circumstances.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

9. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 13th August, regrets the loss of life of about 30 coolies due to the drowning of a boat in the ford of Viswanathapalli, Kistna district. As it hears that a similar accident occurred last year in an adjoining place, it suggests that the Local Board should provide large flat-bottomed boats on the Kistna as on the Gódávari and avert such calamities.

Drowning of a boat in the Kistna.

KISTNAPATRIKA, Masulipatam, August 13th, 1909.

(k) *General.*

10. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 13th August, observes that the boycott movement is not the outcome of any spirit of hatred and that Indians should practise boycott of foreign articles without having recourse to any perverse methods but simply to give a stimulus to their own manufactures. With reference to the boycott threatened by the newspaper *Englishman* of Calcutta as a retaliatory measure, the paper is at a loss to know to what Indian articles it applies. Should it apply to the cotton and other Indian raw products, it would be to the advantage of the Indians. Surely, it cannot be boycott of posts in the Indian administration.

Boycott anniversary.

KISTNAPATRIKA, Masulipatam, August 13th, 1909.

11. The *Ravi*, of the 12th August, suggests the following improvements to the cattle show held annually at Ongole :—

(1) All the enclosures must be enlarged.

(2) Cattle must be admitted to the exhibition grounds without any entrance fee.

(3) An anna must be levied on every rupee realised by the sale of cattle.

(4) A receipt containing the names of the seller and the purchaser, and the purchase value must be granted to the purchaser.

(5) A fee of two annas must be levied on every animal passed out of the enclosure and a receipt granted to the owner of the cattle.

(6) Cattle must not be allowed to stand in the vicinity of enclosures.

It is hoped that by such arrangements sufficient money could be raised for the improvement of the fencing of the exhibition grounds.

Ongole cattle show.

RAVI, Ongole, August 12th, 1909.

12. Referring to the influence of famine on the conduct of the people, the *Andhraprakasika* remarks that there is apparent contradiction between the statement of the Inspector-General of Prisons who said that increase in the number of crimes was due to the severe famine raging in the country and the statements of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes who said that increase in the Abkári revenue indicated the prosperity of the people, for the people could not have spent money on liquors unless they had enough to buy their food with. The paper is at a loss to follow the reasoning of His Excellency the Governor, and submits there is no doubt about the fact that the country is subject to wide spread famine. Under such circumstances, Government are requested to ascertain the results of the Famine Commission without delay and afford relief to the people by the application of proper remedies.

Famine in India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, Madras, August 14th, 1909.

13. Referring to the Indian Budget speech in Parliament the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 13th August, observes that the Master of Elibank contradicted himself while speaking of the present political situation in India. At first he admitted that there was no conspiracy behind the Imperial Institute outrages, and remarked that the Indians as a nation were a peaceful and law-abiding people. But later, while referring to the deportation of the nine Bengali leaders said that the deportees were seditionists against whom there was no legal evidence and that they were deported in order to remove the general discontent among the Indians. Now, whence comes the discontent if the

The Indian Budget speech.

SWADESHABHIMANI, Mangalore, August 12th, 1909.

Indians are a peaceful and law-abiding people? If discontent there exists, deportation of popular leaders is certainly not the method of removing it; on the other hand, it will only further enrage the people. It is love and not fear that can promote loyalty among a subject nation. The paper finally remarks that the one great object of the new reform scheme is to conciliate the people and this object will without doubt be gained if the inauguration of the new policy is accompanied by the release of the popular leaders who have been deported.

IV.—Native States.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, August 14th, 1909.

The state of affairs in Travancore.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th August, referring to the present impossible situation created by the conflict between the Executive and Judicial departments in the Travancore State, says that the decision in the Chala riot case is only the apparent cause, and that there seem to be other potent elements of friction under the surface creating this *impasse*. Although the fact of Mr. Rajagopalachariar availing himself of leave when this case was nearing an end and its adjudication during the permanent Diwan's absence coupled with the introduction of the Punitive Police Act basing on this riot after a year of the occurrence of the riot, have given enough cause for dissatisfaction against the administration, yet it may be surmised that other causes besides have been at work to disturb the tranquillity of this peaceful state. It may be doubted whether Mr. Rajagopalachariar will be competent to understand and remedy the underlying causes of the mischief. When he was appointed as the Diwan of the State, it was hoped by some that the administration of the State would be greatly improved. This hope has been rendered impossible of realization. In a Native State when the administration suffers by the lack of harmony amongst its officials, the Resident's interference is rendered necessary, which will be detrimental to their liberty of action. The Travancore officials do not, perhaps, contemplate such an eventuality.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, August 14th, 1909.

Poverty in India.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th August, says:—The Master of Elibank said, in the course of his recent speech in the House of Commons, that it was not correct to say that the poverty in India was caused by the spending of a portion of the Indian revenue in England, and that only those perverted men who disseminated sedition, gave out so. Though these opinions were expressed only by the Master of Elibank, yet, there is no doubt that Lord Morley also shares the same view. Let us examine this view a little. Nearly a sum of thirty crores of rupees is spent every year in England from the Indian revenue for the following purposes: (1) the salaries of the Secretary of State for India and the Members of his Council, (2) the interest on the English capital invested on the Indian Railways, (3) the cost of the articles bought for the Government of India, (4) the pensions of the retired Civilians and Military officers. It will be admitted by Lord Morley himself that the money earned by a people ought to be spent in their own country, and that the sending of money to foreign countries will end in loss unless that money is returned with interest. We are not in any way benefited by the money spent on pensions and salaries to those in England. Then it may be urged that the money spent by the Government of India in buying articles is returned to us in the form of articles. But the profit accruing therefrom goes to the English merchants and at least those articles which are available in this country may be bought here. It will be a great loss to the country if all the things required for it were bought from other countries. The Government is spending enormous sums of money on the construction of railways. Can the railways provide the poor with food? We do not accept the theory that the railways lead to the growth of wealth. The

Government has already spent 400 crores of rupees on railways. We do not think that an agricultural country like India requires such a great extension of railways. It is true that modern civilisation makes railways essential; but will that civilisation remove poverty? Though the British army is necessary for the protection of the country, we are not able to bear the heavy military expenditure. Our money may be spent for good purposes; but what is it to us if we do not get anything in return? Our countrymen in the Transvaal are treated with such cruelty and hatred, because the Europeans there think that we are depriving them of their means of living. In India we feel that our sources of living are almost slipping away from our hands. Lord Morley thinks that only seditionists are speaking of the poverty of India. So many American travellers and Anglo-Indians in high positions have testified to the poverty of India. Are they spreading sedition? To whatever cause the poverty of India may be due, it is the duty of the Government to try to lessen it; and the people are discontented because they believe that the Government has not made any serious attempt to do so.

Pension to Lady Curzon Wyllie.

16. The *India* *, of the 31st July, says:—The Master of Elibank said in the House of Commons that Lord Morley had decided to grant a pension of £500 per annum to Lady Curzon Wyllie, with the unanimous consent of the Members of the India Council, and that the pension would be paid from the Indian revenue as Sir Curzon Wyllie spent all his life in the service of India. The hard-earned money of the poor Indian tax-payer is spent in so many ways. The cocoanut which an innocent boy had in the folds of his cloth, was mistaken for a bomb. The poor boy was shot down, the Punitive Police were employed and the poor people were taxed. Perhaps somebody threw a stone or a bomb at a running train or perhaps it is an illusion. Now the Punitive Police are employed on the railway lines and the poor people have to maintain the Police. Unfortunately Madan Lal has shot Sir Wyllie and the poor people have to pay a pension of £500 to Lady Wyllie. Sir Wyllie was sixty years old. What will Lady Wyllie do, if he died in the natural course? Moreover, the military expenditure has been increased this year by forty-five lakhs of rupees. Our people are very loyal and still our patience is tried.

India, Pondicherry, July 31st, 1909.

Sir Edward Baker.

17. The *India* *, of the 31st July, publishes a cartoon in which Sir Edward Baker is represented as a cannon from whose mouth issue forth numerous bullets and sharp spears which fall upon those who have bombs and revolvers, as well as upon the loyalists, ladies and children, and comments as follows:—

India, Pondicherry, July 31st, 1909.

Sir Edward Baker threatened the people of Bengal that, if the leaders, parents, teachers and students did not help him in putting down the half-educated young men who committed cruel deeds, no discrimination would be made between the innocent and the guilty in the application of the remedy. There are already the Punitive Police, the Reserve Police, the Military Police and other kinds of Police for the protection of the British Empire. So many taxes are imposed for maintaining these Police officers. Now Sir Edward Baker wants the people to act as unpaid Police officers. He has made his predecessor a good man. The Moderates who are sending petitions to secure self-government have earned a new employment.

The present situation.

18. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 12th August, says that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea has contributed a very learned article to the *Daily Chronicle* in which he briefly summarises the causes of the present unrest in India and the means of removing it. He says that the disregard of the popular voice by the authorities in administrative affairs, the efforts of the officials to create ill-will between different classes of the Indians, particularly the Muhammadans and the Hindus, the failure to fulfil the pledges given by the Proclamation of

Dhanurdhari, Mysore, August 12th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

1858, the haughty and contemptous spirit in which the Europeans treat the Indians, the repressive policy inaugurated of late are the prime causes of discontent in India. This discontent is fed by indiscriminate searching of houses, the oppressiveness of the police, the destruction of *Akhadas* or native gymnasiums by Government and the deportation of popular leaders. It is not to be expected that the discontent that now prevails can be removed without modifying the partition of Bengal and redressing the abovementioned grievances.

[Issued 24th, August 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 35 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th August 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 21st August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	300
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,700
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	333
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	630
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	450
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nihetana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Police Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	650
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 16, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	* 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	320
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
	Trichinopoly.				
63	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
64	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
65	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 14th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Munga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	325
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	300
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kavirsya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sussinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
32	Moonlight or Chandredayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	545
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	300
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 28th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirámasástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	750
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	G. Jagannádha Ráo,* Bráhman, 31 years.	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Not known	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Visianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitaváđi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	400
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,146
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sastri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

* Present editor.—Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman (with effect from the 23rd April 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	(Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.)	Not known.
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Doraisámiah, Sétáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	M. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

N.B.—Arogyaprabodhini is edited by Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib of Rajahmundry.

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardalkar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 37 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	B. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Chátarya ..	Chátarya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 37 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Madralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Carton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and M. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Carton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	200
23	Vaisyabala Vardhini ..	The Kahira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Gerigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and M. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kahira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	640
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Do. ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
7	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
8	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
9	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Do. ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
10	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
11	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
12	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
13	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
14	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
15	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
16	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
17	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
18	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
19	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
20	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
21	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
22	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
23	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
24	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
25	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
26	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
27	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	818
28	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 23 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
29	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
30	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
31	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
32	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
33	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
34	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
35	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Iyer, Hindu, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
2	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	Not known. Called for	1,000
3	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Do.	150
4	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Manakkal Narayanan Nampudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
5	Suvishasha Vemmashu ..	Do.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Native Christian, 40 years	95
6	Sudaresanam	Palghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
7	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Meerkoth Kumaren, Tiyan, 34 years ..	600

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
6	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
8	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Krishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	The Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málgusári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Risala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

Tariff reform for India.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th August, writes:—"Free-trade policy may have been the cause of immense benefits to England and her Colonies, and the Liberals may be right in fighting for the continuation of that policy. But so far as India is concerned, it cannot be admitted for a moment that the free-trade policy as applied to India has been of any good to us. On the other hand, as has been evident, it has almost killed the old industries of the land and little helped new industries to rise in the places of old ones. India is deplorably backward in commerce, trade and manufacturing industries; its people are not characterised by any spirit of enterprise or adventure; it lacks capitalists and men who could venture on great undertakings.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, August 24th, 1909.

" * * * * * *

". . . . . India cannot advance industrially unless something is done to protect its enterprise and to give impetus to it and everything done with that object in view will be heartily welcomed by the people. Excise duty is surely 'odious' and the abolition of it will go a long way towards helping the Indian manufacturer in holding his own against the foreign competitor."

Non-delivery of telegrams insufficiently addressed.

2 The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 24th August, remarks:—"The Telegraph department is apparently not in the least inclined to withdraw from the extraordinary and palpably unreasonable position it has taken up in the matter of the delivery of telegrams which it supposes to be insufficiently addressed, and, in consequence, the public will have to persevere manfully in its fight against official cussedness. All over the country, day after day, inconvenience, annoyance and loss are being caused to the public through the operation of one of the most eccentric rules ever issued by a State department controlled by men of exceptionally high intelligence who, however, would appear to have been seized of late by an irresistible tendency to nod."

MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, August 24th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, August 20th, 1909.

The Calcutta Police.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, says:—Mr. Mackerness asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was proper to give additional powers to the Calcutta Police, as the Commissioner of Police had reported that nearly 500 persons belonging to that corps were punished departmentally and some of them judicially also for having committed various crimes. The Master of Elibank replied that such punishments only showed the vigilance and control exercised by the superior officers, that any enquiry into the matter would lower the prestige of the Police and that the public peace and order were maintained only by them. It is scarcely necessary to say that this reply will not satisfy anybody. If there is an increase in the detection of crimes, then it is said to be due to the vigilance and control of the superior officers. If there is a decrease, it will be attributed to the capacity of the Police officers in suppressing crime. The policy of the Government seems to be to support and strengthen the Police anyhow. When the Government begins to suspect the people, it necessarily seeks the help of the Police. Taking advantage of this, the Police oppress the people. Recent events and judicial proceedings have shown how the people are teased by the Police everywhere. Though many questions are asked in the House of Commons about the Calcutta and the Lahore Police, the Master of Elibank only reads the replies written by his clerks, and there is no prospect of any relief to the sufferings of the people.

(d) *Education.*

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, August 20th, 1909.

The School Final Examination.

4. Referring to the new Regulations relating to the School Final examination recently published by Government, the *Satyadeepika*, of the 20th August, observes that the public ought to welcome the new scheme, as the present Matriculation is vexatious in many respects both to parents and to students, because want of aptitude in a student for any one subject completely bars his way both to public service and to higher education however proficient he may be in other subjects. Besides the system of issuing school-leaving certificates always makes its possible to select candidates for the public service according to their relative merit. It is feared that the Headmasters may be prejudiced against some pupils and prepossessed towards others and therefore abuse their powers. No doubt, the final examination by the Board is a salutary check on the vagaries of the teachers, but to further safeguard the interests of students it is desirable to provide that every student in the class should be presented for the examination, lest the Headmaster's prejudices should prevent any able students from appearing for the examination.

(k) *General.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*. August 25th, 1909.

Famine in Cuddapah district.

5. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, says that famine has set in in the Cuddapah district owing to the failure of rains, and that poor and middle-class people are suffering from want of labour and food. Government are requested to start relief works forthwith, so that suffering families may find some employment. Even though there has been of late an inch of rain, the condition of the poor people remains unchanged.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st August, referring to the enquiries recently instituted by the special officer at Calicut and other places regarding the mode of representing Muhammadans and landholders in the Reformed Legislative Councils, says that it is a matter for satisfaction to see that most of the persons consulted have preferred election to nomination. The opinion expressed by some that the assessment qualification entitling persons to vote should be reduced as much as possible, is also worthy of consideration. In our opinion, all persons entitled to vote should also be eligible to become members. If members are required to possess higher assessment qualification than voters, it will be difficult to get competent men as representatives. Among the big landholders, persons qualified to be representatives by education, etc., are exceedingly few and consequently incompetent men may have a chance of being returned, unless the assessment standard is reduced. We do not presume to fix the assessment limits, but we simply contend that it should be reduced as much as possible. The above remarks hold good in the case of Muhammadans as well. If property were rated according to assessment, then since the scale of the latter varies in different districts, some districts would have larger number of voters and others less if the assessment qualification were pitched very high. This also will not be just and so necessitates the reduction of property qualification as much as possible. If the landholders are willing to return a person in consideration of his other qualifications, it will not be just on the part of Government to object to his election on the score of his want of property. The next point to be considered is the mode of obtaining votes. If votes could be given in person, that would be the best method no doubt. Some persons opine that permission should be conceded to register votes before a Magistrate and forward them through the post. This opinion also deserves consideration and should not be rejected. We are of opinion that if this method, if properly conducted, will amply suffice. As the Magistrates know well the landholders within their jurisdiction, there is no possibility of any irregularities occurring. We are in favour of this method as it is presumably superior to the present one of voting by delegates. The claims of the landholders of Malabar and South Canara for separate representation on the ground of the system of land tenure in those districts being different from that of the other districts, is also just. It is hoped that Government will bestow particular attention on these matters.

Remarks regarding the representation of the landholding and the Muhammadan community on the Legislative Councils.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, August 21st, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th August, observes:—Though Lord Curzon, in welcoming the representatives of the Turkish Parliament, said that every country should be governed for the benefit of the ruled and not of the rulers, that this maxim was observed in every civilised country, and that Parliamentary Government was the only safeguard for the rights of the people, yet he gave expression to different sentiments when he referred to India in another speech. He said that there were only two parties in India, the loyalists and the disloyalists. He accused Lords Morley and Minto as having committed a serious blunder by failing to enact repressive measures to put down the seditionists. He made no reference to the aspirations and privileges of the people. Does he think that the maximum that every country should be governed for the benefit of the ruled, does not apply to India? Does he consider that India is governed solely in the interests of her people? Are repressive measures the remedy for the sufferings of the Indian people? It is unbecoming his culture and position to say one word for Turkey and another for India. We are one with Lord Curzon in thinking that the anarchy which has sprung newly in this country should be rooted out. But those who are really interested in the strength of the British Empire and the

The speech of Lord Curzon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, August 20th, 1909.

future welfare of this country, have no faith in repressive measures and firmly believe that the wise policy is to show sympathy, to grant privileges according to qualifications and to elevate the people gradually.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, August 7th, 1909.

The Viceroy's visit.

8. The *India* *, of the 7th August, observes:—The Viceroy will visit Madras in the coming December. Enormous sums of the poor people's money are to be spent for this visit. Every District Association will have to present addresses of welcome to him in beautiful caskets. It was during his reign that the Regulation of 1818 was enforced, the ordinances were passed, the new Calcutta Police Act was introduced, the nine patriots were deported, and many were convicted of sedition. Is it for this that every district should present addresses to the Viceroy? How good is this!

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, August 7th, 1909.

The state of India.

9. The India *, of the 7th August, publishes a cartoon in which the country of India is represented as a cow burdened with the stones of slavery, repression, military expenditure, unnecessary expenses and several taxes. The British Government is represented as a person who holds the cow with the string of administration tied tightly round its neck and has the whip of absolute rule in the hand and the sword of severe laws in the hip. The Indian is represented as a young calf tied to the foreleg of the cow. The British official and the merchant push the calf aside and drink the nutritious milk of the cow. The cow sheds tears on seeing the Britisher drink its milk even after having burdened its back. The paper then says that when this is so, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal wants co-operation from us. When we have no liberty, what co-operation can we give? The Lieutenant-Governor wants the Indians to co-operate with him for suppressing the new movement. Such a co-operation is not possible. If co-operation is really desired, why should the Indians be repressed? Why should severe laws be enacted? They are ruling us with a heavy hand. No one listens to the words of the people.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, August 21st, 1909.

The treatment of the deportees in jail.

10. Referring to the deportation of nine Bengali leaders, the *Veerakesari*, of the 21st August, observes that in addition to the outrage on the public mind caused by the deportation itself, it is deplorable that the public are further enraged by the rumours that were afloat last week that some of them are looked upon as convicts in spite of the repeated assurances of Government that they will be subjected to no great personal restraint; that Pulin Behari Doss, one of the deportees, who is kept in the Montgomery Jail in the Punjab, is treated as rigorously as any convict, and receives the same food and clothing as any other common prisoner; that Government has sanctioned a monthly expenditure of Rs. 150 for his maintenance, but the jail authorities do not spend even Rs. 20 on him. These rumours, if true, are discreditable to Government.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, August 21st, 1909.

The editor of the *Deshasevak* in jail.

11. The *Veerakesari*, of the 21st August, in another article observes that Achut Balwant Kulhatkar, B.A., LL.B., the editor of a Marathi newspaper *Deshasevak*, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition is in a dangerous state of health in the jail; that he wrote a letter from the prison to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces enclosing the report of four Indian doctors who examined him describing the weak and emaciated condition he was in and recommending his removal from the Khandwa jail, and that the Chief Commissioner gave no attention to the prisoner's letter. The paper urges that the Government of India would seriously consider the behaviour of the Chief Commissioner in the above case and at the same time to see what compassion it would have evoked in the officer if the same report had been made by four European doctors in respect of a European convict.

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* Received in the current week.

12. Referring to the news of the recent outrage by soldiers on a young Indian girl at Sheong near Darjeeling, the *Veerakesari*, of the 21st August, remarks that such outrageous conduct of the soldiers towards Indian women which is becoming more and more common is no small part of the cause of disaffection towards the British in this country. Government show no anxiety to check the depravity of the soldiers. In the law courts such accused are invariably let off on the ground of insufficient evidence and if punished at all, are punished very lightly. It is in fact this partiality towards the Europeans that has destroyed popular faith in British justice and integrity.

Outrage by soldiers.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, August 21st, 1909.

13. In an article headed "The *Swadeshi* movement", the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 20th August, observes:—It is now four years since the movement began. It has been growing very steadily all this time and may now be said to have escaped the dangers to which infancy is liable. The industry that has best flourished with its help is the cotton industry. The present strength of the movement can be easily judged from the fact that certain merchants asked the Lancashire manufacturers to export certain piece-goods with *Vandemataram* labels with a view to palm them off as articles of Indian manufacture. But the *Swadeshi* movement can best grow only with the aid of the *boycott*. Like an anicut, the boycott serves to protect indigenous industries from the flood of foreign articles of manufacture. As was done in England some years ago, it is usual in every country to protect indigenous industries by imposing a heavy import duty on all articles of the kind manufactured within the country. Besides bounties are given by Government to help tried and already flourishing industries like the cotton industry in India. But the Government of India observe a different policy altogether. It did not matter if Government did not help our industries by means of protective tariffs; it was enough not to have hampered our growing industry by a heavy excise duty. But even this the Government would not do. Hence the boycott was devised only to help the industrial regeneration of India. This may be called the economic boycott and has no political significance whatsoever. The Political boycott had its origin in Bengal. It began with the partition. At first the Bengalis protested. Then they appealed to the Government of India and even to the Secretary of State. Then began mass meetings and monster applications. But all these were of no avail. Lord Curzon was resolute. As a last resource, the people thought of rousing the attention of the British public by boycotting British goods. The boycott has no other object in view, and it is not sought to oppose the Government thereby. As Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose once observed, the people still believe that Providence brought India under the British rule only for India's good and that the liberal traditions of the British constitution alone could give us our present facilities for advancement in all departments of life. But the root cause of discontent in India and particularly in Bengal is Lord Curzon's University Act and afterwards the Calcutta Corporation Act and the partition scheme and his general disregard of popular feelings. The oppressiveness of the Police, the numerous sedition cases, the accusations against respectable citizens, and the deportations—all helped to augment the discontent created by Lord Curzon. Hence it was that even Lord Morley's scheme of reforms was not welcomed by the Bengalis with a joyous heart. Love alone can win the hearts of these people. All discontent will disappear with the withdrawal of the partition measure. Babu Surendra Nath prays for at least a modification. The Land Colonisation Bill in the Punjab created a storm and everything was calm again with its withdrawal; was the prestige of the Government in any way affected thereby? So too, a reconsideration of the partition will assuredly increase the loyalty of the Indians instead of undermining the prestige of the Government.

The *Swadeshi* movement and the Boycott.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, August 20th, 1909.

[Issued 30th, August 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 36 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th September 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 28th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	300
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. .. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	80
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	300
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450§
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	4001
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,300
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times* ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest* ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
63	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman.	† ..
	Trichinopoly.				
64	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
65	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
66	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

† Information called for.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 28th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agnikuladittan	Albinion Press, No. 1, Mint street, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. C. Vadivelu Nayakar, Hindu, Vanniya, 25 years.	400
2	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
3	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
4	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
5	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
6	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
7	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	100
8	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 13, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
9	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,150
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukalan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
32	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
39	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	412
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,149 / 1,460}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
54	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálráo, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Vírayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádrapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkatáratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,150
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádrapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	125
29	Swadharmaprakáshini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraisámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1858.	130
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
ǂ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. ǂ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerux, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasm Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,033
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	800
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 23 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmashu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvavichari ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Kamalasanalayam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Ananthe Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kartan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Rasila-i-Adib	Mushir-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
23	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
26	Re sāla-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 30th August, writes:—"The passing by the Houses of Legislature of the United Kingdom, of the Act of South African Union, throws a challenge to the whole Indian nation. For the first time in the annals of English Legislature, the colour or racial bar is introduced on Statutory authority, to operate on Imperial questions. In broad daylight, a nation claiming the highest rank among civilised humanity, before God and Man deliberately says that her policy is the inequality based on racial difference. It is the beginning of an epoch whose nature nobody could divine. Neither the Indians in South Africa, nor the Indians on this side of the Indian Ocean, could henceforward entertain any hope from British Government. In India itself what is our status? We are nowhere. *That is the logic of it all.* The right to make laws for ourselves and the right to control the national purse are not with us. If it so pleases the bureaucrats here, any one of us, at any time, may be torn off from home and wife and children and deported to distant prisons without any warning, any charge or any trial, and without any knowing of the time of release.

The South African Union Bill.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, August 30th, 1909.

"Our first and foremost business shall be to acquire a political status for ourselves. We affirm it is quite possible for us to get at it."

2. In an article headed "The *status quo* in international politics", the *Hindu*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"If international equity was the mainspring of Great Britain's feeling in regard to the happenings in Macedonia last autumn, may we ask how far public feeling in England has been stirred by the practical violation of the Treaty of Vereneniging by the present Transvaal Government and the ill-treatment within the Empire itself of fellow-citizens as inferior races with no rights to civil and political status. The truth is, international and imperial morality seem to be, for the present, undergoing a species of transformation. It is stated that Baron Von Aehrenthal has established a new principle in international law that 'accomplished facts are the strongest proof.' We are told by his admirers that he is a *real politiker*. The logic of facts is really dependent on the logic of force and it would be a bad day when the logic of force displaces the law of reason and equity in the affairs of nations."

International politics.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

3. Referring to the enquiry into a complaint of ill-treatment of coolies in Ceylon, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd September, writes:—"The conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry, appointed by the Government of Ceylon, while they point to the absence of oppression which was alleged in the petition of the coolies, do not prove that such oppression is impracticable in the nature of things in the plantations. It is proved, on the other hand, that oppression exists, and is allowed to continue, in particular instances. That this is only slight, is only a matter of evidence. That it can be severe at times is only too well understood when the planters are little sovereigns in the plantations and can exert absolute authority, sanctioned, as the enquiry of the Government of Ceylon suggests, by that Government itself. This circumstance, little as it is, will not fail to exercise public feeling, for these are times when the fate of the Indian abroad is acknowledged to be miserable and every little incident will add strength to the conviction. All over the world, the planters govern the fate of our countrymen, and they are not likely to be ever-considerate in their treatment of us, whom they look upon as less

Ill-treatment of Indian coolies in Ceylon.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1909.

than human. It is to their interest that they should extract work from us, and surely it is no great mistake on their part if they believe that people who could accept employment under their conditions cannot be particularly proud of their self-respect or niceties of life. That our countrymen should be compelled to accept engagements abroad, under these conditions, is indeed hard; and it is for the Government and the society to protect them from falling into evil hands."

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, August 31st, 1909.

Primary education.

4. In an article on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 31st August, remarks:—"The introduction of free primary education is the only remedy for the 'educational ills' in this country, and we who advocate it derive our inspiration from the example of Baroda and other Indian States which have successfully tried the experiment."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1909.

Land revenue administration.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd September, remarks:—"An examination of the different provinces of India with respect to its land revenue administration will disclose strange inequalities of assessment; and there is no ryotwari tract where there is no complaint on the score of the heaviness of land-tax. This complaint does not always find expression. That is all the more reason why attention should be paid to it without allowing it to remain a permanent cause of discontent. His Excellency the Viceroy in a recent speech touched on this aspect of the economic problem, but he was disposed to think that the remedy should be sought in the development of industries which will help to diminish the necessity for dependence on land. But those who remain on land and have to subsist on it, must be allowed sufficient margin to encourage them to persist in their occupation. The cultivation of land cannot be neglected; and if it is not to be neglected, it must be profitable as much as other occupations. How to make it so is a problem for our statesmen and administrators. The fact that it is not ever prominent on political platforms and in the press ought not to be taken as implying that there is nothing to be done. If there is silence about it now, it is not a silence which can be mistaken for contentment and satisfaction. On the other hand, it merely shows that the cultivating classes are not organised for purposes of agitation."

(*i*) *Public works.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, August 28th, 1909.

The breach in the Grand Anicut, Tanjore.

6. The *Hindu*, of the 28th August, concludes an article on this subject with the following remarks:—"It is a thousand pities that in a matter like the maintenance of the Grand Anicut in proper condition, the officers in charge should have failed to realise their serious responsibility, until overwhelmed by actual danger. We trust searching enquiries will be instituted to ascertain how far this danger was an avoidable one."

(*k*) *General.*

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Holding of Darbars by District Collectors.

7. Referring to the instructions on Darbars issued by the Government of Bombay, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st September, writes:—"The personal element in the administration is almost entirely absent and the machinery has grown to such dimensions as to shut out from the public view the men who work it. The result is a want of that sympathy which is indispensable for the conduct of all good Governments. For our

part we are disposed to believe that one of the means for fostering it is the holding of such darbars as have been commended to the District Collectors by His Excellency Sir George Clarke. To the superficial critic these darbars may seem to be too primitive for modern times, out of harmony with civilized surroundings. They do not suggest blue books and high sounding office orders and an informal talk with the ryots may look like detracting from the dignity of the District officers. But the informal talk is more useful as a means of knowing at first hand the wants of the people than all the commission reports put together. Civilization, in spite of its great benefits, has a way of complicating simple matters, and a darbar will serve as a wholesome corrective to red tape and other concomitants of a civilized Government."

8. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st September, publishes a letter written on this subject by S. K. Sarma, in which the following remarks appear:—"Those who minimise the effects of the financial drain on India have only to compare the present state of things with that of England under Henry III and they cannot resist the conclusion that 'payment for services rendered', a euphemism for the drain, is a phrase which conceals more than it reveals. England only paid for the services rendered to her by the Pope's hungry monks and yet her condition became most unenviable. Why the case of India should be different from that of England and how she could remain unaffected by the ceaseless sucking of a not inconsiderable portion of her national wealth, the Master of Elibank and those who think with him have not cared to explain; and yet the condition of India is on all fours with that of England under Henry III, except that there are no bishops to side the party of reform in India and no parliament to decline to vote the foreign remittances. A dependent country cannot employ the argument of force, and India is the last country in the world which would employ force for the assertion of her right; and that is all the more reason why British statesmen in whom rests the guarding of Indian interests should stoutly and valiantly fight against fiscal and financial injustice and oppression to her. Instead of that the Master of Elibank sapiently observes that there is no foundation in the alleged drain, official or non-official, and proceeds to establish it in less than half-a-dozen sentences."

The financial drain on India.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

9. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"Lord Kitchener came to India presumably to organise Indian forces and keep it in a state of efficiency; at all events that was his professed object. It now transpires that it was the very reverse of it—to organise an army for imperial purposes, for sending men and mules for over-sea expeditions. The extra charge has been made upon Indian revenues, not only the capital charge but also the recurring charge of one and a half millions. Whether this new scheme was the secret one which the War Office had instructed Lord Kitchener to conceal under the grand name of reorganisation or whether it was the latest instruction, we may not know; but the Secretary for India who boasted about his dragon-like qualities must note how the War Office has utilised him for its own purposes. We can only express the hope that he did not collude with them to bring about a result which should have a most disastrous consequence in the future. Trust in the Secretary for India as the custodian of Indian revenues will vanish once it is known he is colluding with his colleague in the Cabinet to help the mother country with as much as could be got out of the Indian milch-cow."

Lord Kitchener's Army policy.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly* Sept. 1st, 1909.

III.—LEGISLATION.

10. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st September, writes:—"The postponement of the Police Bill for consideration at a more suitable opportunity marks an epoch in the history of provincial legislation in India . . . . We

The Calcutta Police Bill.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

congratulate the Bengal Government on the new spirit that has marked them. Hitherto provincial as well as imperial legislation has been passed at the sweet will and pleasure of the Government by the sheer strength of their majority. Henceforth they will care for the moral authority of the people whom their laws affect. We dare say that this feeling will be reciprocated by the thoughtful sections of the community who will view Government measures less from party and more from national standpoints. It is surprising that this policy had not commended itself to the Government before now, but then better late than never."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Remarriage of widows.

11. Referring to the outburst of popular feeling over the recent widow marriage in the Kurnool district, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"It will be encouraging to the earnest social reformers on that side (Ceded districts), that public opinion has been in their favour in this respect. The Telugu districts have shown a greater desire for reforms in their society than others, and no small credit will belong to Mr Veerasilingam Pantulu, who has been the moving spirit, and who was also serviceable on the present occasion. A correspondent, writing upon the theosophical bearing of the question, fears for the future of the parties concerned, one of whom is a member of the theosophical society. The absence, as was then pointed out by our correspondent, of the leading theosophist from the function, will add, we fear, sufficient support to the sarcasm which he expresses. Theosophy apart, as also the inevitable opposition of the conservative party, the widow marriage in Kurnool has evoked favourable public opinion, and makes it less formidable for others to follow, if they are so inclined."

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Political activity in India.

12. In an article on this subject, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st September, remarks:—"Organised activity we have scarcely any. What little of it we have is at best fitful and part of it is misdirected in a way which cannot redound to our political prescience. Take, for instance, the Congress which is to be held at Lahore. Instead of rendering what help that lies in their power to make the session a success some of those who are loud in their professions of patriotism are busy canvassing signatures to show to the world that the holding of the Congress is not to their taste, as if to succeed in stopping the session is at once the crowning proof of their patriotism and their political wisdom. One would have thought that to suspend a session will if anything argue our apathy in politics and impair for ever so short a time the influence of the most important political organisation in the country. But their sole ambition would seem to be to make it impossible for the organisers to hold a successful session and thus demonstrate their claims to be regarded as prophets of evil. It is how the so-called patriots are spending their energy, brains and time. This is a melancholy instance of misplaced activity and of misdirected action in politics. . . . . The charge that we talk more and do less is not undeserved. Questions which afford scope for rhetorical displays have a fatal fascination for us, but those that demand silent and steady plodding offer no attractions. So long as that is the case, Indian politics will continue to be a barren game of words where action will not even be a second best, but will represent only the irreducible minimum of practical activity."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1909.

The *Swadeshi* Steam Navigation Company, Tuticorin.

13. Referring to the unsatisfactory balance sheet of this company for the year ending the 31st March 1909, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd September, remarks:—"The failure of the Company will establish to our lasting discredit and shame that all our talk about *Swadeshi* and the development of indigenous industries is a mere farce, that we lack the sincerity born of strong convictions, and lastly that the Indian as a business man is least to be trusted and relied upon. The *Swadeshi* Steam Navigation

Company is the first of its kind in this part of India, and its failure will have a far-reaching and deadening effect upon indigenous commercial enterprise in the Presidency. It will ever serve as a bad precedent and in the capitalists and intending investors in future concerns the example of the Tuticorin Steam Navigation Company will be such as to engender timidity and discouragement. . . . . It is to be hoped that men will be forthcoming with money to manage the concern so as to set it on an improved footing; and if there is any possibility of resuscitating and placing it on a satisfactory basis, our well-to-do men ought to make the attempt."

The *Hindu*, of the 3rd September, remarks:—"If the shareholders grudge to spend in time a little more, they will have the misfortune of seeing that what they have already spent has gone to nothing. A concern like the Steam Navigation Company of Tuticorin ought to appeal strongly to the general public as well. We hope to see the company ere long out of its present difficulty. The future is by no means without hope, provided the shareholders and the public come in time for help. We understand that vigorous steps are being taken to collect the arrears. District Committees are, we learn, being formed to push on the purchase of shares. It is gratifying to note that several prominent merchants in Colombo have undertaken to work for the success of the company. The managing body is confident that in a month or two, it shall have raised enough funds to resume regular and efficient work. In these circumstances, it is essential that the shareholders and the public should co-operate heartily with the company. It is no doubt a heavy strain which this further call for shares is imposing on all concerned, but it cannot be without considerable initial sacrifice that the success of the novel venture of *Swadeshi* steam navigation in this country can be achieved. We once again earnestly express the hope that those who have now been appealed to will rise equal to the occasion and show themselves alive to the sense of patriotism that underlies the investment in this important national concern."

THE HINDU, Madras, Sept. 3rd, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, August 28th, 1909.

14. The *Veerakesari*, of the 28th August, contains an article in English commenting on the Calcutta Police Bill as follows:—"The Calcutta Police Bill, which had created a great stir, has been given up for the present. We suspect that pressure should have been brought from "Home". It may be taken up when the new Councils are formed. Then we hope the Bill would be rejected. It is a menace to the people's peaceful occupations. One could not illuminate one's house, have singing parties, go in procession, or assemble in a place without being questioned by the Police. It would make a very hard law under the Police. There was no necessity for this Act. It was meant to coerce the people. In the budget debate the word coercion was objected to as not applicable to what the British Government was doing. What else is it when Police rule prevails?"

The Calcutta Police Bill.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, August 27th, 1909.

15. Highly eulogising Mr. String, C.I.E., for the paper he read at the recent Industrial Conference urging the necessity of industrial education in India, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 27th August, remarks that Mr. String, although a European, may be styled a true *Swadeshi*, because he has rightly understood the present needs of the people. It is not enough to have one Science College in each Presidency as at present. We must have a hundred such colleges as we now have at Madras, Roorki and Poona and not less than one thousand high schools after the same model. These schools must be so conducted as to enable the young student to discover any natural talent he may have for industrial education and to create in him an insatiable thirst for higher knowledge. Such facilities exist both in Europe and in America. But the present system of education in India does not even bring home to the student that a nation's greatness mainly depends upon the progress of its industries at the present day. His Excellency the Governor is understood to be a true well-wisher of the Indians and would, it is hoped, welcome the criticisms of such an able official as Mr. String and soon introduce the necessary reforms for the growth of industrial education in this Presidency; and with such reforms it is hoped that the numerous young graduates, who are now seized with discontent because they cannot find employment or are engaged on very low pay, would find new openings and better occupation and their discontent will be removed thereby. In Bengal the National Educational Association was able to found one college and 24 industrial schools; but such self-help is possible only in Bengal, and the rest of the country cannot introduce such education without the active co-operation of Government.

Mr. String on the present system of education in India.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, August 28th, 1909.

16. Referring to the revision of settlement in the Chicacole and Berhampur taluks in Ganjám and the reasons assigned by Government to the enhancement of land revenue in those taluks, the *Veerakesari*, of the 28th August, says that Government while maintaining the rise in the prices

Revision of land revenue settlement in Ganjám.

of agricultural produce as the chief ground for enhancement ought not to lose sight of the fact that the cost of living and of cultivation have also gone up proportionately since the last settlement and that people are actually being driven to crime by adversity.

(*h*) *Railways.*

17. Referring to the administration of Railway companies in India, the *Susilekha*, of the 27th August, observes that the Railway authorities must look to the comforts of the third-class passengers, for it is they that contribute to the income of the railways. There must be latrine accommodation in every third-class carriage, and trains must stop in such places where it is convenient for third-class passengers to take their meals. The paper regrets that higher posts in the Railway administration are not thrown open to the Indians, though some of the highest posts in the administration of the country are now offered to them by Government.

Railway companies.

SUSILEKHA, *Madras*, August 27th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

18. The *India*,* of the 7th August, writes:—One Mr. Kolhathkar of Nagpur was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for having published the speeches of Mr. Arabindo Ghose, delivered in Poona. His legs and hands were tied with iron chains, and he was taken like a wild beast from the Nagpur jail to the Kunduwa jail. Now Mr. Beachcroft has acquitted Mr. Arabindo Ghose. But Mr. Kolhathkar has not yet been released. Lord Morley is said to be considering this question. Perhaps he will be deliberating all through his life.

A sedition case.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, August 7th, 1909.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st September, writes:—The Government of Bengal has given a literary pension of Rs. 50 a month to a Sanskrit Pandit. The Pandit has written many works in Sanskrit. We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has given his approval to this pension. It is very commendable that the Government has come forward to encourage Sanskrit learning. But the Government is also bound to recognise special proficiency in the vernacular languages.

A literary pension to a Sanskrit pandit.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

20. A correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 27th August, suggests that *Swadeshi* fairs such as those now held weekly in Masulipatam must be organised everywhere in the country so that *Swadeshi* manufactures might be popularised and command good sale. The citizens of Rajahmundry are requested to hold a *Swadeshi* fair at Rajahmundry.

Swadeshi fairs.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, August 27th, 1909.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. The *India*,* of the 14th August, remarks:—The Calcutta Police Bill will become an Act in the next week. According to this, the Police Commissioner and his subordinates will get unlimited power. The Police Commissioner will be raised to the position of the Czar of Calcutta. There will be in Calcutta house searches, imprisonments, teasings and other troubles similar to those in Russia. No *Swadeshi* meetings should be held. No *Bandé Mataram* songs should be sung The Commissioner is said to have stated that any criticism of his conduct by any court was a disgrace to him. Perhaps this new Act is a remedy for it. Perhaps this is one of the new reforms which are to be granted to the Indians. This is a good whip to those Moderates who say that this Government is the best one and that every benefit will come from it.

The new Calcutta Police Act.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, August 14th, 1909.

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* Received in the current week.

IV.—Native States.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, August 23rd, 1909.

Complaining that the odour proceeding from the wells on the Club Road in Hyderabad endangers the health of the inhabitants.

22. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd August, complains that on the road named the Club Road within the local limits of the Residency Municipality there are two wells which are being filled up with rubbish. The present being a rainy season the rubbish thrown into the wells gets rotten and the obnoxious odour proceeding therefrom spreads far and wide and thus endangers the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The paper says that if there was any necessity for filling them up they should have been filled up with earth instead of rubbish. It invites the attention of the Residency Local Fund Committee to the matter in the hope that it will adopt measures to remedy the evil complained of.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

India, *Pondicherry*, August 14th, 1909.

A strong temptation.

23. The *India*,* of the 14th August, observes:—Mr. Halliday, the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, is said to have informed Mr. Bhupendranath Bose that he would lose the chance of becoming a Member of the Executive Council if he presided over the boycott celebration. Mr. Bhupendranath calmly replied that he was prepared to lose everything for the boycott celebration. There is a reason for Mr. Halliday holding out this strong temptation. According to the new Caicutta Police Act, he will be the future king of Calcutta.

India, *Pondicherry*, August 7th, 1909.

India's grievance.

24. The *India*,* of the 7th August, says:—Once Mr. Dadabhai asked the English officials how long our Indian brethren should be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Englishmen in British India. Let us see what appointments the Indians are holding in British India. Some are village peons working hard like devils and wandering from village to village, both in heavy rain and hot sun, on a salary of Rs 4, 5 or 6. Some are duffadars, porters, butlers, coachmen and constables, getting a salary which ranges from Rs. 5 to 10. Some are village munsifs, manyams and accountants getting the same salary ranging from Rs. 5 to 10. Then comes the class of English-educated Indians. Many are signallers and clerks on Rs. 15. Some are suffering without getting the place of even ticket-collectors. All these are Indians without exception. Generally the Tahsildar's place is the highest which an Indian can aspire for. Most of the higher appointments are in the hands of the Britishers. The Indians who are holding higher appointments can be counted on the fingers' ends. Most of the Sub-Collectors, Collectors, Superintendents, High Court Judges, Members of the Board of Revenue and of the Executive Council, and the Commissioners, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief and the Viceroys are Britishers. It was only recently that two Indians were admitted into the India Council, and one Indian into the Executive Council of the Viceroy. The Britishers cannot administer the country even for a minute, if the appointments which they are holding are given to the Indians and the appointments which are held by the latter are given to them. The Indians can discharge the duties of any office better than the Britishers. The Indian, who works even in the night and performs the official duties of the Englishman, is paid only Rs. 15. When the Indian finishes the whole work and takes the papers to the Englishman who gets a salary of Rs. 1,000, or Rs. 2,000, the latter feels uneasy even to sign the papers. If this be so, why should not the Indians be treated as hewers of wood and drawers of water? It is deplorable that the Indians are so foolish as not to recognise this and to leave this slavery. Moreover, the whole commerce, the gold and the coal mines, and the railway companies are in the hands of the Britishers. If any prominent leader of the people exposes these defects, he is given a high appointment at least in an acting arrangement. Will a high appointment given to an Indian remove the poverty of the people? How will this help the thirty crores of people? Has any tax been

* Received in the current week.

reduced? If in any country the educated men and the politicians desire for Government service, their knowledge, ability and enthusiasm will be spent in the interests of the Government, and the people will suffer in many ways. But if such able men are the leaders of the people, then the Government will be conducted on proper lines, public opinion will have great weight, there will be liberty in the land and the people will live in peace.

25. The *India*,* of the 21st August, says:—The South African Union Bill, which is now introduced in the British Parliament, gives the right of representation only to the Europeans who have settled in South Africa and not to the Tamilians who have also settled there. When the Bill was brought to discussion in the House of Lords, the principal argument which was urged was that the Tamilians were inferior to the Europeans in culture and civilisation. It seems that the members of the House of Commons also are of the same opinion. It is regrettable that colour is made the basis of representation. It has been resolved to keep the Bill outside party politics. Both the Tamilians and the Europeans colonised in South Africa. Then, why should the Europeans alone be given the right of representation? Who will place butter in one eye and limestone in another? Why should not the Tamilians use the strength of their learning and show to the world the justice of their claims? Racial feeling seems to have induced the Government to acquiesce in this injustice. Such a course of action is opposed to its high statesmanship and sacred duty.

India, Pondicherry, August 21st, 1909.

The South African Union Bill.

26. In continuation of an article in the previous issue complaining about the state of health of one Kolhotkar, the editor of the *Deshasevak* in jail, the *Veerakesari*, of the 28th August, observes that more recent news is to the effect that the prisoner's weight which was 135 lb. before has gone down to 104, and that although admittedly a convict is kept in prison not to be fed to repletion, this news combined with the medical report referred to last week will sufficiently make clear to the public the deplorable state of the prisoner's present health. It is believed that it is the policy of Government not to neglect the prisoner's health while he suffers imprisonment and also to prevent him from falling a victim to any disease.

Veerakesari, Madras, August 28th, 1909.

Treatment of political prisoners.

27. Referring to the recent circular order of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior prohibiting the circulation of certain radical journals within his territories, the *Veerakesari*, of the 28th August, in another article remarks that such an edict can only serve to betray the shallowness of the administrative officials in Gwalior but can never prevent sedition within the State or promote loyalty among the people. If a Government shows a real interest in the welfare of its subjects, no writings however scurrilous can affect their loyalty but suppression of nationalist newspapers can never produce the intended result. The contents of the prescribed papers will be carried from mouth to mouth and thus spread themselves in spite of all efforts, as only men could be put in chains but not ideas.

Veerakesari, Madras, August 28th, 1909.

The Sindhia and the Nationalists.

28. Referring to the Imperial Institute outrage, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st September, observes that although the able and efficient police of London have after thorough investigation declared that the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie had no conspiracy behind it, Mr. Rees and several other prominent Englishmen still seem to persist in the belief that some 40 to 50 Indians in England were accessories to the crime and urge that they should all be caught and punished. Lord Curzon also appears to support this view. The Hon'ble Sir E. Baker on hearing their opinions began to threaten the people with wholesale punishment if they did not help the Government to detect these criminals. The Master of Elibank also spoke to the same effect. Above all, Mr. Gokhale himself in a recent speech was found to side with these Englishmen and it is now feared that Mr. Gokhale's support will be made the excuse for meting out wholesale punishment to the

Sadhvi, Mysore, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie.

* Received in the current week.

Indians whether innocent or guilty, and for this reason Mr. Gokhale, who was hitherto regarded as India's first-born, will hereafter be regarded as a greater enemy of the Indians than even the Anglo-Indians. No one can have anything to say against punishing the wicked. If it is found that the assassin had 50 abettors, let them all be arrested; let them all be executed in a row when their guilt is established. But what justification can there be in threatening to punish a whole nation for the act of an individual? The British public will never tolerate such injustice and Lord Morley is not the person to disregard just public opinion. But some persons there are who blinded by their prejudice and hatred against the Indians, fail to understand the situation and both by their writings and their speeches incite disaffection against Government. But it is hoped that Lord Morley will never be a party to punishing an innocent people for the fanaticism of an individual.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

The political situation in Bengal.

29. The *Sadhvi*, of the 1st September, contains another article in English, headed "The political situation in Bengal", in which it observes that the root of all discontent and unrest in Bengal is the partition, that when the Government refused to undo it or even modify it, owing to false ideas of prestige, the people began to offer "passive resistance" and to resort to other constitutional methods of agitation and devised the *Swadeshi* boycott; that repressive measures were tried by Government but were all found useless, that the Bengalis are still as firm as ever and will, without doubt, remain so until their grievance is redressed and the partition modified.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Indian loyalty.

30. In an article headed "Indian loyalty" the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st September, refers to Sir B. Fuller's letter to the *London Times* regarding Babu Surendra Nath's political campaigns and personal influence and the latter's reply in vindication of his policy, and continues as follows:—"Neither Mr. Banerjea nor any of the so-called Moderate or Extremist section in India are disloyal to the British throne. They want to purge the British administration of India of all defects and shortcomings, defects and shortcomings which invariably mark an autocratic and un-British rule in India and thus strengthen the foundations of the British Empire so that it may last as long as the sun and moon endure. The un-British autocrats do not want that on the darkspots of their administration a flood of Washington light should be made to fall. They try to give a bad name to the leaders of the Indian society to array race against race and try to hang each in turn; but the leaders of Indian society are not green youths. . . . . We are of opinion that if un-British autocrats are mercilessly put down with a high hand and if the constitutional self-Government, the pride and glory of the British nation, is extended to India and if attempts at autocratic rule are eschewed the responsible rulers in British India can very easily enlist the sincere sympathy and co-operation of every Indian and the foundations of the Empire can be so strengthened as to defy the attempts at shaking it even by the gods. If the responsible rulers of India allow themselves to be intoxicated with the fumes of un-British autocracy, if they fancy even in this twentieth century that they can rule India with a rod of iron, then they must be prepared to reap as they sow. For the lessons of history are too powerful to be ignored; no tyranny, however strong, can succeed in the end. The Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia, representatives of unmitigated despotism paved the way for constitutional Government. This is a terrible lesson for autocrats. Fortunately for India Lords Morley and Minto and other responsible British administrators are men whose very blood corpuscles are impregnated with the instincts of constitutional spirit, justice and fair-play and no un-British despotic hurricane that beats against them will be of the least avail to make them swerve in the least degree from the paths of constitutional rectitude."

[Issued 7th, September 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 37 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th September 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 28th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patript ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
63	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman.	† ..
	Trichinopoly.				
64	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
65	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
66	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

† Information called for.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	325
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
11	Children's Magazine or Balíar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpettu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
16	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
17	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
18	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
19	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
20	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
21	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
23	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
24	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sunainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
34	Pilaikkum Vashi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	385
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,375
38	Satya Vartamani	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	413
39	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Monthly ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
40	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam. Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
41	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
42	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
43	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
44	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
45	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
46	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
47	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
48	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
49	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Carton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
50	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
51	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
52	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
53	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	....	300
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 11th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásavâni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabándhavi	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavâni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Deepakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,150
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamatála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Suśila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. E. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraśámíah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	230
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reras, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Namboodiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandram.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvisheska Venmashu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	M. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Krishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nabawab, Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	520
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in South Africa.

1. Referring to the treatment accorded to Indians in South Africa, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 6th September, writes:—"Are we to keep quiet? By keeping quiet are we not offering a premium for worse wrongs to be done to us by every people in this world? We can by all means exercise the sacred right of self-defence. No body shall come between us and the exercise of that right. It behoves us to start an anti-emigration campaign. The Indian Government are in duty bound to help us in this direction. They can stop all emigration to South Africa, by enactments and rules. Such of the Indian settlers in that colony as are willing to come back to us shall be received by us with open arms, and it is our duty to raise a fund for providing them with facilities to settle down in our midst. No South African white should be allowed to enter the Indian Civil Service. We should eschew from use all articles of commerce coming from South Africa and other colonies that have similarly wronged us. We should refuse to have any commerce with any such colonists coming to our shores. When we do all these things no one could convict us of doing any disservice to any people for, here we have even waived our right to do disservice to those who have grievously wronged us. We will not, under any circumstances, do things which may be calculated to act counter to our national dharma by which we are enjoined not to do any harm or disservice to any being. Refusing to do service will not amount to doing disservice. If the South African whites want our co-operation badly, then they must agree to recognize our claims for equal rights."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Sept. 6th, 1909.

Crime in Ireland.

2. In a leader headed "Crime in Ireland", the *Hindu*, of the 9th September, remarks:—"The statistics of crime in Ireland could not lead any impartial critic to attach much importance to the cry raised in England as to the increase of political and violent crime in Ireland in consequence of renewed agitation during the *régime* of a Liberal Ministry. Agitation, no doubt, does exist, the boycott movement is practised as usual, and here and there crimes of malicious injury to property do take place, but there can be no doubt that the administration of the 'ordinary law' in Ireland is as successful, or unsuccessful, as it used to be."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1909.

Prospects of a general election in England.

3. Discussing the prospects of a general election in England, the *Madras Standard*, of the 11th September, remarks:—"If the Unionists are returned to power, the policy of reaction will be in the ascendant; and surely no part of the Empire will feel it half so keenly as India. But we sincerely hope that the present crisis will pass away either by the Lords' accepting the budget when it goes to them or by the electors backing up Mr. Asquith when he goes to them for their decision on the conduct of the Lords."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police administration in Bengal.

4. Commenting on the Government resolution on the Police administration in Bengal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th September, writes:—"In any other part of this country, the opinion expressed by the Government, that terrorism and deficient standard of public spirit had contributed to the difficulties that the Police had to contend with, would have been appropriate and aroused the attention of the public, if it had not already been aroused by the perpetration of crime, of the description that has

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1909.

prevailed in Bengal. There is nothing to prove that the interests of the public are any except the interests of the people, and the causes that combine to make participation in public activity the risky or the irksome thing that it is in Bengal, should be entirely absent. But affairs in Bengal have assumed a most deplorable state. It seems impossible that the police and the people can be reconciled again. The Government will receive less credit for its impartiality when it so openly sides with the police, as the Government of Bengal has done in the present instance. More than the reversal of the partition of their province the Bengalis would desire a terrible censure of the police by their Government."

(*k*) *General.*

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1909.

The position of Sheriff in holding public meetings.

5. Criticising the action of the Government of Bombay in cancelling the Sheriff's notice convening a public meeting in regard to the question of the position of Indians in the Transvaal, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th September, writes:—"According to the view of the Bombay Government, the Sheriff is not the first citizen, but the first servant of Government in its relation to the public. This is to change the whole character of the office, its history, its traditions. And it seems to us that the Government could have allowed the meeting to proceed without incurring any responsibility for itself. Such an attitude would have been quite consistent with its position, its responsibility, and its own feeling in regard to the Transvaal question. A public meeting would have merely supported the view which the Government had upheld and would be prepared to uphold even now. The meeting was intended to show that the public in India do not acquiesce in the decision of Parliament, that they do not accept the vague assurances of the Transvaal delegates. The feeling in the country is bound to become increasingly acute on this question; and mere silence in the circumstances will not improve it. The struggle is not between the Houses of Parliament and the Indian people, but between two parts of the Empire, between two classes of His Majesty's subjects. The injured class seek the protection of their Sovereign and Government as against the arrogant oppression of the class which is dominant and which is not willing to abide by the decision of His Majesty's Government. Both parties in Parliament have, it is known, reluctantly agreed to the colour clause; and both recognise the injustice and hardship which it involves to Indians. The question is contentious and political only as between the colonists and the Indians; and because the colonists have triumphed all through, the Bombay Government thinks the Indians should not voice their feeling so as to suggest even a remote connection between itself and the public through the Sheriff of the city. Whether the Government's view is right or not, the public in India have their own obligations to discharge. They are bound to do the best they can to ameliorate the condition of their countrymen and fellow-subjects living in a distant part of the Empire, without any of the rights of imperial citizenship, and without the protection which they are entitled to expect at the hands of the Imperial Government."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1909.

The fate of Hospital Assistants.

6. Referring to the report on the working of the Medical College for the Session 1908–1909, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th September, writes:—"If there is any class of public servants that receives the least encouragement and the scantiest courtesy at the hands of the Government, it is the body of public servants known as Hospital Assistants. With regard to their knowledge, skill and devotion to duty, nobody can complain and nobody has ever complained. . . . . There is now the talk of promoting an independent medical profession in India. Communications upon the subject are now passing between the Secretary of State and the India Government. We should like to know whether the reform in this direction will include the hard case of the Hospital Assistants. To leave them out of consideration will amount to a sheer injustice, and the reform, if it confines itself to the top, will not be fruitful of the good results that are expected of it."

7. Referring to the reply given to Mr. Rees' question about Mr. Kershasp's reduction, the *Madras Standard*, of the 9th September, writes:—"Lord Morley's refusal to interfere will be received in this Presidency with deep regret. It has been pointed out in the clearest manner possible that in the circumstances in which he found himself Mr. Kershasp had no alternative but to leave the scene of the riot in the hope of doing the needful after a careful survey of the situation and after collecting a force with which to restore order, that others before him in the same service, under similar circumstances, had not conducted themselves better though they were not visited with similar or any punishment and that even supposing he was to be punished, the punishment inflicted upon him by the Madras Government was too severe. We still hope that the present statement has been made without a full consideration of Mr. Kershasp's case and that before long a decision will be arrived at which will not ignore the point of view of the officer punished."

Mr. Kershasp's case.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th September, remarks:—"The reply given on behalf of Lord Morley states and means only that the Madras Government acted quite within their powers and that there was no necessity for his interference on that account. It does not, therefore, preclude a consideration of the case itself by him as the highest appellate authority, should there be the necessity for an appeal to him at all."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

8. Referring to the prejudice prevailing in Bengal against Sir P. M. Mehta or the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 9th September, writes:—"It is a case of political boycott breaking out in a new and unexpected direction, and should serve as a warning to the soberer Provinces that the less the Bengali Extremist movement is humoured the better will it be for the whole of India. The Congress Presidentship is filled by the election of that leader who receives the largest number of the votes of the nominating bodies and who is consequently presumed to be the man whose election would receive the approval of the great majority of the public, and it would be fatal to sober and constitutional political agitation were any Province or any particular school of politicians to be permitted to override the wishes of the rest of the country. If Bengal persists in refusing to exercise 'the self-restraint of the East,' the best course for the other Provinces is to go in for a policy borrowed partly from the Bengalis themselves and partly from Lord Curzon. Bengal should be metaphorically partitioned from the rest of India for Congress and generally political purposes and the Bengali should be severely boycotted. This may soon bring him to his bearings and knock the conceit and the intolerance out of him."

The Indian National Congress.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1909.

9. Referring to the acceptance by Arabindo Ghose and the Nationalist party of the resolution on boycott as proposed at the Bengal Provincial Conference, the *Hindu*, of the 10th September, writes:—"We should have expected that this result would be agreeable not only to the Indian politicians as a body, but also to the Anglo-Indian community. The fact that the Nationalist members were willing to give up a portion of their aggressive propaganda in order to join hands with the Moderate members is, it should be reckoned, a welcome and gratifying sign of the reasonableness of the Nationalists. We are surprised to see, therefore, that some of the Anglo-Indian organs in Calcutta are cavilling at this state of things. Their object seems to be to discountenance the union of parties under any circumstances, the reason for which is not perhaps far to seek. . . . . It seems to us that a great deal is gained in the direction of the maintenance of order and good Government in the country, by restraining ardent and impetuous spirits in political life and bringing them within the sphere of calm reasoning and sober judgment."

The Bengal Provincial Conference.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, Sept. 8th, 1909.

10. A correspondent of the *Satyadeepika*, of the 8th September, writes that there is a rumour in South Canara that when the new scheme relating to the reorganization of the police comes into force some of the existing station-houses, including those in the Suratkal, Máni and Pánimangalore villages in that district, will be abolished. The correspondent says that already these are very notorious places where daring Mapilla and other highway men lie in ambush by the road-side and attack the travellers and the removal of station-houses from the neighbourhood will increase the danger to public safety in no small measure. The correspondent urges that the opinions of the more important rate-payers and other respectable residents of these villages should be invited and considered before any steps are taken in the direction of abolishing the existing station-houses.

Police re-organization in South Canara.

(b) *Courts.*

Akasavani, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 2nd, 1909.

11. Referring to the emoluments of the copyists in the Civil Courts, the *Akasavani*, of the 2nd September, remarks that it is very unjust on the part of Government to be indifferent to the difficulties of these low-paid servants though they are a source of large surplus revenue to Government and regrets that they are not allowed any famine allowance, though servants in other departments drawing the same amount of salary are allowed. There is not the least doubt that the District Munsifs and Judges do not bestow any thought on the condition of this class of subordinates. It is suggested that their service should be made pensionable, their minimum salary fixed at Rs. 15, and the service of existing copyists must be calculated from the date of their entering service. If the said good measures are adopted, Government would be relieving a thousand families from distress.

The condition of copyists.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

12. Referring to a case of cattle-poisoning in Kumbakónam by a Pariah for the sake of hides, the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, observes that the Sub-Magistrate who tried the case found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, but the European Collector who heard the appeal was pleased to remark that the Magistrate being a Brahman must have been overpowered by his religious sentiment against the slaughter of cows in giving the punishment and that a nominal fine was sufficient in such cases. Although the serious nature of the offence was afterwards pointed out in the High Court by Justice Sir Subrahmaniya Aiyar and the judgment of the Collector reversed by a full bench, the Pariahs are still under the dangerous and mistaken belief which had once spread itself, that the European Judges being themselves beef-eaters treat the offence of cattle-poisoning very lightly. The paper urges that it is imperative on the authorities to remove this erroneous notion from their minds and bring home to them the serious nature of such offences by proclaiming by tom-tom in Pariah quarters that cattle-poisoners will be dealt with very severely.

Cattle-poisoning in Kumbakónam.

(*e*) *Jails.*

13. Referring to the Administration report of jails for 1908, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 3rd September, animadverts the opinions therein expressed and regrets for the poor health of the convicts during the year and remarks that it has not been in such a miserable condition ever since 1897. The difference in diet between Native and European and Eurasian convicts is pointed out in detail; for instance, while the latter are supplied with articles such as bread, mutton, potatoes, wheat flour, coffee, tea, sugar and onions, the former are not allowed to have even rice diet every day.

Indian jails.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 3rd, 1909.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. An editorial note in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th September, says that the Revenue Department has called upon the village officers to submit a list of persons eligible for being members on Taluk and District Boards and of those qualified to vote at the elections. But the article remarks that the measures adopted by Government for giving publicity to the election rules and the aims and objects of such elections are not deemed quite satisfactory. A recent order issued by a Taluk office in Malabar to an amsom official clearly shows that the latter class of officials has not properly understood what class of persons should be included in the list as voters. It is therefore desirable that Government should issue the election rules in pamphlet form for wide circulation in all the amsoms and that without any delay.

Rules for the election of members for District and Taluk Boards to be circulated in villages.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

15. Referring to the revision of land revenue settlement in the Chingleput and Tinnevelly districts and the reasons assigned by Government for the enhancement of the land-tax, the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, remarks that the authorities while taking the prices of foodstuffs, as the standard for fixing the rate of enhancement, evidently forget that the present high prices of foodstuffs are only due to the depreciation of the rupee, that the lot of the peasantry is no better than it was before and that the general poverty of the cultivators is such that they are compelled to take the help of their own children, instead of hired labour, at the sacrifice of even their elementary education. The paper finally remarks that the intended enhancement would be a great hardship, but the riots are too ignorant to protest and have not even the strength to weep when beaten by others.

Revision of Settlement in Chingleput and Tinnevelly.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th September, remarks that Government do not seem to take into consideration the knowledge of vernaculars officers possess, when they are transferred from one district to another. It is pointed out that much inconvenience will result if officers are transferred to a district whose vernacular they do not know. Government are particularly requested that whenever they transfer high officers, they must consider the knowledge of vernaculars they possess.

Officials and vernaculars.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 8th, 1909.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th September, suggests that the Madras Government also should arrange for the holding of darbars by the District Collectors as the Bombay Government have done, by which the rulers and the ruled will come into close contact and by an exchange of views the friendliness and sympathetic co-operation will enhance.

Darbars by District Collectors.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

Suppression of a public meeting in Bombay.

18. Referring to the suppression by Government of a public meeting in Bombay under the presidency of the sheriff to protest against the treatment of the Indians by the Transvaal Government, the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, remarks that this is not however the first time Government put a stop to the free expression of public opinion as in Madras too some time ago the sheriff had refused to convene a public meeting and the restrictions against even ordinary meetings are numerous. But these are merely indicative of the nervousness of the British arising from mere distrust in an unarmed and by nature a peaceful and considerate people. Repression is certainly not the method of removing the present unrest.

IV.—Native States.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

Prohibition of the circulation of certain newspapers in Gwalior.

19. Referring to the recent letter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior prohibiting the circulation of certain nationalist newspapers in Gwalior, the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, remarks that such prohibition ought to be condemned not merely because it is a retrograde step but is an act of extreme ingratitude in that the very papers against which the present order has been issued have more than once come to the rescue of the Native States and always upheld their cause and even applauded them as models of Indian rule. The paper urges that the Indian Press ought to make it a serious matter for comment and if the conjecture be true that such orders are issued by the Native States owing to pressure from the British Government the truth must be proved. The paper finally hopes that some karbari of these states who is prepared to vacate his office will come forward and expose the truth.

THE MUKHBIR-I-DEKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Major Wake in Hyderabad.

20. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 1st September, animadverts strongly at the following words upon the temporary appointment of Major Wake to the Hyderabad Relief Works.

It is not a wonder if in the liberal régime of such a patriot as Mr. Walker, Major Wake is attached temporarily to the operations of the Hyderabad Relief Fund, for which there was no necessity. He became a recipient of a medal for his meritorious services in connection therewith. We do not urge that his services have been quite unmeritorious, but we must say, on the other hand, that his duties were not of such a nature as could not have been discharged by the native officials of Hyderabad On these grounds Major Wake's appointment on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month was quite uncalled for. It is now understood that the work in the office of the Commissioner of Settlement, which office carried with it a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month and being considered supernumerary was abolished ten years ago, is now carried on without any hitch or complaint. Now perhaps to give scope to Major Wake, Mr. Walker's Jesus-like soul is infusing fresh spirit into the defunct appointment of the Commissioner of Settlement and the want of such an appointment on an increased salary of Rs. 2,000 per month is now keenly felt by Mr. Walker. The *Mukhbir*, in conclusion, says it is not clear why the Nizam's Government sanction the appointments of Europeans in this liberal way.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, August 28th, 1909.

The North Arcot District Conference.

21. The *India*,* of the 28th August, says:—The deep desire to flatter the British rule, the slavishness and the cowardice of Mr. Gurusamy Aiyar are likley to bring disgrace to the people of India. He said in his Presidential address that he was standing on the holy ground in which was laid the foundation stone of the British Empire by the most pure and auspicious hand of Robert Clive. He said that no better place could be found for declaring the loyalty of India to Britain. He added that he was

* Received in the current week.

prepared to say that they would gain in the end, even though they would have to be content with rice water for some time and give the rice to the Britishers. First, let us consider about the most pure and auspicious hand of Robert Clive. His hand fastened the fetters to India for the first time. It prepared the way for the poverty of India. It made a false document to cheat Umachand, the Bengal merchant. It forged the name of Watson when the latter refused to sign the document. When he was the Governor of Madras, the sepoys who once drank only rice water and gave the rice to him mutinied a little for some money. He killed them and suppressed the mutiny. Nandkumar was accused of forgery and was hanged at the time of Warren Hastings. But what punishment was given to Robert Clive who also committed forgery? He was praised as having done a meritorious deed. All his actions cannot be stated here. If the Britisher is taking rice at present, the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusami Aiyar may be said to be taking rice water. But what is the fate of the poor Indian? What is the remedy for the starving Indian who meets a premature death? How many Indians are to starve and die for the sake of the Britishers? Why should we feed them? Is it to enslave and rule over us? Is it to kick us with their boots? If we are in this position, we cannot get any benefit at any time. The *Times* says that the Indians are already sharing the rice of the Britishers, and that they will get more in future in proportion to the rice which they give to the Britishers. What rice are the Indians getting now? The Indians who praise the Britishers get the crumbs at the table. They praise them for having given these crumbs. What beggary! What slavishness! The Indians have fallen from the high position which they once occupied. Our country has given birth to children who spoil her name.

The Pariah Mahajana Sabha.

22. In an article headed "the Pariah Mahajana Sabha" the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, observes that there are some people in this Presidency who always seem disposed to create disaffection between the different classes of the Indians and these organized a meeting of the Pariahs at Teynampet on the 30th ultimo, in which the Brahmans and others who are observing caste distinctions were freely abused. The paper remarks that as it is the policy of Government to punish those who attempt to create hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the authorities ought to lose no time in punishing these instigators.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

Correspondence with the deportees.

23. The *Veerakesari*, of the 4th September, contains another article in which it says that the nephew of Aswini Kumar Dutt, one of the deportees, has been allowed the privilege of an interview with his uncle on condition that no part of the conversation should reach the ears of the public and that the authorities have also issued a warning that if any portion of the correspondence between the nine deportees and their relations should gain publicity all correspondence with them will be summarily prohibited in future.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

[Issued 14th, September 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 38 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th September 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 28th August 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*3,140
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,100
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (c), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,070
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Masnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A., Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
	Arcot, North.				
37	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
38	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
39	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years	† 1,145
40	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
41	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
42	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
43	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
44	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
45	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
46	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
47	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
48	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
49	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
50	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
51	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
52	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
53	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
54	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
55	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
56	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
57	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Tinnevelly.				
58	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
59	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
60	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
61	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
62	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
63	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman.	† ..
	Trichinopoly.				
64	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
65	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
66	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

† Information called for.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 11th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	300
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	100
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	300
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,950
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
16	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
17	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
18	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
19	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
20	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
21	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
23	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
24	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests .. .. .. * ..	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
38	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
39	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
40	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
41	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
42	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
43	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
44	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
45	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
46	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
47	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
48	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
49	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
50	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
51	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
52	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
53	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	....	300
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 18th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásavání	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,400
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálráo, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 43 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabódhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,150
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,590
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	760
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Suśila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Doraśámiah, Sétáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	R. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	...i Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. K. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Tulappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Krishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

5	....	....	..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib	..

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The Punjab Chief Court.

1. Commenting on the resolution of the Punjab Government on an enquiry into the conduct of the Police made at the instance of the local Chief Court who, suspecting that the Police had extorted a confession, acquitted the prisoner, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th September, remarks:—"The conclusion of the Government comes to this, that an accused who actually committed a murder has been let off on inadequate grounds, and without giving the case that full consideration which it was the duty of the Chief Court to give. Apart from all injustice done to the Police, this is not a satisfactory result of the trial, and the more frequently such cases occur the less will be the confidence of the public in our tribunals of justice. A Judicial reform is badly needed. No man ought to be a Judge who has not been properly trained for his office; and if Chief Courts cannot be made model courts, they must be replaced by High Courts, with trained and experienced lawyers as Judges."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 15th September, after referring to this resolution, remarks:—"We can see no purpose or use in the Government taking up the defence of the police when their story is disbelieved in a court. The practice of defending them like this, while it will not conduce to the independence of the Judges, will only serve to embitter their feelings and, what is worse, encourage the police in their ways which need to be corrected and not commended."

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 15th, 1909.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Employment of convicts.

2. Referring to the profit realized from jail manufactures in the Madras Presidency during the past year, the *Hindu*, of the 14th September, writes:—"The Inspector-General remarks:—'Continuous work of a useful character is what the Jail department needs, and the prospect of having a large number of convicts, without suitable work to keep them busy, is one we are always liable to be confronted with' Far from any convicts being without any work, they would seem indeed to have been overworked, as the record value and output of manufacture in the past year would show. The success of the working of the manufacturing department is admittedly a movement forward, and the exultation with which this is announced and the swell in the net profits ought really to serve as a warning that all is not well with the employment of convict labour, and if the figures show anything at all, they show a tendency to sweating here also. Continuous work of a useful character is what the department needs, in the words of the Inspector-General, and not progressive work of a financially prosperous kind. With the latter consideration in the carrying on of jail industries, it is no wonder that sickness and mortality in jails are so abnormal as they are. It is no good helplessly saying that vital statements are regrettable. It seems to us labouring convicts are sweated, but any one venturing to criticise the jail administration must be prepared to face a shower of abuse."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1909.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1909.

Assistant Revenue officership of the Madras Corporation.

3. Referring to the order of the Madras Government withdrawing their objection to the proposal of the President of the Madras Corporation to appoint Mr. Singaram Mudaliyar as Assistant Revenue officer, the *Madras Standard*, of the 16th September, remarks:—"It would be interesting to know on what grounds the original order was based and for what reasons it has now been abruptly and unaccountably cancelled. Surely, a Government must have a policy of their own in all these matters. What is the policy of the Madras Government? So far as we can see it they have none whatever; and they are to a large extent responsible for the present state of affairs of the Madras Corporation."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1909.

The South Arcot District Board.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 16th September, writes:—"It is not usual to find the work of District Boards coming in for adverse criticism at the hands of the Government. Their lapses are generally overlooked and, even when they are grossly at fault, only gentle hints are thrown as to how they should conduct themselves in future. The preponderance of the official element accounts for the leniency of treatment, as any reflection cast on such bodies ultimately affects only those who have the guidance and control in their hands. If, in these circumstances, we find occasionally any severe criticism of a District Board, we may take it that the state of affairs which has called forth such criticism is at its worst."

(h) *Railways.*

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 18th, 1909.

Grievances of Indian Railway passengers.

5. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th September, concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"The Congress and other public bodies in India should take up the matter. A strong resolution should be passed at the Lahore Congress advising Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the greivances and disabilities of Indian passengers. The Railway Conference that sat, we believe, in 1902, took up this subject and examined several witnesses who made out a very good case against unruly and uncivil employees of the railway, but nothing practical and tangible came out of the deliberations of that body."

(k) *General.*

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

Mr. Kershasp's case.

6. Referring to the reply given to Mr. Rees' question about Mr. Kershasp's reduction, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th September, writes:—"We are afraid there is no chance of Mr. Kershasp getting justice at the hands of the Secretary of State, or the Commons. The best thing for him therefore would be, as suggested by a contemporary, to resign the service and join the Congress and work for his Motherland, just as Babu Surendranath Banerjea did."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1909.

Lord Kitchener.

7. The *Madras Standard*, of the 12th September, remarks:—"Lord Kitchener has proved himself not only to be a soldier but a statesman. He has been courteous and tactful in his behaviour and has won popularity in Indian circles outside the Army. We wish him success in his new sphere of activity."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1909.

The Anglo-Indian Association.

8. Referring to the Madras Government order sanctioning a half-holiday to European and Anglo-Indian employees on the occasion of the anniversary of the Anglo-Indian Association, the *Hindu*, of the 13th September, remarks:—"We cannot profess to understand the principles which actuate the Government in its differential treatment of the Anglo-Indian Association and of organizations in which 'non-Asiatic British subjects' are not exclusively members."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Sept. 11th, 1909.

Alliance between England and Turkey.

9. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th September, in a lengthy article on the alliance between England and Turkey, makes the following observations:—The success achieved by the Turkish deputation, which waited recently upon His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, is of great historical and political importance. His Majesty the King in his speech assured the Turkish Ministers that England will ever remain a firm ally of Turkey. It is strongly hoped that the friendly relations between the two kingdoms will last long. There are millions of Mussalmans in India who are loyal subjects of the British Crown. The just British Government has granted them every liberty, and consequently they observe their religious customs undisturbed. The British Government has on several occasions acknowledged the loyalty and devotedness of the Mussalmans. The Mussalmans have remained aloof from all agitation and lawlessness of agitators and have even helped Government in maintaining order in the country. Not a single Mussalman name has figured in the list of those deported or as bomb manufacturers and anarchists, and this in itself is sufficient proof of the untarnished and unshaken loyalty of the Mussalmans.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut, Sept. 8th, 1909.

Travelling allowances of Police officials.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th September, views with approbation the orders of Government sanctioning travelling allowances to Deputy Tahsildars while on circuit within the limits of their jurisdiction and to Stationary Sub-Magistrates while engaged in any enquiry. The article suggests that daily batta on some scale should be granted to Police Inspectors and officials below that rank in the Police department also. These officials are not allowed any batta while on circuit except when conveying prisoners and stolen property. Inspectors and constables, if they travel more than 20 miles a day outside their jurisdiction, get a mileage for every mile in excess of 20 miles in addition to the daily batta, but the head constables do not get any mileage besides the daily batta, whatever the distance they travel. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Police will remove this invidious distinction which tells very hard on the low-paid head constables. Another point for the consideration of the Inspector-General is that Inspectors and head constables of Malabar and South Canara, when travelling outside their districts, get only half the batta that is allowed in their own districts. This should be altered and they should be given the same batta if not a higher one.

(*b*) *Courts.*

India, Pondicherry, Sept. 11th, 1909.

The *Swaraj* sedition case.

11. The *India*, of the 11th September, says:—Ganesh Balwant Modak, the agent of the *Swaraj* paper in Bombay, was convicted of sedition and sentenced to a simple imprisonment of one month. Such a light punishment was not given in any other sedition case which was heard in the courts before this time. The British officers cannot be said to have shown any grace in this respect.

Their motive is quite a different one. They want to prevent the *Swaraj* paper from being sent into the country either by sea or by land. This order was issued as soon as the judgment was delivered by the Magistrate. So, it seems that the judgment was only made a plea of and that everything was premeditated. They might have as well directly prohibited the *Swaraj* paper from being taken into the country, as they had done in the case of other papers. Why should a person be punished in vain? Perhaps they want to throw the blame on the Magistrate, if any question be asked in Parliament about this.

(*c*) *Jails.*

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

Treatment in jails.

12. The *India*,* of the 4th September, says:—Mr. Hasan, B.A., who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for sedition, was released recently from the Allahabad jail on the expiry of his term. When he was interviewed by a Press representative, he said that during the whole year he had to grind every day eight measures of grain into flour, that the European prisoners were provided with all sorts of conveniences and that while rigorous imprisonment meant grinding of flour for the Indian, it meant only nominal supervision of the printing press for the European. The European prisoners are permitted to get newspapers, while the Indian prisoners have to consider themselves fortunate if they even get any paper thrown into the waste-paper basket. Even among the prisoners, such distinctions are made in the jails by the Britishers.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

Treatment in jails.

The *India*, of the 11th September, writes:—It is highly regrettable that philanthropists like Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai are confined in jails. The treasury of our benign Government has to be filled with the profit derived from the hard work of these men in the jails. In England, the country of our rulers, persons who are imprisoned for differences of opinion are treated as political prisoners. They are only confined in a building and treated as civil prisoners. No other restrictions are imposed on them. Their only trouble is the separation from their home and their people. They are provided with all sorts of conveniences. The same Englishmen have framed laws in this country, making no distinction between political prisoners, murderers and dacoits. Though it is natural to use physical force to make the opponents who have different views, yield, yet it does not indicate either magnanimity or refinement.

(*d*) *Education.*

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

English education and unrest.

13. In an article headed "English Education and Unrest", the *Veerakesari*, of the 11th September, purports to say that some people are disposed to think that the present unrest in India arose from the ideas of political freedom which the Indians got from English education; but it cannot be true, in the first place, that the same system of education could have different results in England and in India; and, in the second place, even if English education were stopped and the people kept in ignorance, it would not add to the stability of the Empire. "In the Muhammadan rule of India all the people were not taught Arabic or Persian; and the people were kept ignorant or, if they learnt anything, it was anything but ideas of freedom. Yet the Moghul Empire did not last for ever. After all nothing has taken place in India to merit such a total condemnation of English education. The people, as a whole, are unaffected by political agitation. The educated classes are necessary to act as intermediaries between the people and the Government. If they are used well, they will serve the State. If they are ill-used, no good will result. Instead of condemning a useful body, what is more wise is to make proper use of

* Received in the current week.

them and direct their energy to beneficial ends. This is not impossible. The present policy of treating the Indians with greater sympathy and co-operation will bring about the desired results. Suspicion and hatred in any form will do no good in the long run. Trust and love will achieve good results. So we hope that a policy of mutual trust and co-operation will be adopted and recognised and that no more distrust, which is the parent of the present unrest, will be shown."

(*h*) *Railways.*

14. The *Veerakesari*, of the 11th September, contains an article which says that both on the Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway Companies the rude behaviour of some of the Eurasian and East Indian servants towards passengers is becoming more and more intolerable and that while even in cities and among educated people their conduct is so objectionable as to be complained of frequently; it must be worse still in the mufassal. People are herded like cattle and sometimes even treated cruelly. The paper urges that the railway authorities ought to take due precautions to prevent such rudeness on the part of their servants.

The rude behaviour of railway servants.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th September, observes:—In referring to the draining of wealth from India, the Under Secretary of State for India said that, though some wealth had been taken away from India for commercial and political purposes, England returned this wealth in the form of loans and manufactured goods. Mr. Hyndman points out the fallacy of this argument and says that the Indian politicians never estimated the drain at 700 lakhs of pounds, that they always fixed the amount between 300 and 400 lakhs of pounds, and that the Under Secretary of State has not given the right figures. Even granting that only a sum of 260 lakhs of pounds is taken from India, as is said by the Under Secretary of State, the profits gained by the Englishmen as insurance and commission agents will have to be added to this. This will make the total sum approach 300 lakhs of pounds. Mr. Hyndman asks how will the English loans and capital be a compensation for this drain. India sends out her money as salary, pension, interest on loans and cost of the articles purchased. England sends money back as loans and capital. The interest and the profits are again lent to India. How can the loans and the capital be said to compensate the annual drain of money from India?

The draining of wealth from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1909.

16. The *India*,* of the 4th September, observes:—Sir Charles Lyall, the Judicial Member in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, will retire in the coming year. It is rumoured that Sir Herbert Risley will be appointed in his place. The fame of Sir Herbert Risley is well kown. He issued an order prohibiting the students from taking part in public meetings. He has done many things detrimental to the interests of the Indians. He is now the Home Secretary in the Council of the Viceroy. If he gets into the India office, we cannot say what he will do. He will outbeat Sir Lee Warner and others who have done great injustice to the Indians.

Sir Herbert Risley.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th September, writes:—The circular issued by the Maharaja of Gwalior prohibiting his subjects from speaking or writing sedition, is acceptable to all. But it is not known why he has discarded such excellent

The Maharaja of Gwalior.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 13th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

and ably conducted journals as the *Bengalee* as seditious and prohibited their circulation within his territories. We are sure that these papers will survive the curse of the Maharaja. We are very sorry for the Maharaja. He is an intelligent man. We know that, in consequence of a few anarchical outrages and the growth of sedition in certain places, the British Government has prohibited the people from reading one or two journals. But the Maharaja has taken this action even though no such outrages ever occurred in his territories. Perhaps, he thinks that he is wiser than the British Government. The world will think that the British Government is exercising great moderation even though the Native Princes have recourse to repressive measures. In any way, the Maharaja is helping the Government. Why should he attempt to show to the world that there is great unrest and sedition in this country?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

India, *Pondicherry*, August 28th, 1909.

Madan Lal Dingra.

18. The *India* *, of the 28th August, says:—Madan Lal Dingra, who shot down and killed Sir William Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca, was hanged on the 17th of August. He requested the authorities to cremate his body in accordance with the custom of our country. The authorities refused to do so. The God of fire was ready to burn the body of the son of Baratha according to the rites of the Védas and to convert it into holy ashes. But he was not allowed to do so. Perhaps he got angry and burnt cotton worth 2½ lakhs of pounds in Glasgow, and wanted to show to the world that the body of Dingra was worth 2½ lakhs of pounds. It is not clear from the English papers whether the crime of Dingra was a private or political one. Dingra says in his statement that his deed was a political one. Mr. Krishnavarma also is of the same opinion. So, many people infer that the crime was a political one. Dingra shot down and killed an Englishman. The King sympathized with the victim and his wife was given a pension of £500 from the Indian revenue. Many other conveniences are also being provided for her. The Indians have not much feeling for their own race. The Britishers determined to take revenge for having killed one of their race. Their anger was shown even after the death of Dingra. What harm could have been produced by cremating his body after his death? God only knows why the Britishers considered this improper. The refusal of the Home Secretary to allow the body to be cremated only shows the depth of their anger and meanness in taking revenge even on the dead body. It is said in the Upanishads that a man's life is a great sacrifice. Dingra said in his statement that he made a sacrifice of his life. His sacrifice is over and he is in the lap of Mother Earth.

India, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 4th, 1909.

Madan Lal Dingra.

The *India*,* of the 4th September, writes:—We do not approve what was written about Madan Lal Dingra by a correspondent in our last week's issue. The correspondent estimated the life of Dingra at two and a half lakhs of pounds and was delighted to hear of an accidental fire in a cotton mill at Glasgow. What advantage do we gain by this fire? Will this serious loss help and restore the life of Dingra? It is extreme meanness to consider this as an act of revenge. It is very low and base to delight at the loss of another. It is highly contemptible to entertain a feeling of revenge. The horrible outrages and detestable bombs are completely non-Indian and are the direct results of the repressive measures of the British Government. The civilised world will criticise the Englishmen for not having yielded to the last wish of Dingra, after his death and for having buried his body in the prison itself.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Sept. 11th, 1909.

The Bombay mill industry.

19. The *Veerakesari*, of the 11th September, observes that the increasing demand for piece-goods of Indian manufacture during the past four years brought enormous

* Received in the current week.

profits to the Bombay mill-owners to the detriment of the British manufacturers. The educated and the more affluent among the Indians now prefer Indian goods, even if they cost a little more than the foreign. This has aroused great discontent among the British manufacturers and for the benefit of these the Government of India have introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to limit the hours of labour to twelve in all factories. When the new Bill is passed and enforced, there will undoubtedly be a decrease in the production which will necessarily create a demand for the British goods. The market for the products of the Bombay mills is China. But China too has of late begun to start mills of its own and Japan too is in close competition with India. When the Factory Labour Bill is passed and thus a great blow to the Indian industry is given, the British manufacturers and the Chinese and the Japanese mill-owners will all equally rejoice in the new situation.

20. The *India*, of the 11th September, observes:—The District Magistrate of Purnea has removed some twelve or thirteen Bengalees from the Government service. Some of them he dismissed and some, he compelled to resign. When he visited a girls' school, he wrote in the visitors' book that it was very mean of the Bengalees to use a building of the Marwaris as a school for educating the girls of the former. He ridiculed the prominent men, saying that when they acquired *Swaraj*, one would be the Viceroy and the other the Indian Minister. If this be true, it only shows the contempt which the Englishmen have for the Indians. If the head of the administration of a district behaved in this way, then that place will soon grow prosperous. Why should not the Indians get *Swaraj*? Why should they not administer the country, if they acquired *Swaraj*? Can we say that one race only has capacity for doing a certain work? Are not the Indians discharging the duties of High Court Judges and members of the Executive Council better than the Englishmen? Perhaps he did not consider what his fate would be, if the Indians acquired *Swaraj*.

India, Pondicherry, Sept. 11th, 1909.

The hatred of a Magistrate for the Bengalees.

[Issued, 21st September 1909.]

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No. 39 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th September 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai-Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ...	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 11th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	200
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	825
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	160
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 13, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	200
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 56, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	320
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,050
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	415
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	775
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
16	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	680
17	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	300
18	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
19	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
20	Indian Law Gazette ..	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
21	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
22	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
23	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
24	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	430
25	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	450
26	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
27	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	440
28	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	640
29	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
30	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	300
31	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
32	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
33	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
34	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
36	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
37	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,875
38	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
39	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district..	Do. ..	.... *	500
40	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
41	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	300
42	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
43	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
44	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
45	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
46	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
47	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,140 / 1,460}
48	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	450
49	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	400
50	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
51	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	500
52	United Free Church Herald.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
53	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
54	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
55	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	560
56	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
57	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	400
58	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
59	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
60	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
61	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
62	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
63	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
64	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	370

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,200
5	Ándhraprakáśika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. Sétumádhava Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 30 years.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,590
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	760
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamaśla, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Suśila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangacháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakáśini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	130
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaskar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Chátúrya ..	Chátúrya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	900
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Sri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	750
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	750
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 31 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Anmukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmashu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava. 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 31st March and 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Shoukat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Krishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Barq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 17th September, concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"The spread of the new 'Nationalism' presents aspects some of which may cause alarm and some welcomed. In so far as it creates a spirit of self-help and self-examination, of a determination to remedy abuses and initiate reform, it would be a welcome change. But it is possible that the new spirit may throw difficulties in an already none too easy path. That uncompromising hatred of foreigners which will be intensified by the new spirit is not calculated to throw oil on the troubled waters of China's foreign relations. Such is the situation in China. What is needed there is some giant hand that can sweep away all those parasitic growths that are now clogging the proper working of the system there—nay, even change the system itself completely. Fixed principles of taxation must be introduced and the old methods abandoned. Sir Robert Hart estimated that the land-tax if levied on the same lines as in India is bound to bring in 400 millions instead of the 25 that it now fetches. If the spirit of reform that is now so prominent in China is both strong and pure, these things will be done and men of the right sort will, we have no doubt, be found to carry the change through"

Reform in China.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1909.

2. Referring to Mr. Balfour's speech at Birmingham, the *Madras Standard*, of the 25th September, remarks:—"There is a great deal of vague theorising; much clever rhetoric; but a definite and intelligible statement of policy we look for in vain in Mr. Balfour's Birmingham oration. Is it any surprise, then, that the *Morning Post*, a powerful Unionist organ, expresses its regret that Mr. Balfour in all his fine spun arguments has left an avenue of escape for himself? Mr. Balfour's Birmingham speech of which a great deal was expected is thus an utterance of the Olympian order full of riddles, of careful balancing of advantages and disadvantages, but absolutely destitute of any central ray of light to guide the paths of the hesitating and bewildered politician."

Political situation in England.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*c*) *Jails.*

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th September, writes:—"In England, the first offender is sent to a penitentiary for a brief period, and from there sent to one of the reformatories where he is detained till he studies one of the industries. This excellent practice ought to be introduced in India. Cannot the public of India maintain at least half a dozen of such reformatories in each of the provinces? The reform of the criminal should begin from the lowest stratum of the criminal class—the juvenile offender. It is he who is permitted to mature into a hardened criminal, and if we want to keep down criminal statistics we should begin with the juvenile criminal. This is a department of public activity which should be taken in hand by our Local Boards and Municipalities. They are the custodians of public morals and public welfare; and as such it is a duty they owe to the public to tackle the problem of criminal reform. Our Magistrates also have a duty to perform in this matter. The Magistracy has a tendency to harden their hearts against

Reform of the criminal.

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

criminals and to ignore the principle that justice should always be tempered with mercy . . . . . The Indian public is doing nothing to reform the criminal. They have money to build homes for dumb animals, to erect equistrian statues for those who have conferred dubious benefits on India. But they have not a pie to spare for the benefit of those men, women and children, bearing after all the image of their Maker on their face, who are allowed to sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire of crime. The reform of the criminal is not, perhaps, so edifying as clamour for political reform, banquets and statues for Viceroys and Governors and Commanders-in-Chief. But this, nevertheless, is a matter which should commend itself to every man who has a spark of humanity in him. The Indian National Congress is the fittest body to take up this subject."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

The Calicut Municipality.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 25th September, concludes an article on this subject with the following remarks:—"Culpable negligence of duty and utter indifference to work and the interests of the public are plainly discernible in the executive. We will not, however, be justified in blaming the Chairman for the state of affairs. He is new to the chair, and is not expected to look to details and stump over the town. There are *paid* servants to do the work. If there is something rotten, and there is something rotten, it can only be attributed to his subordinates; and it is to be hoped that the Chairman will try to infuse a little more life and vigour into his subordinates who, if left alone, may shatter his reputation and bring into contempt local self-government in this town."

(k) *General.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 22nd, 1909.

Prevailing high prices of food-stuffs.

5. Referring to the report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries during the past year, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd September, remarks:—"In accounting for the large increase in the number of persons who resorted to hospitals and dispensaries for treatment, the Surgeon-General observes that the prevailing high prices of food supplies and the attendant poverty, were the main causes of the variations. It is something to know, at least from the Surgeon-General with the Government, that high prices have been followed by general poverty to the extent of considerably enhancing the number of the sick and the diseased. At all events, the department of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries does not subscribe to the theory of material prosperity founded on high prices started by the Government to account for the increased liquor consumption during the past year. If high prices of food supplies could, by increasing poverty, increase also human ailments, they could not possibly at the same time increase the general prosperity of the masses and leave a larger reserve in their hands to be thrown away in a tavern. Indeed, the circumstance of high prices is being drawn upon to account for every otherwise inexplicable state of affairs in the administration of the country."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

The Cochin Forest department.

6. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 25th September, criticises Mr. Johnstone's administration of the Cochin Forest department and accuses him of dilatoriness and inability to dispose of questions concerning his department. It also alleges that he is guided by one particular clerk with the result that contractors endeavour to obtain this man's favour and the other clerks regard him with undue respect and fear.

Sedition in Native States.

7. The *Cochin Aryus*, of the 25th September, has the following:—"The circumstances that our two neighbouring Native States continue to enjoy immunity from the mischievous and irrational seditious movement which has unfortunately entered the soil in so many other parts of the country is one on which these two States deserve to be greatly felicitated. It is not that the two Sovereigns are despots, who stifle all their peoples' aspirations, for, as is only too well known, both rulers are constantly endeavouring to further the welfare and happiness of their subjects. Again, it is not that the executive Governments of the States are tyrannous and keep the people down, nor again is it that the people are wanting in virility or intelligence or that honest independence which every subject of a civilised State ought to display. The true reason for the absence of sedition is that, in both States, Government and people understand one another, and the latter also intelligently appreciate the good intentions not of their own administrations alone, but also of the Paramount Power. They recognise that Governments may sometimes err, but that such errors should not causelessly be attributed to bad faith. It is a pity that a similar state of affairs has ceased to exist in some of the Native States in the North, whose rulers have found it necessary to adopt special measures to drive out the spirit of sedition which had stealthily crept in."

COCHIN ARYUS, *British Cochin*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress.

8. Writing on the subject of the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress Session at Lahore, the *Madras Standard*, of the 21st September, refers to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as follows:—"For forty years he has been a trusted public leader enjoying the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. He has been at the head of many a public movement. His resource-fulness, tact, judgment and his striking individuality have always been a valuable public asset, and in the present circumstances no one is better qualified to guide the Congress and to reflect and give expression to the best mind of India than he; and we sincerely hope that he will accept the invitation to direct the deliberations of the next Congress when it is duly offered to him."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, Sept. 17th, 1909.

The Indians in South Africa.

9. The *Andhrakesari*, of the 17th September, regrets that there is no end to the troubles caused to the Indians by the cruel policy of the Transvaal Government. After describing the various modes of harsh treatment the Indians are subject to in Transvaal, simply for their difference in colour, it remarks that it is improper on the part of the Home Government not to intercede on behalf of their Indian subjects and that it is desirable that it should afford some relief to the Indians in the Transvaal. Else, as Mr. Gladston said, the British will be merged in "perpetual shame."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1909.

People and the Police.

10. In an article headed "People and the Police" the *Veerakesari*, of the 18th September, observes:—"From Cashmere to Comorin every ruler complains that the people do not co-operate with the police. Why does not the lamb co-operate with the lion—ask the Indian papers in one voice. But the Government thinks that the police are the lambs and the people are the lions! It is something to see the *Statesman* also blaming the police for being dreaded by the people. 'The police are much to blame in their treatment of the people,' says the *Statesman*. It continues: 'Sir Edward Baker quite properly says that until the people help the police, the police cannot achieve due success in their work. But there is a corollary to this proposition which is equally true that until the police treat the people with respect and humanity, they cannot expect to be helped.' This is right. Co-operation and sympathy always go together. Co-operation is impossible with harsh treatment."

(*b*) *Courts.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*. Sept. 18th, 1909.

Indian jurors.

11. Referring to the prejudicial remarks of the Sessions Judge of Satara in a case of murder, that the verdict of jurors in that case was unreliable on the ground of their being Brahmans, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th September, fears that if the Brahman jurors are now suspected, Brahman Judges also may, at some future date, be considered as unreliable persons and eventually the Indians might be stigmatised as being devoid of sense of justice and impartiality.

(*c*) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadeshabhimani, *Mangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1909.

The passport system in the Plague Regulations.

12. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 17th September, observes that the system of issuing plague passports is no doubt one of the earliest and most important preventive measures undertaken since the first outbreak of the disease and the people also are alive to the fact that the system was introduced in the best interests of the public but more recent researches, particularly the results arrived at by the Bombay Plague Commission, prove that plague is seldom conveyed from man to man, that rat-fleas are the chief vehicle of the disease and that the destruction of rats and improved sanitation are better preventive measures than the passport system. The paper next remarks that the existing Madras Plague Regulations would admit of certain modifications in the light of the results arrived at by the Bombay Plague Commission and

that the efforts of Government to stamp out the disease would have been more fruitful if greater attention had been paid to conservancy by the Municipalities and Local Funds, and urges that the Government ought to consider the advisability of withdrawing the passport system which now forms such a heavy charge on the finances of the local bodies.

13. The *Manorama*, of the 17th September, publishes the correspondence which passed between Mr. Punnesseri Nambi Neelakandha Sarma, member of the Malabar District Board and the President of the District Board, Malabar, and the Taluk Board, Palghat, regarding the contracts given for the repair of certain roads. It appears that Mr. Sarma wrote to the President, Taluk Board, Palghat, to furnish him with the names of the persons who presented tenders for the repair of certain roads under that Board, the amount of each tender, the name of the contractor whose tender was accepted and the name of the person to whom the contract was given last year, etc. A similar letter was addressed to the President, District Board, Malabar, regarding the contracts given for the repair of certain roads under that Board. The Presidents of these Boards, in reply to these letters, furnished Mr. Sarma with the names of the contractors whose tenders were accepted but refused to give the names of the persons whose tenders were rejected and the amount of their tenders on the plea that such information was confidential. The paper in commenting upon this reply says that a large portion of the Local Fund money is spent in the construction and repair of roads and these works are generally carried on contract system. Although the members of the District and the Taluk Boards have no voice in the matter of calling for and accepting tenders, yet it is a matter for regret that the Presidents are not bound to furnish the members when required, with the names of the persons who offered tenders, the amount of each tender and the reasons for rejecting or accepting them. The withholding of such information is tantamount to giving the Presidents the power of spending the Boards' money as they like. This cannot be the object aimed at by the Local Self-Government Act. The article, in conclusion, hopes that Government will take measures to prevent the Presidents of these Boards from abusing the power vested in them of calling for and accepting tenders.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1909.

The Presidents of Local Boards withholding certain information from the members thereof.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

14. In the course of reviewing the new Mysore Budget the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 16th September, observes that the Government appears to expect even a larger income from land revenue than is estimated in the budget, and thereupon remarks that it is hoped that the Government will not reclaim this year in full all the remissions of last year, as the ryot, after a year of extreme scarcity, has had no time to regain his former position and would be rendered completely helpless if totally deprived of the little excess he may get this year.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 16th, 1909.

The Mysore Budget.

The paper next remarks that the allotment of an additional one lakh of rupees for education is likely to be spent exclusively on higher education, and it is highly regrettable that the Government in its anxiety to encourage higher education neglects primary and secondary institutions in the State. The paper urges that the first care of the Government ought to be the education of the masses by spreading the knowledge of the three R's among as large a number of its subjects as possible, that female education is also very backward in the State, that here again it is elementary education that requires more encouragement than the higher, and that a mere re-arrangement and proper apportionment of the existing general allotment for education would do immensely more good to the masses. The paper finally remarks that the cost of administration is increasing year by year while at the same time efficiency is lost sight of and that the present large establishments in some of the departments ought to be able to show greater efficiency than now.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1909.

The Mysore Budget.

In a leading article in English, the *Veerakesari*, of the 18th September, comments on the same as follows:—The Budget figures do not show that the State is prosperous. The earnings are counted in the manner of a merchant who, though losing, yet points to his cash-box full of money. How was that money earned we may ask. Earned by selling toddy and arrack to the poor people? Earned by denuding the forests and selling sandal and other monopolies? Earned by helping to export millions of your gold and by other commercial agencies? It is capital statecraft! What about the people and how did they fare under your blessings? How much were *they* able to earn? You are very happy because you have somehow got a surplus. Can your people also be joyous and have they similarly got a surplus? Is your surplus based on people's surplus—or people's deficit? Alas! The Mysore Budget is silent on this question. Last year was a year of famine. The people suffered terribly. They paid the land tax with a heavy heart. The Budget does not say it but any one with eyes can see it. The State is living upon its capital. It is not living fully upon its legitimate income or the income of the people. People are selling their utensils, jewellery, land, houses, etc., to pay rent. This is what is meant by living upon capital. Gold fields and the Cauvery power are capital. The State is living upon these. The forest is capital intended to help the ryots. The people are prosecuted for using forests and its trees are cut down and sold for State profits. This is not the sign of prosperity. It is something like a man selling away his household articles one after another. The State's idea of economy is unscientific. Although surplus has been shown, signs of struggle are visible.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1909.

Sedition in the Native States.

15. The *Veerakesari*, of the 18th September, in another article observes that the Government of India appears to be seized with the fear that some of the seditionists trying to subvert the British rule in India are finding shelter and fast gaining strength in the Native States. It is surmised that the Press Law in Mysore and the proscription of newspapers in Nabha in the Punjab, in Malwa and Rajputana are the result of this fear. Only now it has come to light that a newspaper agent named Vishwanath in Cashmere was arrested and put in prison without trial; that he is neither released nor is any trial in contemplation. It is also said that one Lala Amardass—a famous pleader of Sialkot—and his friends are prohibited to enter Cashmere. Another such incident is that an Ayurvedic pandit in Cashmere started a reading-room at Jammu at his own cost. This was searched on some pretext and when their suspicion seemed groundless they began to dig the foundation and although nothing was found of an incriminating nature even then, the pandit was deported without trial and a Government Order passed that whoever opens correspondence with the deportee will be dealt with similarly. It is not known why the Government of India tolerates such oppression and high-handedness in the Native States and unless it makes clear its intentions these dependencies are sure to behave even worse.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Sept. 16th, 1909.

The insanitary state of the Club Road in the Hyderabad Residency.

16. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th September, invites the attention of the Residency Local Fund Committee to the insanitary and filthy state of the Club Road behind 'Abid's shop and also to the storage of the rubbish in the wells, which contaminates the air and consequently endangers public health. It is hoped that the Sanitary authorities attached to the Residency and the Magistrate will inspect this quarter and adopt measures to remedy this evil.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1909.

The appointment of Europeans in Hyderabad.

17. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th September, in a lengthy article on the appointment of Europeans in the Native States makes the following comments. The Indians have obtained diplomas in engineering, surgery and medicine and have qualified themselves in Revenue and Judicial

matters. They have, besides, gained distinctions in military tactics, mining, forestry and agriculture. Our former famous Viceroy Lord Curzon has in his various speeches openly acknowledged the acumen and erudition of Indians. The British Government has now opened to Indians appointments which in former years were exclusively reserved for Europeans. The British Government does not give certain appointments to natives for political reasons, but this is not on the grounds of their supposed incompetency. In the Native States generally and in Hyderabad in particular, there are to be found very highly-educated natives who are well able to discharge the duties of the State conscientiously, efficiently and zealously. Now it is a matter for consideration as to how far the appointment of Europeans in Native States is justifiable. The appointment of Europeans in the Native States is for the following reasons not justifiable :—

(1) The Europeans are very highly paid and this throws an undue strain on the coffers of the State. (2) The claims of equally qualified natives are ignored in giving preference to the appointment of Europeans. This makes the hearts of the disappointed natives disaffected. (3) The natives have a much wider and deeper knowledge of the country and the peoples than Europeans can have. In Hyderabad the Revenue Board and the Financial Department are under the influence of Europeans.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, says:—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, a Labour Member of the House of Commons, comes to India in December to study the State Railways, the land tenure and the various other conditions which prevail in India. We do not think that it is possible to introduce any reform in England, based on the experience gained in India. In England, all the profits gained by the Government ultimately reach the people. But in India such profits are spent for Military expenses and salaries and pensions of Englishmen. The Government of India gets a revenue of nearly thirty crores of rupees from land; and the whole money is spent for the army. The Government gets nearly one crore of rupees from the Railways; and this money also is spent away. The principles of the socialists can be usefully introduced only in such countries as England which have a Government of their own and not in India which is ruled by foreigners.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1909.

The origin and decay of nations.

19. Referring to the rise and fall of ancient empires like the Roman, the Babilonian and the Persian Empires, the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th September, remarks that nations prosper or decay according as they develope or neglect their characteristic virtues and powers. Whatever might be the greatness of an empire, it is sure to degenerate if its people fall a prey to vices such as vanity, idleness, cruelty and selfishness. It is stated that the servitude of the Indians began from the moment they gave up their own virtues, self-respect, and national honour; and as they are now under the benevolent rule of the English, it is time for them to put their virtues into practice.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, Sept. 15th, 1909.

Despotism.

20. Referring to the arrest of two princes who attempted to shoot a European Military officer for threatening to oust them from a first-class railway carriage in which they were travelling from Delhi, the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th September, in an article headed "Despotism", observes that nothing can promote the stability of the British rule in India more than the perfect impartiality with which the responsible officers at the head of Government, including the Viceroy, ought to regard all classes of subjects, European as well as Indian, and that the best way of winning popular confidence is the fearlessness which they ought to show in punishing the wicked and protecting the innocent, and that inequalities of any kind will assuredly prove a deathblow to sovereignty.

Sadhvi, Sept. 16th, 1909.

[Issued, 28th September 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 40 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd October 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	300
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 56 years.	450
10	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	333
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Kriahnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Govindaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 76 years.	200
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Nanga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathamu	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Buswell, European, 48 years.	225
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	..... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 34 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 43 years.	350
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	3,250
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,250
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Seshagiri Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	400
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	750
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,150
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamala Nayaki Press, No. 27, Vyakhabarm street, Madras.	Do. ..	..... *	200
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blachers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pundit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	155
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	800
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,400
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	490
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
26	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
27	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sunainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
28	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Maivi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 38 years.	600
29	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	750
30	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	200
31	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	275
32	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
33	Muhammadiya Mitran ..	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Weekly ..	M. Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	546
34	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
35	Pilsifkum Vashi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
36	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	325
37	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
38	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
39	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
40	Sentamil Selvi	Velanganni, Tanjore district ..	Do. ..	.... *	500
41	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
42	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
43	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
44	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
45	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,086
46	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	349
47	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
48	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
49	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
50	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi' street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
51	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
52	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
53	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
54	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
55	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
56	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
57	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kaviraiyar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
58	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
59	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 16, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
60	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
61	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
62	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
63	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
64	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,650
65	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 2nd October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirámasástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,200
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Pártháradhi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	575
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálda, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,500
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamatála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 61 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sankuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	230
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	650
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
23	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 23 years.	300
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 233, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Doraisimiah, Sétáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,200
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallarsdya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	B. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 168, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 26 years.	280
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Sri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vokkaligar caste, 46 years.	1,000
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	400
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Manisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	849
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	650
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,402
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 39 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmashu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thoman Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swadesabhimani ..	Swadesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma kail Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma kail Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 21 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line (), Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nasair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Top-khana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in South Africa.

1. Referring to the statement of grievances set forth by the Natal delegates now in England on behalf of the Indians in Natal, the *Muhammadan*, of the 27th September, remarks:—"We have still faith in British justice and there is certainly some kind of salvation or other in store for our Indians in South Africa. The Natal delegates may rest assured that we are trying our best to move the Government on behalf of our men beyond the seas and that our sincere sympathy and strong support will be always theirs; for we are fully convinced of the fact that this struggle in South Africa is after all intended to maintain the prestige of India and safeguard the rights and liberties of her sons in the different parts of the British Empire. We wish all success to this noble mission of the Natal delegates!" Muhammadan, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1909.

Reform in China.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th September, concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"The modern progressive tendencies throughout Asia have, however, affected China as much as they have affected other Asiatic countries; and in the case of China, the latent forces, when they come into play, will be more irresistible than they have been elsewhere. Turkey and Persia are comparatively small countries, as compared with China, and a revolution in the Celestial Empire will be something very different from a Turkish or Persian revolution. It is certain, in any case, that China is on the eve of a mighty change; and when it will come and how it will be effected will depend largely on the statesmen of China and, to a certain extent, also on the Powers who have the means of influencing her policy." The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1909.

Treatment of Indian women in the South African colonies.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 28th September, writes:—"The greatest indignation will be felt throughout this country, and we hope, throughout the world, when it is known that the South African colonies treat Indian women against all laws of humanity and chivalry. To the Indians, who have a higher standard of woman's modesty and chastity than any other nation in the world, the accounts that Mr. Polak gave of the atrocities to which their women were exposed in Natal and the Transvaal, will convey a lesson of despair. We publish the text of Mr. Polak's speech to-day, and we cannot think of any who will not be moved by virtuous indignation against those who are responsible for the treatment that is described in it. Our admiration for England receives a rude shock, when we realise that these atrocities are directed against her subjects by one of her subject countries, and the most liberal construction upon the situation in South Africa, will not make the responsibility of the Colonial or the Imperial Government less. We might have shuddered to read in the life stories of Chengis Khan, that he separated husband and wife, mother and child, but stories of a heart-rending nature are allowed to be told of a part of the Empire, the most advanced in the world. Indian women in South Africa have petitioned the Queen of England that they might be permitted to live with their husbands? Can any social law deserve worse condemnation than that it taxes the wife to share her husband's heart? Can the administration of so monstrous a law be carried on with a worse spirit than to have raised the helpless howl of the feeble Indian women? Yet such is the tale that Mr. Polak told, of a Colony that could still appeal to the mother-country for sanctioning her union. Boers, and where they are not Boers, equally selfish men, from whom all The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1909.

habits of tenderness and mercy have been banished by their selfishness, could not be blamed if they failed to realise the sanctity of the Hindu home, the atrocity of separating the loving wife from the husband, of degrading the woman by dishonor, of driving the man to despair. But that the British Government should have tolerated such atrocities will long remain a wonder to the civilized world.

" * * * * *

" . . . . Appeals to the Boer Government have been so far without avail; appeals to the British Government have, to our immense mortification, equally been without avail. Our countrymen in South Africa can only appeal to the civilized world, in the name of God, to rescue them. We in India would join them in this appeal, with grief and with indignation that such an appeal should have been necessary, on the part of British subjects."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

Writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 29th September, remarks:—"The story is a tragedy. What are we to do? We admire the courage and fortitude and sense of honour displayed by Indian men and women in South Africa; we are proud of it; and our hearts go out, in the fullest sympathy, towards them. But our sympathy can only manifest itself in organised public protests. From one end of the country to the other the feeling of indignation felt by the people must find utterance; so that the British democracy may be roused to a lively sense of its duty towards the Indian settlers in South Africa."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 29th September, writes:—"Reuter telegraphed a few days ago a brief summary of the grievances of British-born subjects in Siam, mentioning among other things the difficulty of acquiring land in that country. From this summary it was not possible to form any conception of the grievances, especially as a reference had been made to the need of interference in the land-policy of Siam. The letter of 'Civic Romanus' in the *Times* which specifies these grievances, is indeed a formidable catalogue of 'grievances,' compared with which those of British Indians, one would imagine, do not deserve even a passing reference. The British Indians have been unconditionally delivered to the tender mercies of the Siamese judiciary, the 'venality' of which has been often condemned by Europeans."

The Anglo-Siamese treaty.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

5. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 29th September, writes:—"We are glad that the scheme for the organisation of Oriental studies in London is nearing accomplishment, and it is proposed to start a school under the control of the London University. . . . . We understand that the India Office will continue the present contribution of £1,750 and Lord Morley has hinted that he will be unable to increase it. It is only fair that the Foreign Office and other departments should meet the balance of the cost as they are equally interested in the promotion of oriental studies among officers who have to represent them in eastern countries. So far as India is concerned, any scheme which would conduce to the better social relations and better understanding between the English officials and the people, will receive every possible encouragement. . . . . We shall watch with interest the progress of the scheme, and we have no doubt it will be on a scale befitting the importance of the purpose for which it is intended."

Oriental studies in London.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st October, writes:—"The Amir of Afghanistan has shown his benevolence in many of the reforms that he is now introducing into his kingdom. It was only last week that we heard of the Amir's intention to distribute fire-arms to his subjects, with a view to improve and strengthen the militia of the country. Closely following on the heels of this information comes the news that the Amir has directed his attention to the improvement and encouragement of agriculture. 'Back to the land' is the order that Habibulla Khan has now given to his people. The scheme which

Reforms in Afghanistan.

he has formulated to encourage agriculture and facilitate the work of land-improvement is, indeed, such as to reflect the greatest credit upon him, as a sympathetic and wise ruler. A canal is newly constructed and attractive offers are made to the people to take up the land on the area watered by the canal. Men who are poor are given plots free of cost and are exempted from land revenue for three years. All this shows a deep sympathy and insight into the conditions and needs of the people on the part of the ruler."

7. The *Hindu*, of the 1st October, writes:—"In consequence of the state of things in South Africa where Indians receive the treatment of slaves, it is high time that something should be done to divert the stream of immigration from that country to places where the Indian can live as a man and not as a beast of burden or worse. One such possible place is Mesopotamia. The reforming energy of the Young Turk Party is leading it to attempt the reclamation of vast tracts of waste lands in Mesopotamia. Turkey is confident of finding the money and doing the work herself, but in regard to colonising there is a possibility that she may have to indent upon India for emigrants. Of course there are a certain number of difficulties in the way of such a course. One is the complication that would arise from the fact of British subjects settling on foreign territory. In this case no doubt Turkey would be justified in asking the immigrants to swear allegiance to herself alone, of course admitting the Indians to the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Turks. But the Turkish Government must guarantee the immigrants against the incursions and depredations of the wild tribes and not allow a repetition of the atrocities of which the unfortunate Armenians were the victims. If some such arrangement could be come to, the advantages of Mesopotamia as an outlet for Indian emigrants are considerable. In the first place the climatic conditions approximate very nearly to that of India. The experience in agriculture which emigrants have received here will stand them in good stead in a country which is mainly agricultural."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

An alternative to South Africa for Indian emigrants.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

8. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 2nd October, writes:—"The Master of Elibank, Under Secretary of State for India, might have been a little less enthusiastic and a little less indignant in defending the Government of India and its officers against the uncharitable and unfounded insinuation of Dr. Rutherford, who wanted to know whether, in view of the findings of the Police Commission, Lord Morley had recommended to the Government of India the prohibition of every form of physical and moral torture. The question can only be interpreted as meaning that the Government countenances torture, and such an insinuation is not likely to be taken seriously by people of ordinary powers of reasoning."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

The Indian Police.

Referring to the same question, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 2nd October, remarks:—"The Indian Police to-day still wants plenty of levelling up, but it is useless blaming the Government for the existing state of affairs. The Government must build with the material at its disposal. It must get its Police subordinates from certain strata of the Indian population, and when the moral condition of the people improves, then will the material also improve which the Government has to use. Preventation of torture and other forms of Police corruption must depend as much upon the people themselves as upon the Government People must refuse to bribe the Police; complainants in Police cases should expect their cases to be detected by lawful and not by unlawful methods; they must co-operate with the Police in legitimate ways, but sternly refuse to render any sort of illegal and base

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

co-operation. These are by far the best means of bringing about the reform of Police administration, and misleading questions in Parliament are certainly not calculated to produce the desired result."

(*b*) *Courts.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1909.

The *Deshasewak* sedition case.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 28th September, has the following:—"The law of sedition in India is wide, indefinite and elastic enough in all conscience, but no one could have been prepared for the startling lengths to which it has been stretched by Mr. Brown, the First-class Magistrate of Nagpur, in convicting Mr. Gadgil in the last *Deshasewak* sedition case early this month. . . . . The whole procedure of the Magistrate suggests to us the story told of a raw Sessions Judge who once convicted some prisoners in a dacoity case, but added: 'However as the prosecution evidence is weak, I sentence them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.' Really if the sedition law in India is capable of the expansion which Mr. Brown, the Nagpur Magistrate, has given if ridiculing the title-hunters from Government is an act of disaffection against Government, the law is sadly in need of revision and in the meanwhile it is the duty of the Government to protect public criticism from such judicial vagaries."

(*d*) *Education.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

Vernacular composition for the Intermediate examination.

10. Referring to the Madras Government order declining to abolish vernacular composition as a compulsory subject for the Intermediate examination, the *Madras Standard*, of the 2nd October, remarks:—"The Madras Government do not give any reason for their being unable to accept the resolution of the Senate. But does anybody suppose that insistence on composition in the vernaculars as a compulsory subject is a sure method of promoting the interests of the vernaculars? If the past is any guide, we have our own doubts on the point. It was stated before the Senate that the percentage of passes in composition even in the B.A. Degree examination was very low though we would be the last to accept the statement that the low percentage was the result of lack of proficiency in the vernaculars. In the circumstances the University will certainly have to fix the minimum required at a lower point than was the case in the past, if, however, they have no alternative suggestion to offer which would be acceptable to the Government. We are, however, inclined to think that it would be better to introduce text-books in the vernaculars as of old in preference to composition in them as a compulsory subject. Of the two it is a better and surer mode of instilling an interest in the vernaculars and ascertaining the proficiency of the students."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1909.

The Madras drainage scheme.

11. Referring to the letter from the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation published in the *Madras Mail* and the *Madras Times* in reply to the criticisms on his drainage scheme, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th September, remarks:—"Surely the columns of the *Madras Times* and even of the *Madras Mail* are not the medium for the Special Engineer of the Madras Corporation to reply to the criticisms on his scheme made at the regular meetings of the Corporation in his immediate presence, by responsible members of that body. Considering the position carefully it does not strike us either as fair or as regular and constitutional."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

Sanitation in the Madras Presidency.

12. Commenting on the Madras Government review on the sanitation reports for 1908, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th September, writes:—"A study of these documents will bring the reader to the conclusion that no appreciable improvement was effected in the sanitary

condition of most of the towns. From time to time the Sanitary Commissioner writes strong reports regarding defects and shortcomings in sanitation and conservancy; and time and after time he draws attention to the same defects. His complaints regarding the inertia and apathy of Local Boards and Municipalities are more than borne out by the stubborn facts now before us. It is clear that in matters of sanitation and conservancy Municipal progress in the presidency is akin to that of Dobbin's tale. When this deplorable state of affairs will end we cannot say, but at any rate, it will not end until our educated countrymen have risen equal to the needs of the day."

(*k*) *General.*

Volunteering in South India.

13. The *Hindu*, of the 27th September, writes:—"The Government order on Volunteering in India, which is published in another column, speaks for itself. It seems to us to be a barefaced violation of the terms of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and the King's message on the occasion of the Jubilee of that Proclamation, last November. The Government of the day says in so many terms that it looks for the defence of the country to men of European birth and to Eurasians, that they alone are eligible to be enrolled as Volunteers to the exclusion of the sons of the soil, that they should consider it their duty to enlist themselves as such, and that they will be given preferential privileges in the matter of appointments in the Government service and so on. We should imagine that the moment preceding the inauguration of the reform scheme, which is declared in all quarters to be the dawn of an era of enlightenment and of equality of His Majesty's subjects in the eye of the Government, was hardly one for the enunciation or reaffirmation of the doctrine, that only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to bear arms in defence of the State, and that for first appointments to Government employment of Europeans and Eurasians as between themselves, the fact of the candidate being a Volunteer or the son of a Volunteer should be taken into consideration. The Government order says that the Volunteers are regarded as an integral part of the armed force of the State, and in case of serious disturbance the duties that would devolve on them in the protection of life and property and the preservation of the peace, would be very important. It is difficult to see why persons who are born and bred in the country should be excluded from being eligible for performing such an important function. We constantly hear Anglo-Indian dignitaries dilating upon the fact that in times of disturbance of public tranquility, the Indian population is quiescent and inactive. There is no meaning in this complaint when Government will neither disarm their own distrust nor invest the people with a sense of responsibility and with the necessary implements to act with decision and courage."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 27th, 1909.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS., *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 28th September, remarks:—"The Madras Government, after considering means calculated to popularise the Volunteer movement in this Presidency, has just issued certain orders which may not be revolutionary in their character, but ought, all the same, to be welcomed as an indication that the need for doing something to push volunteering is recognised in a Presidency, where the movement can hardly be said to be what it might. . . . . The European employer can do much to help volunteering, and we could readily point out instances in which help is extended at even self-sacrifice, and it is only to be regretted that this admirable spirit is not more largely imitated."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 29th September, remarks:—"Any one who reads the order will go with the impression that there are only two classes of residents in this country fit for military training and they are domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, forming one class, and English officials who stay only for a limited number of years in India, forming the other class. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the military policy of the

Government as at present pursued involves a suspicion, it may be an unwitting one, that the absence of any military training to the people, at any rate their exclusion from higher military posts, will ensure their loyalty. A loyalty which can be fostered only by such means is not worth having and the means adopted, if persisted in, must end in emasculating the whole race and stifling in them every warlike instinct or quality. It is surely a consummation which is not to be wished for, but we do not see to what else the present military policy of the Government will lead."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

Scarcity of sovereigns.

14. Referring to the prevailing scarcity of sovereigns, and to the consequent increase in the price of a sovereign sold at the market, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th September, remarks:—"The fluctuation in value is causing loss to the public, and we think that the fluctuation can be stopped if the Government treasuries are ordered to keep in hand always a large stock of sovereigns and to give them to the public without reserve."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

The Malaria Conference.

15. Referring to the forthcoming Malaria Conference, the *Madras Standard*, of the 1st October, writes:—"The organisation of a mosquito brigade ought not to be a difficult task in most places. It need not cost much, especially if some of the younger men in the villages lend their help, as though they ought to do, without any remuneration. The development of public feeling should surely bring with it a willingness to help. The better educated people ought to impress on their less fortunate brethren the advantages of attending to sanitary measures. The old spirit of co-operation should once more exhibit itself. The Government too have obvious duties to perform in this connection. It is by the co-operation of the Government and the people that effective steps can be taken to combat one of the scourges of India, which, we are told, has been responsible for more deaths than the plague and which has had no little influence in affecting the economic situation for the worse. It is for the Government in consultation with representative Indians to lay down plans of operation. It is for the people aided by the authorities to carry them out."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

Telugu Translator to Government.

16. The *Madras Standard*, of the 1st October, has the following:—"We do not know why a permanent incumbent has not been appointed as yet to the post of Telugu Translator to Government rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Rangiah Chetty. A good deal of time has elapsed since that unfortunate event look place. We are not aware what considerations have induced the Government in deferring to make the appointment. It cannot surely be that there are no competent men willing to take up the duties of the office. At one time there was an impression that the status of the Translators to Government was to be lowered and they were to be placed under the control of the Criminal Intelligence department. If the impression was right nothing could have been more unfortunate. We condemned the taking of such a step in our columns some time back. It is fortunate that nothing has yet been done to lower the status of Translators to Government. But it is strange that there should be a considerable delay in appointing a permanent man to the post of Telugu Translator. Ordinarily the appointment would have been made within a few days of a vacancy occurring. We are unable to understand why there should be an unconscionable delay in the present instance. The sooner the Government appoint a proper man permanently the better."

III.—LEGISLATION.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

The Factory Bill.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 29th September, writes:—"We hope that the Factory Bill introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council will meet with that strong and unanimous protest which the reactionary measures contained therein so urgently require. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the

Bill has been conceived in no sympathetic spirit towards the textile industry in India. At a time when all the help and encouragement that the Government can bestow on it is essential for its prosperity, we are met with a most critical situation brought on by the Government itself by proposing a law which should have prejudicial consequences on the mill industry in India. The Government's action has been taken in spite of the deliberate conclusions arrived at by two Commissions that the existing law was sufficient for the removal of those abuses prevalent in the industry which the present Bill seeks to prevent. There is need, therefore, for the whole body of mill owners in particular and Indian publicists in general, to point out to Government that the Bill will cripple an important industry towards which the Government have for a long time been assuming a step-motherly attitude."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st October, writes:—"That most of the new provisions in the Bill are calculated to depress the industry there can be no doubt The hours of labour are limited not only in the case of women and children, but also in the case of male adults. The limitation in the case of adults is entirely novel. . . . . Admitting that there is need for legislation, the present Bill does not seem to have been framed with an intelligent conception of the conditions of labour in Indian factories. The least that we expect from the Government of India is that they will make the Bill conform to a knowledge of those conditions, instead of legislating in the dark."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Sedition in Native States.

18. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 30th September, writes:—"It is a positive relief to find that, in the Native States, the rulers are betraying no false sqeamishness in dealing with sedition and its emissaries. The party of sedition appears to have thought that it would find a safe and snug asylum in our Native States, whence to push and direct the rebellious movement aimed against the Government of India, but it is finding that it reckoned without its host and that Native States administrations are prepared to deal with political crime quite as vigorously as, if not more so than, the paramount Government."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1909.

The reign of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

19. The *Malabar Herald*, of the 2nd October, concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks;—"The reign of His Highness, taken all in all, presents a remarkable feature for its benignity, sympathy and love towards his people. This will be sufficiently illustrated by the assent he gave for the creation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, and the abolition of a large number of *Oottupuras*, to speak only of two of the most important measures which he allowed to be introduced for the benefit of the State and of its people. In closing this short *resume* of His Highness' reign we offer His Highness our respectful congratulation on the completion of his 52nd year of age and on his entry into the 25th year of his reign. Finally, we hope that he will scrupulously follow the dictates of his conscience as the ruler of a people, and His Highness may rest assured that the fulfilment of this sacred duty will be rewarded by a lengthy career in this world and a happy eternity in the next."

THE MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Assaults by suffragettes in England.

20. Writing about the assaults on Mr. Asquith at Birmingham, the *Madras Standard*, of the 26th September, remarks:—"Surely committing assaults on the Prime Minister, throwing stones at him and fighting with the Secretary of State for the Home Department are not innocent pastimes; and yet three or more Englishwomen have been guilty of these serious offences. We wonder what self-sufficient critics think of this incident. If a few scoolboys out of enthusiasm commit silly pranks or join

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1909.

political demonstrations in India, Anglo-Indian critics talk of the degeneracy and decay of the Indian people. They tell us that it is all the mischievous work of English education and that the system of education now in vogue in the country should be so reorganised as to make future generations of Indians meek, submissive and unambitious. We wonder what these self-same critics would have said if a few Indian women had turned suffragettes."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Sept. 27th, 1909.

Revival of Indian industries.

21. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 27th September, writes:—"We believe that our hope lies only in a revival of our industries, and we prefer our own products of manufacture to those of foreign countries. If the Englishman declares that a Frenchman should not be encouraged to trade in his wares in England, has not the Indian a similar right to say that Englishmen and other foreigners should not be encouraged to trade in their wares in India? The Englishman has perhaps been given two consciences—one for home wear and the other for use, when out. Regarding Indian industries, he utters the same selfish cry now as he uttered a hundred years ago, and that too after these one hundred years or so have completely turned the tables on this wise: India, the richest country in the world, came to be the poorest, while England which was the poorest country in the world, was enabled to be the richest country (America taking rank of her only a few years ago). The average income per head of population per year in India has been calculated to be between ten to twenty rupees, whereas the same income per head of population in Great Britain has been found to be between seven hundred to eight hundred rupees."

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

22. Writing on the subject of a session of the Indian National Congress in London, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 29th September, remarks:—"We cannot understand the attitude of those who are against the proposal. Evidently they think that there should be no London session until there is an United Congress. United or not United Congress, Moderates' Congress or Extremists' Congress the ideals and aspirations are all the same and, such being the case, we see no reason why our aspirations should not be brought strongly home to the English voter before an Extremist---Moderate *entente* is brought about. We hope that sinking all differences our countrymen will enthusiastically support Mr. Banerjea and subscribe freely towards the expenses. Our various Congress Committees should move in the matter immediately."

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

Referring to the statement made in some of the Bengal newspapers that that province never objected to the election of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as President of the Congress, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 2nd October, writes:—"Bengal seems to have jumped down on the Congress side of the fence, but those who are running the Congress will doubtless proceed with the greatest caution now that an excitable element has conveniently entered the camp. The Congress may not be able to survive a second experience of what it endured at Surat. If a Bengal contingent is prepared to go to Lahore, there must be the clearest understanding that shoes and *lathis* are no part of the paraphernalia of a sober and self-respecting political organisation, which claims to represent the voice of the people and not of any rowdy or irresponsible gang."

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1909.

Public functions on Sundays.

23. Referring to the *Christian Patriot's* view of the selection of a Sunday for presenting the Sannad of Mahamahopadhyaya to the senior Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Mylapore, a correspondent to the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 30th September, remarks:—"I am afraid I must agree with the Madras paper in condemning as unfortunate and demoralising the use of the Sabbath for such a purpose as that mentioned. Without holding secular public functions on Sundays, the Sabbath is by no means observed as it should be in a good many parts of this country, and this unpleasant fact is being more and more flung right at us by those whom we seek to convince of the superiority of Christianity. . . . . It may be assumed that the recent Madras incident was only an indiscretion and we may be sure it will not recur."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

24. A correspondent in the *Keralapatrika*, of the 25th September, referring to the hard lot of the Indians in South Africa, remarks that although the Indians are instrumental in developing the resources of the colonies and thus enriching the white colonists, they are not accorded even the liberty enjoyed by the dogs of the colonists. Some of the white settlers in these colonies are not British subjects; but they are given every privilege, simply because their colour is white. The Indians who are British subjects are denied even the primary rights of human beings. The cruelty of the treatment is felt keener when we see that it is the British colonists who harass the Indians more than others. The subjects of His Majesty the Emperor are entitled to equal treatment, and it is the Emperor's duty to do something to mitigate the sufferings of the Indians in South Africa. Either the Asiatic Regulations ought to be annulled or the Indian emigration to South Africa should be put a stop to without further delay. This iniquitous treatment of Indians will surely undermine the loyalty of Indians to the British Government. It is to be rejoiced at that the Indians in the colonies are not prepared to endure the impertinence of the white colonists. There were 2,500 prosecutions of the Indian emigrants last year for not submitting themselves to be registered under the Asiatic Registration Act, and many Indians were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Many thousands are being deported and ruined and still the Indians are permitted to emigrate in thousands to Natal. The British Government will do well to consider seriously the consequences that might follow from the indignities offered to Indians, because of their colour.

The Indians in South Africa.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

25. Referring to a story by "Max" in the *Capital* in which a convict in jail said that he was delivered up as a murderer by common consent of the villagers under threats from the police, as an illustration of the numerous police concoctions in criminal investigation, the *Veerakesari*, of the 25th September, remarks:—"The story may be amusing enough to Europeans, but the demoralisation such concoctions bring about is ruinous. It may be that the Indians constitute the whole of the police force, but the direction is in the hands of the European District Superintendents of Police and they must be held responsible to some extent."

Police concoction.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

(*b*) *Courts.*

26. The *Veerakesari*, of the 25th September, observes that a recent issue of the *Hindu* contains a learned article exposing clearly the strong racial feeling shown by the Madras Government in the administration of justice. It says that the *Hindu* cites three cases in support of this charge. The first is the case of Major Elliot in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital. The second is that of Mr. Sullivan, the Police Superintendent of South Arcot. The third is the Guntúr riots case. It happened that in the last-mentioned case all the accused were Indians. In the case against Major Elliot in which a Native Christian charged him with obtaining illegal gratification as a public

The administration of justice in this Presidency.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

servant, the complainant was not given the opportunity to prove his charge. Mr. Andrew held a private enquiry and on the receipt of some kind of explanation from the accused, the latter was discharged and the complaint declared frivolous. Mr. Horne was asked to enquire into the case against Mr. Sullivan. The offence he was charged with as well as the investigation made by Mr. Horne are still a secret to the public. At the close of the investigation, however, Mr. Sullivan was quietly dismissed from service. But it is understood on enquiry made by the *Hindu* that the accused and some of his subordinates had been charged with receiving bribes and that afterwards there was evidence only against the subordinates. But the public are still in the dark as regards the results of the investigation and it is further understood that Government was prepared to grant the accused a pension or entertain him in some other department. In the Guntúr riots case, the grave offence the accused were guilty of is their cowardice in facing the mob! In this case the statements of the accused were not accepted at all. Evidence was taken in the absence of the accused without giving them an opportunity even to cross-examine the witnesses and the two officers involved were suspended and two other native subordinates dismissed. Such is the British administration of justice at the present day as finally established even in the British Parliament.

(*c*) *Jails.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1909.

Political offenders in jails.

27. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th September, observes that the treatment accorded in jails to Indian subjects convicted for political offences is not fair when compared with the treatment granted to persons convicted for political offences in England, and that as the Indian and English subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor are like two eyes to him, it is not proper that they should be treated differently.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1909.

The *mulgeni* system of tenure in South Canara.

28. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 24th September, in a leading article dwelling on the history of the *mulgeni* system of land tenure in South Canara observes that as the public were given to understand by the subordinate revenue officials that the revenue settlement made by late Mr. Munro was a permanent one, no stipulation was made as to who should pay the enhanced land-tax on *mulgeni* lands, that the recent revision of settlement led to costly litigation in some parts of the district and that the several decisions of the High Court on this question are conflicting. The paper urges that as this state of indecision greatly affects the value of such lands, the question should once for all be decided by a full Bench of the High Court. It observes that whatever be the effect of the existing decisions on this question, Government has still the power to order an equitable apportionment of the enhanced land-tax between the mulgar and his tenant and that it would be well to open this question in the Legislative Council.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1909.

Government prosecutions.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th September, says:—The Government of Bengal prosecuted a Postmaster and another person for having committed a theft of Rs. 20 and sent them for trial before a special Judge. The case went to the High Court where one was acquitted and the other was sentenced to imprisonment for three months. The Government incurred an expenditure of nearly Rs. 15,000 for this prosecution. In another case, one Pandit was prosecuted; but the High Court Judges acquitted him, disbelieving the evidence of the prosecution. Though he was again arrested by the Police, he was acquitted by the Judges. The Government must have spent at least

Rs. 6,000 for this case. An Anglo-Indian paper writes that this enormous expenditure is due to the immature advice of the Legal Remembrancer to Government. But an Indian paper says that this is not the correct view, that the Bengal Government does not listen to the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, that it suspects sedition everywhere and that it is guided only by the advice of the Police. As the Government is prepared to walk in the footsteps of the Police, the latter are misusing the great influence which they have acquired. In no other part of the world, the people have such great fear and suspicion for the Police. The Judicial officers have severely condemned the conduct of the Police. But the Government is supporting the Police both publicly and privately. Even in the Parliament the Secretary of State for India referred to them with great sympathy. If the Government adopts the ways of the Police, there can be no limit to its expenditure. The Government has spent nearly two lakhs of rupees for the Alipore case alone. If so much money is spent in repressing the people, where is the money for protecting them?

Kesinapatrika, Masulipatam, Sept. 24th, 1909.

Honest *Swadeshism.*

30. Referring to the question of Mr. Rees in the House of Commons regarding the encouragement given by the Indian Government to the honest *Swadeshi* enterprise, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 24th September, remarks that the Indian industries came to ruin owing to political causes and that the dislike for foreign articles, which is shown in England even now, if found in the Indians, is termed malacious spirit of boycotting. It is pointed out that the "honest *Swadeshi*" suggested by Mr. Rees cannot be practised by the Indians at present with any advantage to them and the nascent Indian industries require the protection of the State.

IV.—Native States.

India, Pondicherry, Sept. 18th, 1909.

The prohibition of newspapers.

31. The *India* *, of the 18th September, says:—The Princes of Kolhapur, Gwalior and some other Native States recently issued notifications prohibiting the circulation of even those newspapers which are allowed in British India. The photos of such patriots as Tilak, Leakat Hussain and others are freely sold in British India, but it is made penal to buy or possess those photos within the territories of these Princes. Why are these orders issued? Are the subjects of these Princes wiser, more learned and more desirous of getting liberty than the people of British India? Is this to furnish a plea to the Britishers to say that the native Princes are putting down sedition with a stronger hand? Is this to give room to Lord Morley and the Master of Elibank to say in reply to the questions put to them, that sedition has spread throughout the country and that the native Princes are firmly putting it down? Who will speak the plain truth? Is this the work of the Princes themselves or that of the British Residents? When compared with those ancient kings, Rama and Krishna, these Princes are like fire-flies before the sun.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Sept. 23rd, 1909.

The *Englishman* and the boycott.

32. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, observes:—The *Englishman* of Calcutta says that if the Government does not suppress the boycott of foreign goods practised by the Bengalees, it will do greater harm to the British interests than any revolution. There is no doubt that the Anglo-Indian papers will be very glad, if the Government suppresses *Swadeshism* and boycott. But we are sure that the British statesmen will never do any thoughtless action. Neither *Swadeshism* nor boycott will weaken the British Government in any way. But if the Government believe what is urged by the Anglo-Indian papers and do what is advised by them, then great evils will be produced.

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* Received in the current week.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 19th, 1909.

33. The *India* *, of the 18th September, reproduces a cartoon published in a European paper called *Baskino*. India is represented as the foundation on which the edifice of the British Empire rests. On the top of this edifice stands an Englishman holding the matchless flag of the Empire without fear and anxiety. The paper *India* remarks "owing to the new awakening in India, the foundation is slowly giving way. The repressive measures are undermining the foundation which has begun to crumble down. Every Englishman trembles to think of the fate which will await him if the whole foundation completely falls down. The *Baskino* warns the British Empire of the danger which will accrue to it, if it tries to put down *Swadeshism* by adopting repressive measures. It is surprising that the Britishers are trying to rule India by adopting repressive measures even though the members of Parliament and the whole world are aware of the secret that India is the main source of living to the Englishmen."

Repressive measures.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1909.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th September, says:—Mr. Arthur Lynch is an Irishman who has been recently elected as a Member of the House of Commons. Though he was sentenced to be hanged for having joined the Boers against the English, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. He was released in 1904 on having furnished security. In 1907 the King gave a free pardon to him and all his disqualifications were removed. He will now take his seat in the House of Commons. In no other country except liberty-loving England is this possible. What a great difference is there between England and India! Here the Anglo-Indian papers advise the Government not to admit those who have been punished and even suspected of having committed offences, into the new reformed Legislative Councils. They further say that even those persons who were deported without any charge or trial, should not be admitted into these Councils. What a great difference is there between the suspicion shown by the rulers even towards honest Indians, and the confidence reposed in England even in those who were convicted of serious offences and exempted from punishment!

Mr. Arthur Lynch.

[Issued, 8th October 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 41 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th October 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 37 years.	300
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 36 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 26 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Masnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nikstana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 2nd October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Buxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 48 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	2,180
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamala Nayaki Press, No. 27, Vyakkaran street, Madras.	Do. ..	.... *	300
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	169
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Méyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
26	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	....*	500
27	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
28	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
29	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 23 years.	600
30	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
31	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
32	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	160
33	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	275
34	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
36	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., B.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	.... *	450
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily / Tri-weekly	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,200 / 1,500
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
54	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
56	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
57	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
58	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
59	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
60	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
61	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
62	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
63	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
64	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
65	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,200
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindu Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Ç. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	760
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Telugu Baptist ..	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 23 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ...	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 28th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Sri Krishna Sakthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	200
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	200
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,355

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	423
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 39 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvisesha Venmasahu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,300
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line (), Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Asad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Gurujji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	160
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1909.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	Indian Review	Madras	2,400	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
2	Standard Magazine	Do.	200	April, May, June, July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
3	Indian Herald	Do.	50	June and July 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	Carlylean	Rajahmundry	250	Third week of June; and first and third weeks of July 1909.
5	Patriot	Vellore	150	30th June; 15th and 31st July; 15th and 31st Aug.; and 15th and 30th Sept. 1909.
	Weekly.			
6	South Indian Mail	Madura	450	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1909.
7	East Coast News and Advertiser ..	Waltair	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Sept. 1909.
8	Wednesday Review	Trichinopoly	450	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
9	United India	Madras	320	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
10	Cochin Argus	British Cochin	235	
11	Malabar Herald	Do.	665	
12	Travancore Times	Nagercoil	200	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Sept. 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
13	West Coast Spectator	Calicut	750	3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Sept. 1909.
14	Muhammadan	Madras	450	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th July; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Aug.; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Sept. 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
15	Western Star	Trivandrum	620	1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st July; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Aug.; and 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 25th, 28th and 30th Sept. 1909.
16	Malabar Daily News	Calicut	450	1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st July; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 31st Aug; and 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th and 30th Sept. 1909.
	Daily.			
17	Hindu	Madras	4,000 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of July, Aug. and Sept. 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
18	Madras Standard	Do.	2,150	
19	Indian Patriot	Do.	1,650 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
20	Daily Post	Bangalore	1,145 (both morning and evening issued)	

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1909.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	350	May and June 1909.
2	"Lawyer"	Do.	500	May, June, July and Aug. 1909.
3	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Do.	350	June and July 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Satyavartamani" *	Pasumalai	412	1st July 1909.
5	"Coimbatore Kalanidhi" *	Coimbatore	200	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st Sept. 1909.
	Weekly.			
6	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	600	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
7	"Lokopakari"	Do.	720	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
8	"Agnikuladittan"	Do.	400	3rd and 10th July 1909.
9	"Tamilian"	Do.	400	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
10	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	415	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1909.
11	"India" *	Pondicherry	1,500	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Sept. 1909.
12	"Jananukulan" *	Tanjore	1,000	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th and 22nd Sept. 1909.
13	"Nagai Nilalochani" *	Negapatam	250	12th and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
14	"Yathartha Vachani" *	Kumbakónam	1,000	15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
15	"Hindu Neesan"	Madras	480	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th July; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Aug.; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Sept. 1909.
16	"Vijaya Vikatan"	Do.	600	7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Aug.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Sept. 1909.
	Daily.			
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily, 1,200; Tri-weekly, 1,500.	All the days of July, Aug. and Sept. 1909, excepting Sundays and holidays.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
18	"Aryamatabodhini"	Jagannaickpur	500	May and June 1909.
19	"Agriculture"	Ellore	500	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
20	"Elementary School Journal" ..	Rajahmundry	2,000	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
21	"Hitavadi"	Bezwada	600	July, Aug and Sept. 1909.
22	"Hindu Sundari"	Kanteru	890	July and Aug. 1909.
23	"Industry"	Ellore	Not known.	Sept. 1909.
24	"Millenial Light"	Mysore	760	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
25	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,490	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
26	"Nayabodhini"	Guntúr	30	June, July and Aug. 1909.
27	"Prabodhini"	Duggirala	450	April, May, June and July 1909.
28	"Samrajyapradayini"	Vellatur	250	April and July 1909.
29	"Swadharmaprakasini"	Madras	250	July 1909.
30	"The United Church Herald" ..	Do.	525	July, Aug. and Sept 1909.
31	"The Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty."	Pittápur	500	May, June, July and Aug. 1909.
32	"Vasundhara"	Masulipatam	200	July and Aug. 1909.

* With reference to these papers the number of copies circulated has been given from the figures furnished in the returns for the second quarter, those for the third quarter not having been received as yet.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1909.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Fortnightly.			
33	"Arya Vysia	Guntúr	Not known.	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1909.
34	"Kalpavalli"	Duggirala	150	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1909.
35	"Vysia"	Guntúr	1,300	1st July 1909.
	Weekly.			
36	"Akasavani"	Rajahmundry	400	1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July 1909.
37	"Andhrakesari"	Do.	1,200	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
38	"Bharatamata"	Vizianagram	1,000	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1909.
39	"Desabhimani"	Guntúr	300	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
40	"Kistnapatrika"	Masulipatam	1,200	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 13th, 20th, and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
41	"Ravi"	Cocanada	800	1st, 6th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
42	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	600	30th June; 3rd, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Sept. 1909.
43	"Sasilekha"	Do.	450	29th June; 2nd, 9th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 24th and 28th Sept. 1909.
44	"Akasavani"	Rajahmundry	400	2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Aug.; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Sept. 1909.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
45	"Dhanurdhari"	Mysore	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd Sept. 1909.
46	"Mysore Star"	Do.	2,000	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th and 27th Sept. 1909.
47	"Satyadeepika"	Mangalore	915	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
48	"Swadeshabhimani"	Do.	1,025	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
49	"Veerakesari"	Madras	740	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
50	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,855	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Sept. 1909.
	Bi-monthly.			
51	"Sadhvi"	Mysore	1,000	1st and 16th July; 1st and 16th Aug.; and 1st and 16th Sept. 1909.
	Monthly.			
52	"Sri Krishna Sukthi"	Udipi	1,000	June, July and Aug. 1909.
53	"Vikatapratapa"	Bangalore	1,000	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1909.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Monthly.			
54	"Vivekodayam"	Trivandrum	900	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
55	"Kerala Chintamony"	Trichur	1,300	Do.
56	"Jemmi"	Palghat	500	Do.
57	"Sudarsanam"	Do.	500	July and Aug. 1909.
58	"Sarada"	Trivandrum	660	July, Aug. and Sept. 1909.
	Weekly.			
59	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	750	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th and 21st Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
60	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	650	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
61	"Manorama"	Do.	600	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.
62	"Mitavadi"	Tellicherry	880	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
63	"Nasrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Sept. 1909.
64	"Bharata Shobhini"	Alleppey	1,500	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1909.
65	"Kerala Tharaka"	Thiruvella .. .	1,250	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th and 18th Aug.; and 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1909.
66	"Subhashini"	Trivandrum	1,120	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1909.
67	"Malabari"	Tirur	Not known.	22nd Sept. 1909.
	Bi-weekly.			
68	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	985	30th June; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Sept. 1909.
69	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,403	3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Sept. 1909.
	Tri-weekly.			
70	"Swadeshabhimani"	Trivandrum	1,290	2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th July; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th Sept. 1909.
	HINDUSTANI.			
71	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Madras	40	18th and 25th July; 19th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th and 26th Sept. 1909.
72	"Alhami"	Do.	70	24th July; 8th, 16th and 24th Aug.; and 8th, 16th and 24th Sept. 1909.
73	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	370	3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1909.
74	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	375	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th and 18th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1909.
75	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	300	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1909.
76	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	1st, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th July; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th and 16th Sept. 1909.
77	"Jalva-i-Mahbub"	Hyderabad	400	9th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1909.

List of Newspapers—cont.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1909.
	HINDUSTANI—*cont.*			
78	"Mushir-i-Dakhan"	Hyderabad	800	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st July; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th Aug.; and 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th Sept. 1909.
79	"Dakhan Review"	Do.	750	....
80	"Resala-i-Alhadi"	Do.	100	July one; for Aug. one; Sept. one.
81	"Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa" ..	Do.	500	July one; Aug. one, Sept.
82	"Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th and 26th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1909.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indians in South Africa.

1. Referring to Mr. Polak's visit to Madras, the *Muhammadan*, of the 4th October, writes:—"We are very thankful to Mr. Polak for his present sojourn in our midst, which, we believe, is intended to enlighten us personally on the very important South African question. We shall now hear from him direct what he has to say about the disabilities of our countrymen abroad and in defence of their rights and privileges many of our readers may remember that we have published the career of this disinterested delegate from South Africa at the time when he started from the Dark continent for the shores of India. We hope the same success which has crowned his endeavours in Bombay will attend him here in our own city of Madras."

The Muhammadan, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1909.

The *South Indian Mail*, of the 4th October, writes:—"With feelings of deep gratitude and admiration unqualified, we welcome Mr. Polak to our Province. He is one of those rare noble souls who have the culture and morale to rise above racial and colour prejudices. We, as a nation, cannot ever thank him too much, for the unselfish work he has been doing on behalf of our suffering countrymen in South Africa. It may not be possible for him to save them from ruin. Yet, he has eminently succeeded in sounding the note of alarm to the people of India."

The South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Oct. 4th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar's appointment to the High Court.

2. Referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the Madras High Court, the *Hindu*, of the 4th October, writes:—"The news of the appointment will be received with very general public satisfaction because there can be no question that Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar possesses talents, knowledge, intellect and physical strength such as few in the legal profession in Madras can claim to have, to fill the high office of a High Court Judge. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is a deep-read and sound lawyer and has achieved brilliant success as an advocate. He has a large and lucrative practice at the Bar, and his great energy and impressive personality, combined with intellectual endowments of a high order have for some considerable time made him a dominating figure in the ranks of the legal profession. We believe that his professional income is, and for some years has been, such that he has accepted the Judgeship at a pecuniary sacrifice. In our humble opinion, the appointment is abundantly justified upon its merits, and we expect to see a fulfilment of the general hope that Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar will prove a tower of strength to the High Court."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 5th October, welcomes the appointment, but regrets that it will create a void in the public life of the Presidency.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 6th October, remarks:—"Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar's translation to the Bench may not be an elevation to himself but it assuredly means an accession of great strength to the High Court on which we should congratulate both the Madras Government and the High Court. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has already won his laurels as a lawyer, a patriot and a politician and it will not be many days before he makes his mark as a Jurist and Judge. His career all along has been attended by brilliant success, and it is not due to any adventitious aid or circumstance as in the case of so

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

many others called to greatness, but it is the just reward of a strenuous life well-lived and of intellectual gifts of a high order put to noble uses."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th October, writes:—"The appointment will be received in this country with mingled feeling of regret and gratification. The appointment will be received with regret by those who do not like the idea of our political leaders accepting Government service; and it will be received with gratification by those who would like to see Indians appointed more and more to high posts in the public service. Personally, we have strong objections to our leaders relinquishing their field of political work for official preferments, especially when they are few and the work to be achieved is much. We stand badly in need of competent leaders, and no genuine lover of the country can look with equanimity upon the spectacle of our leading Congressmen joining Government service one by one."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 7th October, writes:—"There are men in the Judicial service who must with abundant reason have been looking forward longingly to the elevation to the High Court Bench on its being strengthened, and Mr. Parthasarathi Aiyangar and Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja may be mentioned as two aspirants who cannot but be grievously disappointed. Somehow, appointments to the Madras High Court Bench in recent years have not always given satisfaction to the intelligent public or to those who have had very preferential claims to urge or to be urged upon the attention of the Government."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1909.

The *United India*, of the 9th October, writes:—"The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., as a Judge of the High Court of Madras has given universal satisfaction. This arises from two causes—that the Government is endeavouring to convince the people that the independence of the judiciary in this country is unimpaired, and that the Government is anxious to fulfil its pledges for a larger employment of Indians in the service of the country. In the dark days of seditious trials, public faith in British justice was at a discount; and the erroneous impression prevailed that the independence of the judiciary had gone. Though convictions were acquiesced in, the sentences given were regarded as inhuman, and the coincidence of six years' transportation given to the accused in our High Court as in the Bombay High Court was misinterpreted to strengthen that erroneous impression. Just at that time in Madras a Muhammadan Judge was imported from another Province to further strengthen the public impression that Government had completely changed its judicial policy. The appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, followed by a series of his decisions which were in complete accord with the popular sense of justice, brought about a welcome change in the public opinion about British justice. Fortunately recent decisions in the Punjab and Bombay about the doings of the Police have also been in accord with public opinion. Following in the wake of these desirable improvements, the appointment of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar to a Judgeship in our High Court has produced a wonderfully favourable impression on the public mind about the real intention of the Government. These smaller acts coupled with the great reform which Lord Morley and Lord Minto have jointly decided to introduce have reconciled the people to their rulers. . . . . Of course, by his elevation to the High Court, public life suffers an enormous loss in Madras. But younger men must work strenuously to fill up the vacancy, and strive to emulate his example in order to deserve well of the country and the Government."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

3. Referring to the vital statistics relating to India for 1907, the *Hindu*, of the 6th October, remarks:—"It seems to us, however, that short of a comprehensive policy of sanitary improvement throughout the country, the ravages of death

Sanitation in India.

and disease, apart from those of famine and want, are not likely to be adequately guarded against. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred to this matter at many Budget Meetings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1908 and contrasted, 'with wearying iteration' the trifling amounts spent by the Government on this account with the heavy expenditure incurred on account of military charges. The improvement of medical relief in India and the creation of an independent medical profession are engaging the attention of Lord Morley at present. It would be well if he will also seriously take up the question of sanitary improvement in India and frame a programme of sanitary measures for this country to be carried out from funds regularly set apart for the purpose from the revenues of the country. Then, perhaps, it will be possible to hear less of the frightful mortality and distress inflicted by epidemic diseases in the land."

(*k*) *General.*

4. Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th October, remarks:—"Apart from the great personal admiration, which the people in this Presidency would feel for their Governor who braved the dangers of a plague-infected area, and who by his presence in houses of gloom and disaster, lifted the simple Indian hearts from their gloom, the present action of His Excellency will be remembered as a stroke of administrative policy, which will not be less admired because the conditions necessitated that policy. In the first place, the presence of the highest personage in the Presidency will check the element of lawlessness, of which our correspondent mentions to-day. It is no reflection, either upon the Police who restore order, or upon the Collector that superintends the difficult task of evacuation and the consequent confusion, to say that both of them would feel additional pleasure in executing their difficult task before His Excellency the Governor. Danger itself, to some minds, is lure enough to exert their best to avert it; but the lure will obtain extraordinary force when it is felt that the exertions are observed, and in the present instance, encouraged by the Provincial ruler himself. . . . . Those who could understand, as we all understand, the simplicity and the loyalty of the Indian, will find no exaggeration in the description of His Excellency's present tour in Coimbatore, that it has tied a people down in gratitude and regard for British Government. The significance of such a description will not be lost upon the public. No more overwhelming proof of Government's sympathy and solicitude could have been possible than the presence of His Excellency the Governor himself before a suffering and a despairing people, who would forget their suffering and despair to cherish the happiest remembrances of him who came down from his height, to alleviate their woes by sharing them."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1909.

Sir Arthur Lawley's visit to Coimbatore.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 6th October, remarks:—"It may not be charitable to suggest that the continuance of the plague is due to the responsible heads of administration keeping off the infected districts. The absence of personal visits may not mean any lack of nerve or unwillingness on their part to go into the midst of the plague-stricken people. But we may not be wrong in saying that such visits, though they may not have cured the people of plague, would surely have lessened their terrors of it and helped them to fight it with a greater moral stamina. The presence of a ruler amidst his people in times of their distress and suffering is a source of encouragement to them whose effects on their mind and body are much greater than one may be inclined to think."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

5. Discussing the relative importance of industries and agriculture in India, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th October, remarks:—"In a country where capital is shy to come out, where people are yet to learn the great principles of co-operation and joint-stock system, where the workmen are comparatively ignorant and

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1909.

Agriculture *versus* industries.

unacquainted with the rules and regulations of factory systems, it will not do well for us to introduce and work a system that has been found successful in other countries. Nor is this all. However much we may be bent upon building and reviving our industries, we will not be justified in neglecting even a little the greatest of India's industries—the agricultural industry. India must ever remain to be the great food-producing country, and our path of progress lies pre-eminently in that direction. How to produce more food, how to apply scientific means so as to facilitate and augment the agricultural produce of our country—that is the question which more than any other concerns us not only at present but in the future also."

IV.—Native States.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1909.

The reign of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

6. In a leader on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th October, remarks:—"Since His Highness ascended the throne of his great ancestors over twenty-four years ago, great changes have taken place in the ideas and outlook of his people. Many reforms have been effected, several odious taxes have been abolished, literary, technical and industrial education has advanced, new public institutions have sprung up, many works of public utility have been executed, a grand irrigation scheme has been introduced, departments of public service have been reformed and created, the machinery of the administration in all its branches has been improved and modelled on an up-to-date system. Not one of these things has been done without the guiding hand and the steadying wisdom of the Maharaja. Although His Highness keeps a tight hand on the purse, he has never stinted expenditure when administrative needs have required it, when the country has to be opened up, when roads and buildings have to be constructed, when the resources of the State have to be worked up. When His Highness ascended the throne, the revenue of the State stood at something like sixty lakhs; it has now gone up to a crore, not, however, by extra taxation, but by the wise development of existing resources. For a short period the difference between revenue and expenditure became such as to cause a steady diminution of the long maintained balance at the Treasury. But the figures for the last year, to which we called attention recently in these columns, show a most gratifying recovery which must remove all cause of anxiety as regards the future, and upon which we must congratulate His Highness's Government. Above and beyond all this, the way has been wisely opened for the people to have a voice in the administration, to bring their needs and grievances directly to the notice of Government through their accredited representatives. The Legislative Council and Popular Assembly are institutions capable of immense development in the future and of immense usefulness. Handled wisely and sympathetically, they will become a source of great help to the Government and of great satisfaction to the people; and the happy event, which the people desire duly to celebrate and to commemorate, will, we hope, be the occasion for a further extension of their scope."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

Service in the Cochin State.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th October, has the following leader:—"It is with regret, and not without reluctance, that we advert to-day to the conditions of the public service in the Cochin State. The subject has been forced upon our attention by bitter cries from Cochin about the injustice and humiliation inflicted upon deserving officers, without any apparent justification and upon no principle. . . . . That under the present Raja the natives of the State have not had their due is their complaint, and abundant justification is found for their complaint. Cochin is rich in its educated talent, and there is no lack of men able to hold their own in any office of trust or responsibility. That some of its most capable men should have to pine in disappointment and discontent is a matter for regret. . . . . To what extent the Diwan can share responsibility for this we cannot say; but we should be very much

disappointed if this policy had his considered approval. He has been trained in a service which is very jealous about the claims of merit and seniority, and with his instincts and experience, he cannot, we believe, have advised His Highness to provoke discontent among deserving officers and a general feeling of deliberate neglect among the people themselves.

"We are sorry that a review of the administration since the commencement of the present Raja's rule should be so little gratifying to his own subjects, and should exhibit so many disappointing and even exasperating features to them. The best of them are to-day disappointed servants of his State, without the future which ought to be theirs, without the feeling of pride which arises from duty done and appreciated. Instead of pride and satisfaction, they feel disgrace and disappointment. From such men the service cannot get the best either of devotion or loyalty; and the whole people share this discontent and sense of wrong. Every patriotic State must utilise the best of its men in its service. As its Raja must be its ruler so must its people furnish its officers and servants. For the sake of exceptional experience or knowledge men may have to be brought from outside; but such experience and knowledge must be useful to the State in a higher sense than that of meeting the immediate necessities of the administration. Men are introduced from outside not merely to help the ruler for the time being to carry on the administration, but to enable people within the State to acquire new knowledge and experience and to avoid the necessity for the frequent requisition of outside help for the management of its affairs. If a small State like Cochin has ever to depend on officers from outside, the result must be a constant depression of native talent and ability and a hopeless deterioration all round. That is not a prospect of which a native ruler can be proud. But the grievance of the Cochin people extends beyond this. Their complaint is that the best of them are picked out, not for preferment and promotion, but for exclusion and supersession."

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Oct. 9th, 1909.

Rowdyism in British and Naive Cochin.

8. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 9th October, has the following:—"If there is one charge more than any other which may be brought with perfect justification against the police in these parts, it is the charge that they hardly exert themselves in order to discourage certain forms of lawlessness which are practised with impunity in certain corners of our own town and in most of the towns and villages of the neighbouring State of Cochin. There are streets and lanes in which it would appear that vagabonds and rowdies rule supreme, where their word is law and where law-abiding folk cannot go with safety. . . . . The only means of preventing all this sort of lawlessness and insecurity to person and property is a vigorous application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but though we have suggested this from time to time, we fear that very little has been done by the authorities concerned. We think, so far as the Cochin State is concerned, this is a sufficiently important question to engage the serious personal consideration of the Diwan, who has of late been at pains to study police administration in the State in view to rendering it more efficient and of greater public utility."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Oct. 4th, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

9. Referring to the nomination of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, a correspondent writes to the *South Indian Mail*, of the 4th October:—"A more injudicious step could not possibly be taken by the so-called Reception Committee than this, to injure the feelings of all those who are not the partizans of the Bombay Coterie: Will Bengal take this defiant affront to her public opinion lying down? Will Bengal silently acquiesce in the imperious rule of the *Indian* Curzon of Bombay? All eyes are now turned to 'United Bengal' for a *manly* answer to this disquieting problem."

THE MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Oct. 9th, 1909.

In regard to the proposal to hold a session of the Indian National Congress in London, the *Malabar Herald*, of the 9th October, remarks:—"None pretends that our political condition is ideal, that we have no grievances or grounds of complaint; on the other hand, they are numerous. But are they not *being* remedied? Is not the Reform Scheme an honest attempt to raise our political status and to associate us in the Government of our country? Is it not preparing the ground for the gradual eradication of our many grievances? Should not the present policy of Indian politicians be one of co-operation with the Government rather than a continuation of captious criticism, a desire to prove their fitness for handling practical questions rather than let themselves go in vague generalities? Have we not opportunities enough in the enlarged councils to ventilate our grievances? After all, is not the future mainly in our own hands? Answers to these questions are at the best inconclusive, and consequently the agitation for a Congress session in London has not been able to make any great headway; at least it has failed to annul the session to be held at Lahore. Moreover, the nomination of Sir P. M. Mehta as President of the Lahore Congress and his acceptance of the same gave a death blow to the tactics already alluded to. For, is it not too ambitious for Bengal to try to make a cat's paw of all the other provinces to get them to make enormous sacrifices in going to England and fighting for the repeal of the Partition? For what else is the meaning of this cry of a Congress in London!"

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1909.

10. Referring to Mr. Romilly's speech at the anniversary meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, the *Hindu*, of the 8th October, remarks:—"Mr. Romilly is guilty of a grave misrepresentation when he asserts that the opposition in the Indian Press to the appointment of the present Inspector-General of Registration was 'merely because he was a Eurasian and not an Indian.' The objection was based on the ground that he was a European, and that he was preferred in supersession of the superior claims of several competent Indians."

The Anglo-Indian Association.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th October, also criticises the speech as follows:—"Mr. Romilly makes out that the Indian is opposed to the advancement of the Eurasian. We certainly dissent from this view, and we are constrained to say that Mr. Romilly is unfair to the Indian Press when he says that 'only the other day when a distinguished member of your community was made Inspector-General of Registration, an honour which he richly deserved, there was a terrible outcry in the Indian Press merely because he was a Eurasian, and not an Indian.' This comprehensive condemnation of the Indian Press is not warranted by facts; and we wish Mr. Romilly had been more accurate in his condemnation and more fair to the Indian Press and public. The Indian community in Madras have in the past allied with the Eurasian, and they will do so again if the latter are inclined to act with them. There is certainly no idea of hostility, unless it is purposely provoked, and we, for our part, believe in the possibility and the advantage of the Eurasian community acting with us in all matters of general interest."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 9th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th October, remarks:—"While there is nothing but what is laudable in the endeavour of Eurasians to improve their own condition, they should, if their leaders are just, wise and far-seeing, act in unison with the other communities in India for the furtherance of the common interests of all. It is, therefore, with great regret that we note the spirit and scope of the speech of the Chairman at Thursday's anniversary meeting of the Association. In it an endeavour was made to cry down the reforms, to set the Eurasians against the rest of their fellow-countrymen in the sphere of politics and generally to deprecate the political advancement of the country. We have been familiar with these sentiments in the columns of the *Madras Times*, and the Chairman uttered on the platform the sentiments which find expression in his paper. It is no wonder therefore that some Eurasian gentlemen stayed away from the meeting."

11. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 9th October, writes:—"When the circumstances under which the Sivaji celebration has come to be popular in Bengal and certain other parts of India are taken into consideration, misgivings cannot but arise as to the inner significance of so-called national celebrations of this particular sort. The suspicion thrusts itself forward that the celebration is intended not so much to preserve the memory of a great man as to spread a certain form of racial bias which may be said to have had its origin in the discontented Bengali brain.

National celebrations.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Oct. 9th, 1909.

"Bengal has lately gone in for two other national festivals, to wit, Boycott Day, the 7th of August, and Partition Day, the 16th of October. Both these celebrations, in our opinion, scarcely fall within the category of institutions having anything like a national significance or calculated to make for national righteousness or true advancement in any direction. In the Boycott Day idea, there is less love of country than there is hatred of the foreign nation to which Bengal, in common with the rest of India, owes so much, and this being so, we do not think that such an anniversary is irreproachable or deserving of encouragement. As for Partition Day, it was called into existence avowedly with the object of making an annual protest against an administrative act which the constituted Government of the country recognised as both desirable and necessary in the interests of the whole Province of Bengal. The Bengalis may feel aggrieved over the bifurcation of their Province, but they certainly do not exhibit a high spirit in thus continuing to protest sullenly against what was done by the Government in good faith. It should be plain to the meanest understanding that if the Bengalis are to have their way, a precedent will be created that would make any administration absolutely impossible. Finding evidently that their Boycott Day and Partition Day demonstrations are not at all likely to produce the result which the demonstrators wish for, the Bengali leaders are now appealing to the people of India to support Bengal by making Partition Day a national holiday to be celebrated all over India. Such a proposal shows, of course, that the Bengali has a special genius for political agitation, but it is very much to be doubted if the other Provinces which are not at all interested in the matter, will agree to fall in with the ingenious proposal made to them."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

Indian women in the Transvaal.

12. Referring to the condition of the Indian women in the Transvaal as revealed by the lecture of Mr. Polak, the representative of the Indians in South Africa, addressed to the ladies of Bombay, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st October, questions the propriety of the non-interference of the English statesmen on behalf of the Indian coolies even when the honour of the women of the latter is unsafe. It is suggested as a remedy that, as all the representations made to the Transvaal and British Governments did not result in any good, the Indians must throw off their indifference and set on foot an unparalleled agitation by expressing the indignation of the people in every village and city.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1909.

The Indian Police.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st October, observes:—Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether Lord Morley had directed the Government of India to take steps to put an end to the terror and personal violence caused by the Police. The Master of Elibank replied that the question would give the wrong impression that Police violence was prevalent in India and that the Government of India connived at it, and added that the majority of the Police officers were Indians, that the Government was trying its best to regulate their conduct and put down their evil habits, and that the reforms introduced produced good results. Two points are to be noted in this: Firstly, what is the object of saying that the majority of the Police officers are Indians? Because they are Indians, does it follow that they should have evil habits and tease the people? Are not the subordinate officers in the other departments Indians? Is it the nature of the Indians to tease and trouble the people? If the Police officers tease the people, it is not due to the fact that they are Indians, but it is due to the manner of their appointment, the low salaries given to them and the excessive powers entrusted to them. It is regrettable that the Master of Elibank has forgotten this. Secondly, he said that the heads of the Police department were introducing reforms which produced good results. Is this true? Are there not examples to show that the higher officers simply connive at the vagaries of the Inspectors? When the Judges of the High Court strongly criticised the conduct of the Police, have not the Government officials issued orders supporting the Police? It is not clear why the heads of the Police department failed to introduce reforms earlier. Mischievous men like Mr. Rees attribute every evil in the State to the presence of Indians. It is very painful that the Master of Elibank also spoke in the same strain.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1909.

The Indian Police.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th October, says:—Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the European supervision in the Police department had been increased and whether the number of Indians employed in that department was greater than in others. The Under Secretary replied that no comparison could be made and that the number of Europeans employed in the Police department was smaller than in others. We have nothing to say against this reply. We are only concerned with the mischievous nature,

the secret insinuations and the evil results of the question. It implies that the large employment of Indians in any department leads to inefficiency and corruption. The Europeans who are not acquainted with the Indians will carry this wrong impression. This view is directly opposed to our experience. Many Indians are employed in the Judicial department, and it is an open fact that in no other department such efficiency and purity are maintained. When this is so, no fair-minded man will try to create any relation between the growth of corruption and the large employment of Indians. We need not here refer to those few highly placed Europeans who have fallen victims to bribery. Our point is that the chief reason for the corruption of the Police is want of efficient control. The European officers of the Police department are not famous for their culture or learning. They are not capable of exercising sufficient control, as they are ignorant of the nature of the country and of the customs and habits of the people. A great improvement can be made if cultured Indians are enlisted in the department. But such Indians will not come forward, unless the Government has faith in the people, recognises the Police as the servants of the people and puts a stop to the evil habit of shadowing innocent men. But, without doing this, if the Government only increases the number of European officers, the condition will grow worse. The European has the additional disadvantage of the ignorance of the country. So the only remedy is to take cultured Indians into the department.

Torture of under-trial prisoners by the Indian Police.

14. Referring to the recent interpellation in Parliament by Dr. Rutherford relating to the habitual torture of under-trial prisoners by the Indian Police, the *Veerakesari*, of the 2nd October, observes that the Master of Elibank's reply in this connection is highly disappointing as he lays all the blame at the door of the native subordinates. It says that although the people will thank him all the same for the assurance that efforts are being made by the Government of India to put an end to this evil practice, the fact must be told that there is no truth in what the Under Secretary of State said in reply; for, the higher officials in the department are all Europeans and without the connivance or help of these superiors such torture can never be possible. It is foolish to think that such prevarication will in any way increase (popular) esteem towards these European Police officers. Popular regard for and confidence in British justice can arise only from an impartial treatment of all the accused alike, whether European or Indian.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

(b) *Courts.*

Dispensation of public justice.

15. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th September, has the following in English:—"Time was when the seat, from which a Judge or a Magistrate heard his fellow-subjects and by weight of authority vested in him decided their fate, to live or to die, was considered sacred and regarded as the seat of God represented by him. The Judge with this solemn conviction of mind was therefore considered careful and God-fearing in hearing the complaints of the people and delivering his verdict. He took care to keep his mind free from all outside influences and surrounding temptations. His conscience and intellect were his only guides, while he acted as a Judge or Magistrate. He knew the great responsibility of the position he occupied, and the seat he represented. We have historical stories and incidents which give their reader or hearer the true idea of the position of a Judge or Magistrate and make him recognize the worth of the same. Baloan and Shah Jehan fully realized it, and thus had bells hung in their bed room whose chain stretched outside the palace gave free opportunity to an aggrieved subject to make his complaint reach his Sovereign, even while he was in a sound sleep. The Kazi Yahya of Granade, in Spain, is represented in Sarcenic, History in the true colors of his moral courage. He, on the complaint of a common mason, summoned his Khalif to the Court and made him take his trial as a common

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 27th, 1909.

accused. Compare these instances with some of our present day Judges. The British law-giver through his nobility of mind, force of character and lofty ideals, characteristic of his nation, has framed laws leaving no room for grievance, and with all possible precautions has laid down that whenever a Judge or Magistrate is known to be possessed of any previous influence, or prejudiced by facts previously observed by him, or of which he has been a direct witness he should no longer be considered competent to try a case. With all such precautions of the law-giver, public justice is perverted and how many instances do we not read and hear of every day, in which caste prejudices, personal influences and means of corruption have debased public justice. Much more so is it in the mofussil where the tribunals in a limited area and free from all direct upper restraint, scrutiny and check give themselves up to disallowed and prohibited methods. What are the public feelings on such occasions when there is open perversion of justice, and how gradually they tend to alienate the affection of the subjects from their Sovereign, whereby after long tried patience are developed petty riots and large disturbances which ultimately leave very unwholesome effects on an administration, the Government and its Sovereign have no chance of knowing, unless the head of the administration, directly responsible to the Sovereign, is of an inquisitive turn and provides himself with honest means and materials whereby he can derive true information as to what is going on in places lying far off his circuit.

"It is a well-known experience that trifling disputes in the mofussil, which an upright mind would manage to put down are allowed to develop into huge disturbances, simply because a petty official has some self-concern in it which he carries through successfully by slowly influencing step by step the whole local official circle. When after loss of time and energy on the part of the district head who yet possesses sometimes the magnanimity of character, and after the loss of large sums of money on the part of the party injured and struggling to secure justice the truth is proved.

"There is apparently no force either, moral or material which can be brought to bear upon the local tribunals in the mofussil to keep them free from this rapid contagion and make them exercise independent judgments free from motives of personal influence, caste prejudices or malice? It is only then and then alone that public justice can attain to perfection, and will tend to put down internal discontent which will give place to true affection, of all subjects towards their Sovereign."

(*d*) *Education.*

SATYADEEPIKA, *Mangalore*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

Primary education.

16. In a leading article on primary education the *Satyadeepika*, of the 6th October, observes as follows:—Laudable are the efforts of Government in the direction of spreading primary education in this country and very elaborate is the scheme of studies for elementary schools; but it is none the less regrettable that Government has lost sight of one important condition which determines the success of its efforts, namely, the efficiency of the staff in these schools. The teachers of these elementary schools are the most poorly paid among public servants and even peons attached to Government offices are considered better off than these and consequently even the headmasters are, in most cases, persons possessing no better qualifications than mere primary education which they are required to impart to their students. A Local Fund schoolmaster is, however, able to get beside his pay a small contingent grant and in many cases an additional allowance as Branch Postmaster also. But the lot of a teacher in a private elementary school is bad beyond description. His only source of income is the school-fees he collects and even these are not regularly paid in private schools. He has to fulfil the requirements of the Educational rules and at the same time submit to the whims of ignorant parents of his schoolboys, particularly in villages and his only hope is the annual grant he expects from Government.

(*k*) *General.*

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, says:—The order issued by the Government of Bombay, removing Mr. Joseph Baptista from the office of Justice of the Peace without any reason whatsoever, is not consistent with its dignity. There is no doubt that the people will consider this as an unnecessary and arbitrary step. Though this will not cause any loss to Mr. Baptista, it will create unnecessary odium to the Government. Mr. Baptista is a prominent Barrister of the Bombay High Court. He was the counsel of Mr. Tilak. Recently he presided over a meeting which was held to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Tilak. The popular belief is that the Government is displeased with him for having sympathised with Mr. Tilak. Punishing people for differences of opinion is an undesirable relic of uncivilised times. This evil practice was given up in Europe long ago. It is highly arbitrary to punish a man for holding principles which are not in any way detrimental to the welfare of the country or the order of society. We regret that the Government of Bombay has fallen into this error. We are sorry that certain incidents have occurred which mar the affection and self-respect which the people have for Sir George Clarke. Perhaps he is also a victim to the painful influence of the officials.

The Government of Bombay and Joseph Baptista.

Swadesamitran, Madras, Oct. 4th, 1909.

18. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st October, remarks that the prevailing discontent in the country is a healthy sign of progress and cannot be remedied either by the arrest of the spread of education or by the introduction of repressive measures by Government, and that the political wisdom of Government consists in removing the cause of discontent. It is not known whether these new-born aspirations of the people will be directed by the Government in proper channels conducive to the good of the country at large, or the Government will stand in the way of progress of the people. But it is beneath the dignity of the English to attempt to exhibit their valour and power the moment the Indians have begun to show some signs of life after a long sleep.

Discontent in India.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam, Oct. 1st, 1909.

19. Referring to the case of Mr. Kershasp, the Civilian officer who was degraded in connection with Kotappakonda (Guntúr) riots, the *Akasavani*, of the 30th September, remarks that it is evident from the replies given by the Secretary of State for India to the questions of some Members in the House of Commons, that neither the Secretary of State nor his Council understood the nature of Mr. Kershasp's case, which, as a matter of fact, was not enquired into according to law. It hopes that in the Parliament as well as in the Legislative Council of Madras, necessary questions will be put so that the truth may be out.

Mr. Kershasp's case.

Akasavani, Rajahmundry, Sept. 30th, 1909.

III.—Legislation.

20. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 1st October, referring to the new Currency Bill remarks with approbation that the issue of ten and fifty rupees notes for universal circulation in all currency circles of India will undoubtedly add to the convenience of the public and to the profit of Government. It is suggested that it would be much better if all notes up to Rs. 500 were made universal. Referring to the proposal to abolish the Calicut currency sub-circle, the article says that although the currency administration report warrants such an action on the part of the Government of India, it will be unjust to give effect to the proposal simply on the ground that the income during the year from the sub-circle is the comparatively low sum of Rs. 115. There was no loss to Government, but on the contrary there was a small margin of profit even in the exceptional year of famine and the Government had an income of nearly 2 lakhs since the establishment of this

Remarks on the new Currency Bill.

Manorama, Oct. 1st, 1909.

sub-circle. Moreover the abolition of the sub-circle will entail hardship on the Government officials in this department, some of whom will be deprived of their livelihood and the pay of some others will be considerably reduced and their pension will thus be materially affected when they retire. Considering all these cases, it will be found advisable for Government to increase the extent of the sub-circle and make it an independent circle instead of abolishing it altogether. If the whole of India be placed under one currency circle and all the notes are cashed in every treasury, their circulation will be considerably increased and thus ensure greater profit to Government than at present. If the Government of India have resolved to abolish the sub-circle, the carrying it into effect will be a grievance to some officials who have entered the Government service in the belief that they would not be disturbed and it will be unjust as well. It is hoped that the Madras Government and the Government of India will bestow their kind attention on this subject.

IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1909.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, writes:—Mr. O'Grady has given notice to the House of Commons of a question as to whether the Government of India was aware of a sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed by the Prince of Jamnagar on a merchant of his State, without any trial in the courts. The conduct of this Prince is not at all consistent with his dignity. What is the use of his long training in England, if he punishes a man without any trial? Do the kings of Europe punish their subjects without any trial? Will not the world be surprised at the conduct of this Native Prince? If Prince Ranjit Singh, the favourite of the English people, ruled his State in this manner, how much disappointment and aversion would this create in the minds of the people? What a great difference there is between the Maharaja of Baroda and this Prince! The former is using his European training to the best advantage of his subjects and is respected by the Indian people. We hope that the Prince of Jamnagar will try his best to walk in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Baroda and earn a good name.

The Prince of Jamnagar.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

India, *Pondicherry*, Sept. 25th, 1909.

22. The *India*,* of the 25th September, writes:—The proceedings of the Imperial Press Conference, which was recently held in England, betray the boundless fear of that country. It was constantly emphasised that the British Colonies should help the mother country at the time of danger. In the Imperial Defence Conference which was subsequently held, Mr. Haldane pointed out the insufficiency of the British army and navy. This Conference was convened with the object of strengthening the position of England. At this time the Colonies are thinking of separating from the mother country. The Colonies are not in a position to give any substantial help to England, as they have no extra army with them. The new movement which has arisen in India tends to check the flowing of money out of the country. Germany has built dread-naughts and France has introduced æroplanes. Parliamentary Government has been established in Turkey; and in Asia, Japan has defeated Russia and China is strengthening herself. A new movement has arisen in Egypt. In India the new spirit is growing strongly. The new laws, imprisonments and deportations have not suppressed the new movement. As Justice Mitter said, the people have no ill-feeling towards the Government; they are only discontented. The repressive measures have given rise to bombs which are thoroughly un-Indian and uncivilised. Every day we read in the newspapers of house-searches, finding of arms, imprisonments and transportations. News has reached us from England of a murder, of the arrest of the printer of the Indian Socialogist and of the appointment of eight

England's fear.

* Received in the current week.

bodyguards to Lord Morley. It is fear that induces the Government to enact severe laws, to increase the Police force, to search the houses, to disarm the people and to impose Punitive Police. *Justice* and some other newspapers have been proscribed. Some printing presses have been confiscated; and some papers have been suppressed. Still England's fear has not decreased. With increasing fear, she is ruling the country.

23. The *Veerakesari*, of the 2nd October, has the following article in English :—Colonel Lynch, who became a traitor to England and fought with the Boers against England, has now become an M.P. This is the spirit of the British constitution! Can Mr. Tilak who is a saint become a member of the Executive Council? He ought to become one, if British rule is British and not Indian. Colonel Lynch was sentenced to death by a British Court. Then he was sentenced to imprisonment. Having served four years in jail he has now come to rule the British Empire. Why is England setting such examples? In one sense it may be consistent with the principles of liberty. But it is not consistent with law and order. The best thing is to give Ireland home-rule. The sooner the better. It will prevent Colonel Lynch from ruling England!

A traitor becomes an M.P.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1909.

[Issued, 13th October 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 42 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th October 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Nitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750,
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntûr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	881
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	.... *	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Aranachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
10	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
11	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
12	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
13	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
14	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
15	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
16	Gnana Nayaki	Kamala Nayaki Press, No. 27, Vyakkaranstreet, Madras.	Do. ..	.... *	300
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumboo Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Vimalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	169
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
26	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	....*	500
27	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
28	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sasainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
29	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
30	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
31	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
32	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
33	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
34	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
35	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
46	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
38	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
39	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
40	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
41	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	.... *	450
42	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	.... *	1,000
43	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
44	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
45	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
46	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
47	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
48	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
49	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
50	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
51	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
52	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
53	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
54	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
55	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
56	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
57	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
58	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
59	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
60	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
61	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
62	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
63	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
64	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
65	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
66	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,200
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Kalavati Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	2,000
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitaváđi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	700
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmináráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamamba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchárylu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samulkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700
31	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 23 years.	200
33	Vidyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
34	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
35	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
36	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 28th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	237
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Chéturya ..	Chéturya Press, No. 163, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	3,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Ooriguum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
‡ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. ‡ Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 39 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrûm.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Múrkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 46 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matabe Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prabhram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15. Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1909.

Elementary education.

1. Referring to the brochure on elementary education by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th October, remarks:—"Mr. Andrew has done very useful service by bringing to our notice in a striking way the great backwardness of elementary education in the country. We have on not a few occasions dwelt in our columns on the imperative necessity of the extension of a sound system of elementary education in the country if the nation is to progress. We hope that our educated countrymen will do all that lies in their power to push it on."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1909.

Presidentship of the Madras Corporation.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 15th October, writes:—"We think that past experience has amply proved the necessity for appointing as President of the Municipal Corporation of Madras an officer of experience and mature judgment. The President is entrusted with work of a very responsible kind, and he has daily to come in contact with colleagues who are his equals and often more than that—in point of knowledge, capacity and public spirit. The practice has hitherto obtained of appointing an I.C.S. officer of the grade of Sub-Collector, and it is our firm conviction that this has not contributed either to smooth working of the Corporation. In the interests of efficiency and good relations between the President and the Commissioners, the Government will be well advised in recruiting the Presidents of the Corporation from the ranks of experienced Civil Servants whose grade is not below that of Collectors."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1909.

The Malaria Conference.

3. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th October, concludes an article on this subject with the following remarks:—"That the Government has failed to do its duty to the people, so far as sanitation is concerned, has generally come to be accepted, although it is not questioned that sanitation, as understood by the westerners, is not familiar to our people. There is no doubt in the assertion, that is sometimes made by our enthusiasts, that we are not less sanitary, as a nation than others, but we are the poorest people in the world, and have often not the means whereby, when a little sacrifice is necessary in the interests of sanitation, that sacrifice could be made. We have amidst us a school of thinkers, who not only censure the authorities for not taking necessary precautions and administering the necessary prevention—in itself a grave charge—but attribute the plague and the malaria to the poverty of the country, which they explain as the result of a policy of drain. It will not be inconsistent with their loyalty to the Government or their appreciation of the benefits that the Government have conferred upon them, if some of the people should take a serious view of the sanitation in the country. If the Malaria Conference succeeds in allaying the anxiety of the people—this can be done only by some practical steps—it would have never been convened in vain, although for the sympathetic speech of His Excellency at least, it might be remembered as not having been held in vain."

(i) *Public Works.*

Indians in the Public Works Department.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 12th October, writes:—"The claims of Indians to be admitted into the higher grades of the Engineering department have not yet received full and due recognition. As it is the case with every other department, the Engineering department also is worked on a bifurcation system; there is the Imperial as well as the Provincial service attached to the department. Men belonging to the Imperial service are recruited directly from England and those who fill the appointments in the Provincial grades are drawn from among the graduates and diploma-holders of Colleges and Technical Schools of Engineering in India. The division into Imperial and Provincial grades of a service is an anomaly for which there is little justification. Such a division is maintainable and can be upheld only on the grounds of merit, qualification and capacity of the particular officers. But when these are overlooked and the appointments in the higher grades of the department are kept as a close preserve for a particular class of men, one begins to seriously question the soundness of the basis upon which such a system is worked. . . . . Now-a-days there are a good many Indian students going to Great Britain to study and complete their training in Engineering, and we can well demand, without presuming too much upon the generosity of the authorities concerned, that in the recruitment of Assistant Engineers more sympathy and greater consideration should be shown to the claims of the Indian candidates who hail from British Universities." THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Travancore State.

5. In a leader on the financial condition of the Travancore State, the *Hindu*, of the 15th October, remarks:—"The Travancore Government deserves, indeed, to be congratulated on this state of the finances, the credit for which is in no small measure due to the able Diwan at the head of the administration." THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Students and politics.

6. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech at the annual gathering of the Students' Brotherhood in Bombay, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th October, writes:—"Mr. Gokhale speaks with considerable experience of students, their bent of mind, their inclinations and tendencies. He had the privilege of instructing youth during some of the best years of his life; and his experience as a teacher and as a politician must have enabled him, as it could have enabled few other men, to gauge the conditions of student life in its relation to current politics. We hope that, as the result of the well-considered opinion of so sound a publicist, the prevailing opinions on the subject will be revised by those who hold them, both by those who think that students should have no connection with politics and by those who hold that students should participate in the work and responsibility of political agitation equally with older men. We hope also that the policy of the Government will undergo a modification in this regard, that they will agree with Mr. Gokhale in thinking that the wisest policy is not to leave young men to pick up political ideas where they can find them, but to early instil into them sound and practical ideas which can resist the inroad of wild ideas propagated by irresponsible men. We are not, however, sure that this view will easily find favour in official circles. The concurrence of many minds is needed before an official opinion can be formed; and in this case there must necessarily be old standing divergences which will render easy concurrence impossible. The official view has long been against any sort of connection between students and politics; and this cannot be changed in a day. But what Mr. Gokhale has said may be regarded as the starting point of a new THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1909.

conception which will become popular. There is no guarantee that even a popular conception will find general favour among official classes. Whatever that may be, we have no doubt that the manner in which Mr. Gokhale has put forth his case must set people thinking, and must convince them that it is possible and expedient to do something in the direction, if not on the exact lines, proposed by him."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1909.

Referring to the same speech, the *Madras Standard*, of the 15th October, remarks:—"The wild talk of absolute independence pursued as a practical aim brings on repression on the part of the Government, which puts an indefinite stop to all progress; and the country suffers. This dreamy aim would never be entertained if there were a general knowledge of political science diffused among students. They would know that while it is possible to make great progress in the political field by constitutional agitation and the wise and patriotic use of the rights bestowed upon us as the result of such constitutional agitation leading to a progressive enlargement of liberty, a sudden revolution is neither possible nor desirable. The people have to learn to govern themselves, and in leading the people to do so there is great scope for the exercise of patriotic activities. The path of political progress lies in persistent work patiently carried on, in the building up of character and in learning the lessons of moderation, co-operation and the subordination of private interests to public ends, and not in any revolutionary short-cut."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1909.

Indian firms trading under European names.

7. Referring to a suggestion that the Government should be moved to check the growing practice of Indians assuming and trading under European titles and names, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th October, remarks:—"The whole suggestion seems so ridiculous, and it is a wonder how it can be discussed with anything like seriousness in some quarters."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1909.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

8. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th October, welcomes the proposal to establish an Indian Chamber of Commerce in Madras, in the following terms:—"The European merchants in each province have a Chamber of Commerce, and their interests are directly safeguarded in the Legislative Councils of their respective provinces. They constitute no mean force in the country, and upon the discussion of almost every subject of public interest they manage to bring their influence to bear. Their power of organisation, their insight into the right methods of action, account for their present position to a large degree. The interests of Indian merchants are not less important than those of the European merchants, and it is only right that every effort should be made to safeguard them in a similar way. In the reformed Legislative Councils special provision is made for the representation of Indian mercantile interests. In view of this fact, that Indian merchants also should join together and work to attain a common end and promote a common cause is as it should be. The average Indian is not commercially inclined; but the trend of events that are taking place around him has taught him that, unless he takes to new vocations and new walks of life and keeps abreast of the time, he will be nowhere."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Primary education.

9. In continuation of the article in a previous issue on primary education in India, the *Satyadeepika*, of the 13th October, observes:—According to the revised Educational Rules, in all aided primary schools, the headmaster gets all the school fees collected and his Assistants get only a grant of one rupee per head according to the strength of the school. Although from the point of view of Government, this low scale of grant is an indirect incentive to the teachers to increase the strength of their school as much as possible, it must not be forgotten that it offers at the same time a temptation to these ill-paid teachers, who have mostly to subsist on only one meal a day, to exact undue sums as school-fees from ignorant parents. That the teachers often yield to this temptation has, it is believed, already come to the knowledge of local officials, and it is hoped that the latter will not fail to bring it to the notice of the higher authorities. Again, primary education cannot be efficient and useful as long as it is imparted by a class of men with whom life is nothing beyond drudgery of mere subsistence. It is imperative therefore that it must be entrusted, as in Germany, to a class of men who are more highly educated and of a more refined nature deserving greater esteem from the public. In Germany the status of a schoolmaster is on a par with that of a Magistrate. The schoolmaster is considered even more useful to society than the Magistrate; for, while the latter only punishes crime, the former prevents it. Although the state of Indian finances would not permit such a large increase of the schoolmaster's pay as in Germany, if it is once admitted that these aided schools are in no way less efficient than the schools under the Local Boards, there can be nothing to prevent Government from abolishing the latter class of schools altogether and distributing the money thus saved among aided schools. According to the figures in the Budget for 1908–1909, the Puttur Taluk Board (in South Canara) spent Rs. 12,000 and odd on 34 schools in the shape of pay alone and another Rs. 16,000 on stationery and other contingent expenses, while 110 aided schools in the same taluk got only about Rs. 8,000 and odd in all. In the Coondapoor Taluk Board, nearly Rs. 12,000 were spent on 43 schools under the Board, while 105 aided schools in the same taluk got only about Rs. 9,000 in all. While such large expenses are incurred by these Local Boards in respect of their own schools, it cannot be maintained that these are in any way more efficient or useful than the aided schools. How much more improved will the condition of the aided schools be, if the Local Boards were to abolish their own schools and distribute their savings among the aided schools! There is still another means of increasing the emoluments of these primary schoolmasters without entailing additional expense. There is a large establishment of vaccinators under Government. These vaccinators are paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 per mensem. The skill or training necessary for vaccination work is, it will be admitted, such as can be easily acquired by these schoolmasters. If education between the ages of six and ten be made compulsory and schoolmasters be trained to the work of vaccination,

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, Oct. 13th, 1909.

compulsory vaccination also would be more effectively carried out. It is hoped that these observations will receive the kind consideration of the authorities.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

MANORAMA, Oct. 8th, 1909.

The Presidents of District and Taluk Boards spending the Board money without the knowledge of the members.

10. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 8th October, referring to the power of the Presidents of the District Boards and the Taluk Boards to spend the funds of the Boards without the knowledge of the members, remarks that when people pay the Local Fund cess to the Board, their impression is that the money will be disbursed by the members jointly for purposes conducive to the public good. Could Government have granted such independent spending powers to the Presidents, and are they not bound to give information to the members when questioned about the manner in which the funds were spent? If such a power is given to them it will be a great hardship on the people. Besides, there is a scandal attached to this in Malabar, as most of the contracts have been given to persons who are friendly with the Presidents. If matters continue like this, the cry of want of funds will also increase daily. Recently when there was a proposal to increase the tax, the plea was want of funds. The suggestion of reducing the hospital at Manjeri to establish a dispensary at Mannarkad was also based on the same plea. There are many roads in a disreputable state which urgently require repairs. But want of funds prevents the works being taken in hand. The present income of the Board if compared with that of the last ten years will be found to have increased very much. If money could be spent secretly no increase of cess would give enough funds for necessary and useful expenditure. The immediate attention of Government is invited to this matter

(k) *General.*

NAGAI NILALOCHINI, *Negapatam*, Oct. 8th, 1909.

The enlistment of Volunteers.

11. The *Nagai Nilalochini*, of the 8th October, writes:—The Government of India has published a long resolution to the effect that only Europeans and Eurasians will be enlisted as volunteers. The Indians are naturally a mild and harmless people. If the Indians were taken as volunteers, they would earn a good name by rendering any service that might be desired of them. If they were given military training and constituted into an army, they would feel very grateful and protect the Government as the eyelids protect the eyes. It would be very dignified if the Indians rendered military service to the Government, as the people of China and Japan did in their own countries. Our benign Government should place complete trust in the people. The Indians should be given the work of protecting their country. If they were given that task, they would prove themselves worthy of the great confidence placed in them by the Government. We hope that our benign Government will give military training to our people at least as an experiment and test their ability.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1909.

Appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar as a Judge of the High Court.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th October, writes:—The appointment of Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar as a Judge will give additional dignity to the High Court of Madras and receive the hearty approval of the people in general. But one aspect of this subject has been brought to the notice of the public by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. It is asked whether Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, who has been the leader of the people for so many years, is justified in deserting them and accepting an appointment under the Government. It cannot be denied that there is some truth in this. In other countries, as the interests of the Government and the people are identical, it will not be a loss to the people if their leaders accept service under the Government. The Government servants also

may work for the benefit of the people. In India it is not so. Here the ways and ideas of the Government are different from those of the people. So, it is not possible for a Government servant to identify himself with the cause of the people. Therefore, in general, it is better to stand aloof from Government service. As far as this Presidency is concerned, there is no proper leader other than Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar. He has been a unifying force in the camp of the Moderates. But what has been a loss to the people has become a gain to the High Court. His appointment will strengthen the administration of justice.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th October, in discussing at great length the position of the Indians in the Transvaal and Natal, makes the following comments:—Every endeavour is being made in the Transvaal to worry and molest the natives. They have been deprived of the right of appeal to the supreme court. They are compelled to embark for India as soon as the term of their agreement expires, extortionate taxes are levied on the Indians and their families, and education is disallowed to the children of the natives. To add to these evils, the Indians are prevented from taking with them their children and female relations to Natal. Much has been done by the several associations in India to enlighten the British Government as to the atrocities committed against the helpless Indians, but their remonstrances have been as a mere "cry in the wilderness." Though Members of the Parliament and even the Viceroy of India have every sympathy with the Indians, they have not the power to interfere in the affairs of the Colonial Governments. This shows that the British Government designedly shuts its eyes to the rights and privileges of the helpless Indian subjects and is not affected by the pitiable state of the Indians, or, it may be, that the British Government has not the power to interfere in the affairs of the Colonial Government. Such irregularities and miscarriage of justice are likely to result in the disaffection of the Indians, of which the Islamic Associations of Bombay have openly apprised the British Government. If Government deems it impolitic to act contrary to the wishes of the Colonial Governments, and does not wish to grant freedom to the Indians in the Transvaal, the Indians also have a right to protest against the grant of privileges to the European Colonists in India—privileges that are enjoyed by the Englishmen in India. The Indian agriculturists, artisans and labourers should be prevented from proceeding to South Africa. If the Colonial Government is bent upon boycotting the Indians, then the British Government should boycott the colonies also. If half of the excesses which are being practised upon the Indians were to be so practised against the British subjects in Turkey, Persia and Egypt, etc., and if the British commerce in foreign countries were to be interfered with, would not Great Britain be affected by it? If such is the case, then why does the British Government close its eyes to the atrocities committed upon the Indians? It is not necessary that the British Government should interfere at all in colonial affairs, but it should warn the Colonial Government against the evils that will result from the ill-treatment of the Indians. If this is not done, the fame of the British Government for justice will be greatly lessened. It is therefore fair in the interests of justice that Lord Minto should take notice of this matter.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1909.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

14. The *Akasavani*, of the 7th October, remarks that many of the difficulties of the ryots are due to their ignorance of, and inaccessibility to, the accounts of land revenue, etc., kept by karnams (village accountants) and exhorts the educated leaders of the people and influential cultivators to co-operate and submit memorials to Government requesting them to allow ryots and their agents free access to the accounts (adangals, etc.) kept by karnams as is the case in Tanjore district now.

Akasavani, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 7th, 1909.

Grievances of ryots.

IV.—Native States.

Mushir-i-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 10th, 1909.

Hyderabad Residency Bazar Road.

15. A correspondent to the *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 10th October, complains that the Residency Bazar Road has been partly opened for traffic, but the path left open for foot-passengers is not more than a yard in width, and two passengers can with difficulty pass side by side. Further, if a man is passing with a load other folk have either to take shelter in the trees close by or have to stand glued to the wall on the other side of the road. Moreover, the road is not lighted up during the nights. The correspondent hopes that the Local Fund authorities will remedy the evils complained of and thus place the general public under an obligation.

[Issued, 19th October 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 43 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd October 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	300
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	630
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 16th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	331
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 40 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Gnana Nayaki	Kamala Nayaki Press, No. 27, Vyakkaranam street, Madras.	Do. ..	.... *	300
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	169
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
27	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
28	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sesainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 33 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
33	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smalles	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayuda, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Imprimerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
62	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	300
63	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
64	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
65	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
66	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
67	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
68	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
69	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 23rd October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákáswáni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhavání	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggiréla, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshádalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchárylu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalaswamy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	300
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasimiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vyasya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 28th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	380
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardalkar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 35 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	300
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Sri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gunda Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	900
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 24 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al, Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line (), Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1909.

1. The *Madras Standard*, of the 20th October, concludes an article on this subject, with the following remarks:—

The situation in Spain.

"The situation in Spain, where internal disturbances and discontent have been brought to a head during a time when the country is as yet engaged in a foreign war, is grave. Unless the King and his Cabinet adopt a more liberal policy, we do not see how the difficulties in their way are to be overcome. If by wise action the Liberals in Spain are won over, the Government may afford to ignore the Revolutionaries. The question is whether the Government is wise enough to adopt that course. The clerical influence is strong in Spain. The Government should make a determined effort to free itself from such influence and then its main difficulties will be at an end."

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Oct. 18th, 1909.

2. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 18th October, writes:—"Magisterial vagaries, especially, among the subordinate judiciary, are becoming more and more frequent. The expositions of the law of sedition in some recent cases have evoked a feeling of despair and disgust. The law of sedition is uncertain and perhaps very elastic, so much so it is not the 'Golden Metwand of the Law,' as Lord Coke called it. that may be said to decide these sedition cases, but it is the 'crooked cord of discretion' that directs these judicial pronouncements.

Judicial vagaries.

"The public, at any rate, do not think that the law of sedition was rightly interpreted in the 'Deshsevak sedition case' of Nagpur and the recent 'Swaraj' sedition case of Bombay. We are told that Lord Morley is sincerely anxious to do justice to the people of India; and we can assure his Lordship that, if he would only stamp his foot down upon judicial aberrations and vagaries and restore the former undiminished confidence of the public in the highest as well as the lowest tribunals of this country, he will find in the reform of judicial administration a more efficacious remedy for much of the present 'unrest' than in all his manifold methods of relentless repression and cautious reform. And that was the view of the Great Chatham who thought that the British Empire in India was 'a forced foundation which will fail, if not timely strengthened by a system of *justice* and humanity, of sounder and larger policy."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1909.

3. Referring to the Criminal Justice report for 1908, the *Hindu*, of the 20th October, remarks:—"It is apparent that there has been reckless prosecution by the (Madras City) Police in such cases in the past, and that some of the Presidency Magistrates have been endeavouring to discourage the same. It is notorious that in these so-called night cases the police constable is the prosecutor and the only witness, and that convictions are secured on the strength of such evidence. It is satisfactory that Magistrates in the city are opening their eyes to the true nature of these police prosecutions and insisting upon some better evidence than is generally adduced. As regards the cases under the Municipal Act, the appointment of a vakil to prosecute such cases has no doubt tended to reduce the number of

Crime in the Madras Presidency.

frivolous prosecutions. But with the efficient working of the staff of the Public Works and Health departments of the Corporation, and with earnest and strenuous endeavours on their part to work the sections of the Act relating to public health and safety, we should expect to find a large increase in the number of prosecutions . . . . Speaking of the work of Presidency Magistrates, the report is meagre, in that it does not enable us to gather any idea of the work of the Georgetown and Egmore Courts separately in view to judge how far these courts are comparatively overworked or underworked. In view of Georgetown being the centre of active business and trade, and also the large number of the city population resident therein, it were, perhaps, more appropriate if the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate were located there, to deal with cases of comparatively greater importance that now come up before the Georgetown Court. Possibly the preference for Egmore is on account of its being geographically the centre of the city, but this consideration cannot outweigh the more practical one above indicated."

The Madras Small Cause Court.

4. In publishing a correspondent's letter about the Madras Small Cause Court, the *Hindu*, of the 21st October, remarks:—"We entirely agree with the view that the Judge, who tried a case in the first instance and whose decision is the subject matter of the appeal, should not form a member of the Bench which hears the appeal. We have heard numerous complaints of failure of justice in the Madras Small Cause Court resulting from the trying Judge forming a member of the Full Bench sitting to hear the appeal against his decision and consciously or unconsciously endeavouring to influence his colleagues to take his own view of the case. The provision which enables a Judge thus to control and in some cases to prejudice the judgment of his colleagues is an anachronism at the present day and whatever may have been the reason of its origin, it is calculated more to thwart the path of justice than to promote it."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1909.

Village Courts.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 21st October, has the following:—"It is somewhat disappointing that in spite of the interest with which Government has impressed on District Officers the necessity of encouraging the resort by litigants, to Village Courts through their subordinate officers, the progress so far attained in the working of the Village Courts, since 1906, from which date the Government has been bestowing special attention to this matter—has not been as satisfactory as might be wished. . . . . While we are glad that the Government has not been deterred in the work of encouraging Village Courts by the persistently discouraging reports of the Collectors, we think the Government might well have, in view of the attitude of the District Officers, expressed its view in regard to their responsibilities in stronger terms and enforced a more vigorous policy in respect thereof. The reports of District Officers appear to us hardly to realise the importance and the anxiety with which the Government views the question."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1909.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd October, writes:—"The Government and their officials are certainly not to blame if the people do not resort in large numbers to the village courts for the settlement of petty claims and quarrels. To seek for justice in higher tribunals is tantamount to purchasing justice. The heavy stamp fees, the fees for the vakil, the fee for his gumastah, the *bukshish* for the petty clerks, the tip for the court peons, the trouble and inconvenience—all this could be saved if the parties prefer to have their claims settled, wherever it is possible, by the village courts. If it is for no other purpose, it is for the ease and despatch with which they can exercise their civil and criminal jurisdiction that the village officials have to be encouraged in this respect. Litigation is notorious for the enormous expense that it entails in this country, and those who know the history of litigation in a district for the matter of that, in a taluk, know also the great number of ruined families and fortune-wrecked individuals.

The very thought of a court is dreadful enough to many a man. He dreads not the presence of the solemn judge inside it, not the paraphernalia attached to his position, nor even the worry and anxiety that may be his; the thing that is really dreadful to him is the large amount of money that he may have to spend in getting justice. Still, the fact that the village courts are not as popular as they ought to be is passing strange. Can it be that the responsibility for the unpopularity of the village courts lies with the village munsifs themselves?"

(*d*) *Education.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1909.

The school-leaving certificate.

6. Referring to the resolution passed by the Senate of the Madras University, which enables holders of school-leaving certificates to be admitted to the university course without any further test, the *Hindu*, of the 19th October, writes:—"We cannot but express our disappointment and regret at the scant discussion which a subject of such great importance provoked at the Senate meeting. What discussion there was does not appear to us to have been particularly enlightening and indicated a general consciousness even on the part of its supporters that the scheme savoured of a leap in the dark. In a deliberative assembly consisting largely of specialists and experts, one would expect a topic of the first magnitude to lead to a full-dress debate shedding light on all its nooks and corners, and exposing to the public view its entire bearings, its broader as well as its narrower aspects. Judged by this standard, the proceedings of the Senate suggest melancholy reflections. . . . . The matter, it should be admitted, bristles with difficulties and that is why we have to remark that neither the Government who drew up the scheme, nor the University authorities, have adequately considered the measure in all its details."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th October, remarks:—"The effect of the whole scheme will be that on the one hand the Senate 'consisting of the best intellect in the Presidency' will be without a hand in shaping the character and quality of the secondary education in the Presidency, and, on the other hand, the destinies of the young men seeking education will be completely held by the heads of secondary schools and colleges in the hollow of their hands.

"Whether the character, education and moral qualities of the heads of colleges and high schools are such as to warrant the proper discharge of their new duties and new functions is a question which time and experience alone can solve. An unscrupulous headmaster or a whimsical principal is not a rare phenomenon. They are as plentiful as blackberries in this country. We have had reasons to complain frequently about the caprices and peculiar temperaments of not a few of our examiners, and most of these examiners are drawn from schoolmasters and college professors or from men who have served some time or other as schoolmasters and professors."

(*k*) *General.*

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1909.

The working of the Epigraphical department.

7. Referring to the report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy for 1908–1909, the *Hindu*, of the 22nd October, writes:—"It is not possible in these columns to give a full account of the valuable discoveries that have been made regarding the Pandya, Chola and other dynasties, but it is a matter for regret that though the Epigraphical department has been in existence in this Presidency for a quarter of a century and has unearthed a great many interesting and important inscriptions, there is yet to be compiled a clear and consecutive history of the periods of Indian history to which the inscriptions relate. In this connection we would suggest the desirability of the Government issuing

early orders for the compilation of such a history by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent under the direction of Mr. Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya and this will mean a good deal of useful work done for the history of Southern India."

IV.—Native States.

The Cochin Chief Court.

8. In a leader on the Chalakudi murder case, the *Malabar Herald*, of the 16th October, remarks:—"Of late, or rather since the retirement of Mr. Locke, the Chief Justice, and after Mr. Marar, one of the Puisne Judges, went on leave, the Chief Court has been coming in for a good deal of public odium owing to the fact, as it is alleged, that it has lost much of its prestige and judicial independence which was once its glory. We have received several complaints to this effect, and though we did not take any serious notice of them the recent decision of the Chief Court in the Chalakudi murder case forces us to believe that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark; and that the highest judiciary should have fallen so low in the estimation of the public is, indeed, regrettable."

Malabar Herald, *Bristol Cochin*, Oct. 16th, 1909.

Exemption of Travancore Brahmans from capital punishment.

9. Referring to the opinion expressed by the Travancore High Court that the time has come to modify the law of that State which exempted the Brahmans from being sentenced to death, the *United India*, of the 23rd October, remarks:—"The Judges are very properly of opinion that the law should be modified. When an orthodox Brahman Judge like Mr. T. Sadasiva Aiyar thinks that a modification of the law is necessary, it is to be hoped that the Darbar and His Highness the Maharaja will not stand in the way of abolishing the invidious and unjust privilege which a Brahman now enjoys in the State. A Brahman is a Brahman so long as he follows *dharma*; but if he goes in the way of *adharma*, he can no more be said to be a Brahman."

The United India, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Students and politics.

10. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 18th October, remarks:—"There has never occurred in the history of the British Empire an instance when any coloured race of that Empire succeeded in getting autonomy. Viewed from this point, the idea of colonial independence, and the idea of absolute independence, should be both impracticable, dangerous and productive of harm. It is folly then to say that the latter idea alone has been upsetting the minds of young men while the former has been steadying them. If Mr. Gokhale wanted to be logical he ought to have stood for banishing altogether all thought or idea, or talk of self-government from Indian politics. He may rest assured that the Government are shrewd enough to understand who is who, and that they would never consent to hand over students to Mr. Gokhale and his party. He would do well to go on with his programme of public service without indulging in the harmful pastime of incriminating all parties that do not agree with him. The new school of thought has come to stay. All the energy and all the resources of the Moderates are not enough to eradicate it. They had better apply themselves to more noble and more promising tasks."

The South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Oct. 18th, 1909.

The *United India*, of the 23rd October, contains the following:—"Altogether Mr. Gokhale's speech forms an original and valuable contribution and we have no doubt that his words of friendly counsel will be productive of beneficial results in the near future. The Honourable gentleman is no sycophant or title-hunter, as his past career amply testifies while his speech on the occasion in question also shows that he can rise equal to the occasion and brave popular wrath, if need be, by admonishing some of his erring countrymen by giving expression to unpleasant and bitter truths which he knows will alienate a portion of the people from him."

The United India, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1909

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1909.

11. Writing on this subject, the *Madras Standard*, of the 20th October, remarks:—"What interests the other provinces in regard to this celebration is the new life and the new spirit which it has brought into being. The Partition Day celebration platform is now being used as a sort of vantage ground from which to survey the field of Indian national effort. We cannot too strongly condemn attempts either on the part of individuals or on the part of communities and classes to divide one community from another, or one province from another; and we venture to impress upon all educated men the necessity of keeping always to the national ideal and giving up sectarian bias and provincial patriotism as such. In this connection we call attention to a Reuter's telegram published elsewhere, giving the substance of the views of Mr. Ali Imam on the question of the formation and development of Indian nationalism properly so-called. He seems to have struck the right note. With what he said we shall deal later on. What we want now to point out is that neither the Partition Day celebration platform nor the Congress platform should be used for purposes other than national: the more so because since the publication of the reform proposals, a great deal has happened which occasions anxiety."

The Partition Day celebration.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1909.

12. In a leader on the inauguration of a movement in Salem for the elevation of the depressed classes, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th October, remarks:—"The India of the future which we look forward to is not the India of many castes and creeds but the India of Indians, animated by one aim and purpose and striving after one common ideal, an India in which every one of her sons shall have his place according to merit and character, energy and enterprise. The twofold duty lies on us of improving the condition of the lower classes, and accepting those of them who have come up to our standard of intelligence and merit as our equals. The first is more a humanitarian attempt. The second requires some kind of self-effacement, if not self-sacrifice. We have to realise that in the interests of our future we have to bring up as many as we can to our own level, and having done this to acknowledge their equality with us. Nowhere has a whole community risen together. Individual success and distinction must necessarily precede the rise of a depressed community. That there are increasing examples of such success is a guarantee of general elevation in the future; and the national movement in India, both political and social, is steadily proceeding towards that consummation."

Elevation of the depressed classes.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1909.

13. Referring to Lord Curzon's speech at Edinburgh, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st October, remarks:—"While he has a fixed opinion as regards the importance of India to the Empire, he has also an equally fixed opinion as to the subordinate part which the people of India should be content to take in the management of its affairs. The two opinions are somewhat inconsistent and conflicting. He wants India to be proud of her imperial partnership, but would at the same time keep out Indians from high executive offices. . . . . The Indian masses, he said, 'were disposed to be loyal to any master who ensured them food and wages.' It is this low conception of Indian humanity that led him to undertake administrative and political measures intended to circumscribe Indian intellect, influence and aspirations. A few days' experience of the common people, however, would have enabled him to realise that Indian humanity is just like any other civilized humanity, and that it has as much potentiality.

We are in entire agreement with Lord Curzon as to the great and beneficent work that England has done for India. She has, indeed, lifted India to a higher plane, and has imbued her with the modern national spirit. That is a glory which is England's. But in order to enhance that glory England has to steadily pursue her old policy with sympathy, with foresight, and without a constant exhibition of prejudice and suspicion. The people who are to be ever incorporated into the Empire have to be trusted, and have

India's place in the British Empire.

to be shown that they are trusted. Language, such as Lord Curzon loves to employ, cannot help towards this consummation, but must make the consummation difficult."

Referring to the same speech, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd October, writes:—"As Lord Rosebery said the destinies of India rested largely with the qualities of the British race, and surely the most interesting spectacle in the world, in the ensuing century, would be a development of India under a democratic Parliament in Great Britain. If England continues to produce statesmen of large vision like Lord Morley, there will be no trouble whatever in India. We entirely agree with Lord Curzon in thinking that the appointment of a member of the Royal Family as Viceroy is not a way of promoting the interests of India. The Governor-General, as he said, must be at the head of the administration if the latter was not to relapse into a subordinate department of the India Office. We hold that isolated aberrations notwithstanding India is devotedly loyal to the British connection and that none more so than the educated classes. Indian loyalty to-day is as firm as ever. The best way of developing that spirit of loyalty and the individual and public sense of gratitude to Great Britain is by taking the people more into the confidence of the Government and meeting their legitimate demands as they are put forward. Alone among living British statesmen Lord Morley has discovered the right key to the solution of the problem; and if those who come after him follow his example and act in the spirit of his teachings, the British Democracy will have no reason to be anxious about India."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1909.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 44 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th October 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	300
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years: and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,200
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 23rd October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	169
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Asariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
26	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
27	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidín, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
32	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
33	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
34	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
35	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
36	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
37	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
39	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
40	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
45	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
48	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
49	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
51	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
52	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
53	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
55	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
56	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
57	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
58	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
59	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
60	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
61	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
62	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
67	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
68	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 29th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	360
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	890
14	Hitaváđi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalaswamy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 ysars.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 15th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	120
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	199
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	400
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	275
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	300
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press ..	Do. ..	R. N. Krishna Rao, son of Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, born 7th July 1882.	400
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	227
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, No. 162, 4th Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	220
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Do. ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	310
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini *	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch †	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. R. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Sri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ‡ ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	500
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	250
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,600
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri; Smartha Brahman, 40 years.	300
§ N29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaly Street, George town, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman ..	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,855

* Revival of an old paper. † Further particulars not received. ‡ Since 1st July 1909. § Started on the 14th May 1909.

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 1st June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 31/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Monthly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al-Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15. Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th October, has the following:—"The intelligence of the assassination of the Marquis Ito in Korea will be received with feelings of profound regret throughout the civilized world. No Asiatic statesman has loomed so large before the world as this great Japanese statesman; and he was, indeed, one of the greatest men that the world produced during the last century. Bismarck and Gladstone fade before him in constructive statesmanship. Japan owes its rise to the position of one of the greatest of international States to Marquis Ito. It was he that built up modern Japan, inspired and guided its policy and aims. His genius, his foresight, his wide vision of the possibilities and limitations of his race, determined the course of Japan during the last fifty years."

The assassination of Marquis Ito.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 27th October, writes:—"The news will be received with the gravest and most anxious concern in India; for the assassin is of the east and his victim the greatest of living Japanese statesmen. It is evident that the anarchist propaganda has spread from the extreme west to the far east and has obtained a hold on the Koreans who have been believed to acquiesce in the Japanese occupation of their country. The assassin, when arrested, avowed that the deed was revenge 'on the oppressor of Korea and the executioner of his relatives.' Notwithstanding the outward calm visible in Korea and the manifestation of Korean loyalty to Japan, there is no doubt that the real feeling of the Korean is anything but friendly towards the overlord. On one side, this feeling manifests itself in the form of a boycott, on another in ill-concealed intrigues with European and American adventurers, and on a third, in open insurrection as in South Korea, in the suppression of which Japan has not yet succeeded."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 28th October, remarks:—"This murder will send a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world; and sympathy will be expressed with the Japanese Government and people in the loss of one of their prominent statesmen."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1909.

2. Referring to the Police Administration report of this Presidency for the year 1908, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th October, writes:—"The satisfaction which generally pervades the Administration reports of the Madras Police pervades the latest report that the Inspector-General of Police has issued on the working of his department. There is improvement to chronicle all round, both in the efficiency of the constabulary and the introduction of some of the reforms that were recommended long ago. Of the public in this Presidency it cannot be said, as is said of the Bengal public, that they did not co-operate with the police. They did heartily co-operate, and this co-operation is well explained in the numerous instances in which the public came forward with offers of reward to the police. . . . . The Police department is one of never-ceasing activities, and every year will have to chronicle improvements and advancement; but to have a better opinion of the police we should have less corruption and a less extensive list of undetected murders and dacoities. An honest and a capable police will be the best protection of any society."

Police Administration in the Madras Presidency.

The *Hindu*, of the 25th October, remarks:—"In the course of the current year, more expenditure will be incurred, and we may expect shortly to see the expenditure on account of our police mount up to about three-quarters of a crore of rupees. With these figures before us, and with the accomplishment of all the reforms recommended by the Police Commission, it is time for us to consider what return there has been for all the heavy expenditure incurred. As it is, it seems to be, that the more we spend on account of the police, the less efficient they become. But the force is still said to be in a stage of transition."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 29th October, observes:—"The prominent features of the year according to the report are—(1) continued high prices, (2) an increase in grave crime and falling off in detection, (3) some improvement in preventive work, (4) progress of reorganization, and (5) some prosecutions for the dissemination of sedition. On the last head we can well spare any comment; for the facts have incontrovertibly proved that the loyalty of this province has never been seriously affected. With regard to the marked increase in crime we are glad to note that the cause, even according to the report, has been entirely non-political, and was more or less entirely due to the continued high prices. We can only deplore the cause no less than the effect; nor can we, so far as the work of the Police themselves is concerned, help wishing for better results."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1909.

Referring to the same report, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 30th October, remarks:—"The Inspector-General of Police is right when he says that service in the Police continues to be held in disfavour by the better educated section of the public. So far, we know, only half-educated young men whose intellect does not permit them to continue their studies after Matriculating have shown a desire to serve in the Police. Better educated men have cultivated self-respect, and they know that the Police department is not exactly the place to keep up one's self-respect. Some of our Sub-Inspectors in this district, we know, are regretting the step they took and cursing the day they were persuaded to join the service. The reason is not far to seek. They are scions of noble families, and their instincts forbid them from *kowtowing* before men who have risen from the ranks, men below them in the social scale. The treatment some Sub-Inspectors receive at the hands of their Inspectors, especially during their period of probation, is far from enviable. We know of some Sub-Inspectors who are treated like veritable slaves, like the common or garden constables. A certain Sub-Inspector was severely taken to task by his chief because he committed the unpardonable crime of appearing before him one day wearing a necktie and open coat! Some Inspectors leave the Subs under them to the tender mercies of Stationhouse-officers who train them up in their own ways. One Sub-Inspector was bewailing to us the other day his sad lot. This state of affairs is certainly not calculated either to popularise the service or to brighten the prospects of young recruits. Unless Inspectors are made to possess a sense of their responsibility towards young men who are attracted to the service, unless they are compelled to treat Subs as gentlemen, we are afraid service in the Police will continue to be held in disfavour. Confidential reports from Inspectors about Subs should be submitted to searching scrutiny by Superintendents, and orders for the termination of probation should not be based merely on these reports. In justice to these Subs, they should be given opportunities to vindicate their character and controvert the allegations made against them by their chiefs. These aspects of the question we respectfully commend to the notice of the Inspector-General and the Government."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, publishes another article on the Police Administration report for 1908, in which the following remarks appear:—"The only feature of the Police Reform is that after raising the pay of the men, we have got a large number of berths to provide for 'Matriculates and failed F.A's.'—berths which formerly were the close and exclusive preserves of 'failed Matriculates.' As between the two sets of men, in

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

point of their social status and general culture, there is not much to say in favour of either, but so far as their general usefulness from a public point of view is concerned, they are both failures. In regard to their character also there is but very little difference between a failed Matriculate and a Matriculate or a failed F.A. and also between a constable on Rs. 7 and one on Rs. 8. It is not in the least intended to depreciate the worth of 'passed men', but whatever may be the degree of efficiency which the employment of these men is calculated to secure, the fact cannot be gainsaid that no progress is possible unless and until the improvement in the prospects of Policemen is accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the general education of the masses, in the power of resisting the abuse or misuse of power by the Policemen, and in overcoming the evil propensities of the lower orders disposed to commit crimes from one motive or other. Without a corresponding improvement in the social and material condition of the masses, no department of Government is likely to show results that the people may feel proud of.

* * * * *

"It is notorious that all our ancient handicrafts are dying out one after another, that our artisan classes are becoming extinct and that there is too much pressure on agriculture, the only source of livelihood available to many. The efforts made to resuscitate our ancient arts and industries are feeble compared with the interests at stake, and it would seem a pity that all public activities are centred on points of minor interest. Both the public and the Government are pursuing a policy of drift without realising the gravity of the situation. The two main industries which, if improved and placed on a better footing, are most likely to solve the Police problem of prevention and detection of crime, and the economic problem of the people in general are agriculture and handloom weaving, and yet these are the two industries which have suffered and are suffering by a *laissez faire* attitude. So far as the latter, the cotton industry is concerned, the Government have got a most delicate part to play. On the one hand, they cannot go against the supreme interests of Manchester and against the interests of mill-owners in India, and, on the other, they have to face a situation which imperatively demands the taking of a step which should run counter to these interests. There is, however, no reason why agriculture should not receive the exclusive attention of Government. Under the existing state of affairs, land is in the possession of (1) a class of men who can put more money in farming and making it commercially paying, but who would not do it and only look to it as a secondary or supplementary source of income, and (2) of another class who are poor, have no money, are deficient in knowledge of agricultural, and cannot perceive the utility of improvements. Between these two classes, the industry is divided; and it is, therefore, inevitable that, should this continue for any length of time, the industry should languish. A large number of men who once subsisted on land but could no longer depend upon it, have and are emigrating to distant countries to provide labour where other races can profit as it is the case in South Africa, Australia and elsewhere. Notable examples of a state of circumstances rendered by depopulation of able-bodied working men can be found in Chingleput, Tanjore and Madura, and if wealthy landowners in these parts would not profit by the lesson, it only shows that agriculture also is doomed."

(*d*) *Education.*

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

Fingerprints of students.

3. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, writes:—"The Senate of the Madras University has decided to take the fingerprints of students to whom 'school-leaving certificates' are issued. The *Hindu* of Madras has entered an emphatic protest against this decision. It has given expression only to what the people feel on the subject. The *Hindu* writes:—'The order may probably be due to the Government's desire to place in the hands of the C.I.D.

reliable guidance which shall help them in bringing to justice those of the students who might hereafter develop into criminals; on the other hand, it might also be due to an expressed desire by the Fingerprint Department to collect reliable statistics to test the accuracy of the theory of each individual finger impression differing from every other man's. In either case the effect of young boys coming to know the object would be demoralising in the extreme. It was ridiculous and mischievous in the highest degree to look upon the whole of the student population as tending to criminal habits.' We endorse every word said by our contemporary, but of the two explanations offered by him, we are disposed to accept the first. It is very probable. For, are not our students now considered as developing seditious ideas? At any rate, the action of the authorities is most regrettable. Why should an invidious distinction be made in the case of students alone? As the *Bengalee* rightly observes, if students are given to understand that they are catalogued among habitual criminals, the probability is that some who would never have become criminal would develop the criminal tendency. The objection to the proposal is not, therefore, sentimental. We hope the authorities will re-consider their decision and revoke their order which cannot but result in serious discontent."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Railway amalgamation in Southern India.

4. After stating that the Madras Chamber of Commerce will urge in the address to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy a solution of the problem of harmonious railway working in Southern India, the *Hindu*, of the 26th October, remarks:—"The Chamber in conformity, we are told, with its previous views, advocates an amalgamation of the Railways in this Presidency into one great combined system. The Chamber adduces the parallel of the North-Western Railway to prove the success of such amalgamation and in view of the falling in of the South Indian Railway contract next year, it has suggested that the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways should be worked as one system—in other words, that the agreement with the South Indian Railway should not be renewed. It does not appear to be suggested in which Company's hands the combined system is to be allowed to work, but as the present Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have current running agreements as regards the lines now with them, the inference is that to the latter company should be handed over the working of the entire Railway system of South India. On behalf of the Indian public and the Indian merchants who are the people really and principally interested in the regular, efficient and harmonious working of the Railway systems in this Presidency, we desire to contradict emphatically the suggestion put forth slyly by the Chamber of Commerce. This body can hardly pretend to voice the feelings of the public in this matter. So far as public opinion in regard to the administration of the present Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system is concerned, it is the reverse of favourable. The frequency of accidents on its lines, its inefficient control of the goods and passenger traffic, its treatment of its staff, its recent management of the drivers' strike, are hardly of the kind to inspire thorough public confidence. As between the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administrations, the public will unhesitatingly prefer the former whose management and administration, in spite of defects, are so far the most successful in Railway working in South India."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

The political claims of Muhammadans.

5. The *Muhammadan*, of the 25th October, concludes a leader on this subject, with the following remarks:—"His Highness the Aghakhan, than whom our community cannot expect a better champion of our claims, is quite right when he says, as expressing the convictions of his

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1909.

co-religionists, 'if in the final shaping of the plans of Government the pledges made to us are not carried out to the full, in the spirit as well as in the letter, the reforms, of which Lord Morley spoke so hopefully the other day, are doomed to failure.'"

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1909.

The University Senate Member in the Madras Legislative Council.

6. Referring to the candidature of the Rev. E. M. Macphail, besides Messrs. P. R Sundara Aiyar and T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, for election by the Senate of the Madras University to the local Legislative Council, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th October, remarks:—We were under the impression that Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, being one of the most distinguished students of the college, would have the most cordial support of the Professors of that college, instead of being opposed by one of them. It is, however, a fact that Mr. Macphail has been asked to allow himself to be nominated as the representative of the Senate in the Legislative Council and that he has consented. Mr. Macphail's candidature is supported on the ground, we are told, that educational interests have to be represented in the Council and that an educationist should, therefore, be preferred . . . . . To say that the University represents educational interests alone in the Council is to narrow down the elective franchise to its smallest limits; and on that principle there will be no electorate to represent the general interests of the country, 'the minds and hearts of the people of India.' We have frequently protested against this narrow view in these columns, and we do so again."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1909.

Reformed Legislative Council.

7. In a leader on the subject of the reformed Legislative Council for Madras, the *Madras Standard*, of the 29th October, remarks:—"We must express our regret that the citizens of Madras have practically no voice in the election of the non-official section of the Council. It seems to be understood that the Madras Corporation will have the right of returning a member to the Legislative Council, and the public here and elsewhere know what the Madras Corporation is. It is hardly a representative body. Twenty only out of the thirty-six Commissioners are elected by the voters and rate-payers of the city of Madras. But these voters and rate-payers, who certainly are not sufficiently vigilant, elect Commissioners not to select their representative on the Legislative Council but for an entirely different purpose. If therefore the Corporation, and not the citizens of Madras, is still to have the Legislative Council franchise, a system infinitely worse than the practice of voting by delegates will continue to be maintained. Here, then, is a case in which a body of electors have lost their right by reason of their lack of vigilance and foresight. For we have long been aware that Madrasees have been anxious to elect their own representative on the local Legislative Council not through the Corporation, but directly, in accordance with the spirit of the new policy. But when the question was referred to the Corporation, the inhabitants of Madras did nothing to make their minds known. If we are not mistaken, at a certain public meeting a resolution was passed emphasising the advisability of taking the Madras seat on the Legislative Council out of the hands of the Corporation and placing it in the hands directly of the citizens of Madras. But the agitation was not kept up, with the result that the inhabitants of Madras may not have a proper representative of their own in the reformed Legislative Council."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, writes:—"To the bulk of the people the reform will consist in the opportunity which it will afford to a few more men to have seats in the Council and to exercise a little more power. Without a substantial extension of the franchise, it will be impossible to expect any large measure of popular satisfaction which was the end aimed at; and it remains to be seen what qualifications will be fixed for candidates. Hitherto, there has been no restriction of any kind as regards the choice of the constituencies, which could elect anybody they liked. Under the new rules there are not only categorical exclusions, but categorical conditions as regards qualifications. The restriction may stand between the constituency

and its best candidate; and it looks as though there may be no place in our Legislative Councils for Gokhales of the future. If this be so, the reform will have taken away something from us instead of giving us more."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1909.

Caste distinctions in Government service.

8. Referring to the reply given by the Government of India to the memorial of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th October, remarks:—"The idea of proportionate representation in the Government service is of recent origin. Thirty years ago, people of different classes worked in the same office without any sense of their caste except for purposes of food and ceremonial at home. If a few more men of one class were employed in an office, nobody felt that they were of a different class from the rest. But now, every caste is treated as distinct Nay more. Hindus are distinct from Muhammadans, and Muhammadans from Christians; and the attempt to maintain a due proportion of each results in mutual jealousy and hatred. The evil in itself is regrettable; it is all the more regrettable in its effect on the wider national life of the country. Hindus in the Punjab may have reasons for the plea they set forth. But what is the plea after all? Only this, that Muhammadans should not be given so large a number of appointments, and that Hindus must be given more. We deplore the spirit in which this claim is set forth, whatever justification there may be for the local feeling of which it is the outcome. It makes no difference to the general community, whether a Hindu or a Muhammadan or a Christian is appointed to any office or to all offices. The ability to perform the duties of an office, a due sense of justice, and equal sympathy with all classes of people are the essential qualifications of a good public servant; and so long as a Muhammadan or a Christian possesses these, we do not see how he can be treated as different from a Hindu even from the Hindu point of view. The fight that is now going on in some places does grave harm in this way, that sympathy between classes is dried up, hatred is engendered, and justice suffers as between class and class. A public servant performs public duties which are for all, and in order to perform them properly, he must be blind to the colour of men, to their caste, creed or race. Those who cannot come up to this ideal can never be good public servants. Acting on behalf of Government, they must be like Government itself, just, sympathetic, impartial; and the general community can have no cause for dissatisfaction with public servants of any class who possess these merits."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1909.

The Indian reforms and the Muhammadans.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 29th October, has a leader on this subject, in which the following remarks appear:—"Apart from the distrust and the ungenerous aspersions implied in the Moslem League representations as regards the Hindus, we are afraid the distrust of their own community, of their fitness for exercising political rights with integrity and independence, seems to cut at the root of the claims to political importance so eloquently urged. If the Muhammadan electors are at the mercy of the Hindu election agent, sowcar and politician, what good could any number of communal and class electorates do for them? The Muhammadans could even then be influenced to elect what has been termed as 'Hindu-Moslems' and the Hindus will have then gained their object. We are afraid the London Moslem League is riding their separate representation hobby to death. What good could it do to the Muhammadans to seek such complete isolation from the members of the other communities with whom they move every day in their ordinary avocations of life. The surprising thing about the whole business is that no workable alternative scheme is suggested, except that Muhammadan landholders should elect, as a separate electorate, two members to the Viceroy's Council, instead of sitting along with the other landholders and electing all the seven, of whom two, if not more, could be returnable by the Muhammadan landholders. We hope for the credit of the Muhammadans and for the future welfare of both the communities that a better spirit will prevail when the reforms are brought into operation."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

10. Referring to the speech delivered by the Master of Elibank at Brixton, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, remarks:—"We do not think we can congratulate Lord Morley on having a lieutenant in the Master of Elibank; and we should be sorry to think that by having an Under Secretary who claims greater freedom of speech than he need possess, and utilises it to offend varied susceptibilities in India, Lord Morley should help to impair in any degree the genuine appreciation which his deep sympathy and lofty statesmanship have earned from the Indian people. The Master of Elibank seems to be altogether out of place in his new office; and it could be on the whole advantageous to him, to the party to which he belongs, and to the chief he serves, were he shifted to some other position making some other person the spokesman of Lord Morley in the House of Commons."

The Master of Elibank as Under Secretary of State for India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

11. Referring to the Diwan's address at the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Hindu*, of the 27th October, writes:—"It is, indeed, highly gratifying to note the manly and generous sympathy with which the administration, from the Maharaja downwards, with one mind, combated a serious situation, with the single-minded purpose of saving considerable numbers of the population from suffering and starvation. We hope all the allotments on account of famine were fully spent and that there have been no lapses or eventual diversion of allotted funds to other purposes. We have already noticed the financial condition of the State. We may call attention to one other matter which is referred to in the address, viz., the operation of the Press Act, under which, it is said, some paper was administered a *warning*. So far as we are aware, there is no provision in the Act to warn any transgressor, and there is, indeed, no knowing what constitutes transgression. However, the reference to this Act of warning, and the innuendo levelled against the papers that are now defunct, point to the state of mind in which the authors of the Repressive Act are. It may be said, in this connection, that important announcements were expected to be made in this year's address, particularly about the Legislative Council and compulsory primary education. We believe Mr Bhabha was specially deputed to visit Baroda for this purpose, and his report is understood to have recommended the introduction of a scheme tentatively in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. The absence of all reference to this and other progressive measures is a disappointment."

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th October, remarks:—"Mr. Ananda Rao makes the inevitable reference to the principal achievement of the late régime, the Newspaper Press Regulation. His attempt to justify it is clearly half-hearted, and so far good. But the sooner it goes out of the Statute book of Mysore, the better it will be for the reputation of the State and for the purity and efficiency of its administration. It is an indefensible piece of legislation unworthy of a modern state with a reputation to lose. When Mr. Ananda Rao says that it has proved beneficial, we can only understand him to mean that it has enabled certain repositories of power to enjoy ease and comfort, accruing from immunity from public criticism. It had better be forgotten than trotted out again as a worthy achievement of statesmanship; and for Mr. Ananda himself, that would have been better as his part in enacting it is the only dark spot in his official career. It is gratifying to note that efforts are being made for the improvement of agriculture and industries; and the attention that is paid to education in its different branches is highly commendable, and is bound to be productive of happy results. The Diwan is to be congratulated on the excellent beginning he has made under favourable conditions of season and finance."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 28th October, observes:—"We have no hesitation in saying, in spite of the statements of the present Diwan and the late Diwan of Mysore, that the law for which they have made themselves responsible has completely extinguished the liberty of the press in that State. What that means every educated man ought to know and indeed does know. Mysore has lost its position as a model State; and from what Mr. Ananda Rao says it does not appear that during his time the press in Mysore will be made free, efficient and responsible. He tells us that the Regulation has worked satisfactorily, which is tantamount to saying that there has been no free public expression of opinion or any sort of effective criticism of the measures of the Mysore Government. We are told that it has not been found necessary to put any of the penal provisions of the new law in motion. In the case of only one newspaper was it necessary to take action, and in that case a warning was communicated to the editor of the paper. This was the state of affairs, presumably because in a State where the officials control directly and effectively the expression of opinion, a free, independent and self-respecting press has no place."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1909.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Indian agitation in England.

12. Discussing the question as to how best Indian matters can be represented in England, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th October, writes:—"A Congress Session in London is expected to bring much; but in our opinion, more than a Congress Session, a regular press service with England and a constant stream of Indian politicians propagating Indian views of Indian questions are essential if we are to make headway against the overwhelming volume and force of adverse opinion. The Congress must seriously think about this, if too much of energy and money are not to be wasted in fruitless work. A Congress in London will doubtless have a great effect; but it will not be permanent. For a time, indeed, it will draw attention, but it will be forgotten. We cannot be holding Congresses in London always; but we can, and ought to, establish facilities for the easy transmission of intelligence between the two countries. The Indian newspapers will bear their share of the cost of a new press agency; but the organisation and arrangement must be made by the Congress. There must be a central agency in London as well as a central agency in Bombay to transmit and receive news and to distribute it among the newspapers in both countries. The telegraph and cable play the largest part in the dissemination of news and in the formation of public opinion; and in both we are sadly deficient. We hope our leading public men will take up the matter and push it to the point of practical solution when the Congress meets in Lahore next December."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1909.

The Punjab Hindu Conference.

13. In a leader on this Conference, the *Hindu*, of the 26th October, remarks:—"In many respects, it was a novel and unique gathering and the success that has been achieved in this first Hindu Conference augurs well for the national objects which the Conference seeks to further. These objects have been defined in general terms to comprise primarily the promotion of "the well-being and advancement of the Hindu community as such by well-organised and continued efforts." This general description implies a few inferences, which the Conference has made quite clear. In the first place, the necessity for such organized efforts on the part of the Hindu community by itself has been questioned and has been attacked as being sectional and opposed to the cause of Indian nationalism. The organizers of the Conference have considered these aspects of the matter and have arrived at the conclusion that such criticism is unfounded."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 26th October, concludes an article on the Conference with the following remarks:—"No nation in the world has the possibilities in them that we have, for the most advanced among them have yet to understand what we have understood and have forgotten—the

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1909.

value of the spiritual life and the variety of the worldly life. Sacrifice of self must be easier for us than for others, and once the spirit spreads, as it will spread, owing to the efforts of associations like the Hindu Sabha, the result will be tremendous. That result is well within our reach, and the religious awakening, of which we have the amplest evidences all around, is bound to be the greatest influence in India. There are indications that the new spirit in India is of direct spiritual origin. Spiritual feelings are never to be suppressed, and where they are directed towards the upraising of the country, they ought not to be suppressed. That the new spirit is characterised by an impassioned love for ancient things is an illustration that the religious side of the awakening is a pronounced fact. Where the sittings of the Hindu Sabha partook of the deep religious trend, its proceedings promise the greatest results. No feeling could appeal more directly to the depressed classes or those interested in thir elevation than the feeling of religion. For the consolidation of the Hindu community and for their solidity, the support and the strength of the depressed classes are considered to be essential. The political significance of this support and this strength will be immense, and from the point alike of social, religious and political awakening, the efforts of the Hindu Sabha, where they are earnest and pure, are bound to be popular and successful."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 27th October, contains the following:—"Conceal it however much we may, it is impossible to shut out the reflection that the Hindu Conference is the direct result of the separatist plea of the Muhammadans, so unwisely supported and maintained by the Government. The policy of divide *et impera* had been unfortunately favoured by Government most in the Punjab and East Bengal and it has provoked the least favoured sections of the community into a feeling of resentment. The policy had been perceptible in the favouritism shown to the non-Hindu communities in the matter of Government appointments. The last straw that broke the camel's back is the class representation accorded to the Muhammadans and the number of seats allotted to them in excess of their numerical strength. We might deplore class representation as short-sighted and as being a disintegrating force tending to keep communities in separate water-tight compartments; but the excess representation accorded to a community by law is the first statutory attempt to deny the equality of treatment promised by the Proclamations of 1858 and 1908. In the Punjab especially, the agrarian reforms seem to hit hard the Hindus and deny them the right to the soil which the Muhammadans will enjoy. The Conference adopted a resolution against the recent agrarian laws. It is bad enough that in matters of political and civil rights one section of the community should feel that they are unfairly treated; but if it affects even the pocket, it is certainly worse. That among the enlightened Hindus the belief is general that the agrarian laws have been framed to benefit a particular community is now beyond doubt and it is not mere commonplace to say that unless that suspicion is removed the local administrators will have tough work to do. The grievances of a particular people are felt as keenly by the rest as their own as the partition of Bengal would clearly show. Sympathy with the Punjab Hindus will generate a feeling of resentment against the Government among the Hindus outside and in the interest of good and efficient Government the result cannot be viewed with equanimity. We can only hope that bureaucrats will yet learn and cease from pursuing a policy which might pay for the nonce but should prove unpaying in the end."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

14. In an editorial on public leaders accepting posts under Government, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 27th October, combats the opinion that service under Government is incompatible with patriotism and remarks:—"At any rate (in England) perpetual opposition to Government is not considered to be a synonym for patriotism nor is anybody voted a traitor who assists the Government in their task. But for no conceivable reason, here in India the great test of patriotism seems to consist in one's always

Patriotism and service under Government.

going 'agin' the Government and if one fails to do so in any particular, he is at once set down as a traitor to his country. It is the most narrow-minded and puerile view of patriotism and so long as it exists, there can be no healthy public life with us. We do not see why if an elected non-official member of a Legislative Council accepts a high judicial post, a score of critics should set up a cry in the newspapers that he has betrayed the confidence of the public, though we fancy that some of them would have jumped at the offer of a Munsif's place."

15. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 27th October, writes:—"The attitude of the Bengal politicians towards the Congress has been perplexing to us ever since the Surat session and we are not sure if it is not perplexing even to them. There has been a lack of consistency and high principles which we should not long expect to continue without serious damage to the vigorous growth of public life in the country on right lines. If we might say so, their policy seems to be more or less time serving . . . . If it is true that anybody who is now outside the Congress accepts the creed and obeys the rules of the Congress, what is there on earth which prevents him to join it? This persistent plea for union while there is no bar except the conscientious objecting that the creed puts a limit upon our national aspirations or that the methods of work are disagreeable raises a suspicion that the moderate leaders themselves have a sneaking partiality for the non-conformist. We have had enough of the cry that Bengal, including Moderate Bengal that caused the secession of the Extremists by their constituting the convention, would secede if no union is made and what the country wants to know is, why Moderate Bengal is now anxious for reconciliation while it was not so in Surat, and why it should fancy obstacles where there are none."

Bengal and the Indian National Congress.

The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly, Oct. 27th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1909.

The new reforms.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, writes:—Even though the new reforms of Lord Morley are carried into effect, we cannot say whether the Indians will get any special privileges. They have not acquired the right of taxation and the power of regulating their commerce and industries, though they have been under the British rule for about 150 years. The aspirations of the educated classes have been fulfilled to a certain extent; but the poor people have not obtained any direct benefit. Though ten or even thirty Indians become members of the Legislative Councils and pass resolutions, the burden of taxation cannot be lessened.

IV.—Native States.

The Mushir-e-Dakhan, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 21st, 1909.

Mr. Walker in Hyderabad.

17. The *Mushir-e-Dakhan*, of the 21st October, contradicts the rumour published in the *Advocate* of Bombay, dated 2nd October 1909, which had gained currency in Hyderabad circles, viz., that Mr. Walker would, during the commencement of the next hot weather, leave Hyderabad for good and the paper says that the rumour is quite unfounded, and that Mr. Walker is in robust health and has no idea of leaving Hyderabad so soon. The *Mushir* suggests the advisability of retaining Mr. Walker in his present office, for he has put in nearly eight or nine years' service in the Hyderabad State, and is thus fully alive to the needs and wants of the country and people. No other officer would be able to handle the affairs of the State so creditably as Mr. Walker has. It would take several years for any successor of Mr. Walker to become acquainted with the people and the country.

[Issued, 2nd November 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 45 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th November 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	425
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	800
3	Anglo-Indian	M. L. V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,200
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,777
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,790
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	450
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	300
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sankuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	300
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	500
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	500
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,300
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,700
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	332
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,100
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	600
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	800
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	320
21	Echo	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,500
24	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Sonai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	600
25	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	1,200
26	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	620
27	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	550
28	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
29	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	185
30	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	450
31	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years	400
32	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
33	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Brahman, 37 years.	300
34	Indian Herald	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	L. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	50
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Monthly ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 46 years.	200
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Messrs. Pavar & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
38	North Arcot Patriot ..	Vani Nilastana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Fortnightly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	150
39	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitcharai Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,250
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
40	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,145
41	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
42	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	77
	Canara, South.				
43	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
44	Adyar Bulletin	Theosophical Society's premises, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
45	Theosophist	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,000
	Godavari.				
46	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
	Guntur.				
47	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntur	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
48	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
49	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
50	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 28 years.	750
51	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	665
52	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
53	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
54	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	554
55	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,300
56	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
57	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Bangalore City, but printed at the Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	500
	The Nilgiris.				
58	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
59	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
60	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,290
	Travancore State.				
61	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	200
62	Western Star	Western Star Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	620
63	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	300
64	Eucharist and Priest * ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
65	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
66	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
67	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
68	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. N. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Ambarpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 53 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	169
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 37, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
26	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Chooley, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
27	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sussainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
32	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
33	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
34	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
35	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 24 years.	600
36	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
37	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
39	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
40	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 50 years.	2,950
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayuda, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
45	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
48	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
49	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
51	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
52	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
53	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
55	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
56	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
57	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
58	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years. ..	600
59	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
60	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
61	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
62	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
63	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
64	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
65	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
66	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
67	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
68	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 29th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,350
5	Ándhraprakáika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Deccpakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkatratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,400
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamatla, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraśmiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1838.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	200
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Viguana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,377

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Rerus, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al-Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afsar; Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 9th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1909.

1. In an article headed "Thirst for power", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd November, refers to the revolutions in Turkey, Persia and Greece, and to the recent assassination of Marquis Ito in Korea. The article concludes with the following remarks:—"A thirst for power is certainly natural to an enthusiastic and advanced people, and no sign is more healthy than the sign that can be understood as an awakening of the country. But when the evidences of such a sign are assassinations and midnight murder, lawlessness and wrecking of trains, those responsible for them can lay little claim to patriotism or humanity."

Thirst for power.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd November, has another leader on this subject, in which the following remarks appear:—"Altogether, a general survey of the record of work of the Police in the year under review (1908) is calculated to leave in the mind of the impartial critic the impression that in respect of the more important problems connected with the preservation of peace and suppression of crime, the Police force has not yet risen equal to the needs of the day. That some good work was done in the year we gladly admit. But what is urgently needed is greater supervision over the work of the rank and file. There ought to be much more systematic attention to professional offenders and prevention work."

Police Administration in the Madras Presidency.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1909.

3. Referring to the increase in the number of European officers of the Civil Service employed on settlement work during 1908–1909, the *Hindu*, of the 5th November, writes: "We have no complaint against the I.C.S. Settlement officers. They are doing their work well and thoroughly. We have had occasion to express our special appreciation of the work of individual officers, and of the admirable reports they have submitted on the results of the economic enquiries which they had carried on in the districts in their charge. But what we should like to know is the reason for thus slowly and steadily replacing the Indian element by the European. It cannot be maintained that the several Indian officers have not done their duty properly. The Government themselves have, on numerous occasions, with reference to individual officers, testified to the value of their services. It cannot be said of any of them that he has been tried and found wanting. When the open and declared policy of Government is to admit Indians more and more into the higher ranks of the service and to entrust them with greater responsibilities, how comes it that they are ousted from a field where they have served with marked distinction and rendered meritorious service? It is a slur on Indian talent that the Settlement Department should be made to go without it, that it should have been thrust out as unnecessary, when all the spade work had been done and the ground cleared, when there are no more classifications and reclassifications of land to be done, so that the

The Revenue Settlement Department.

European I.C.S. officer can by quietly remaining in his seat recommend on paper a percentage increase for every resettlement. What, indeed, is the pity of it, when this is done so covertly as it has been, with no more announcement to the public than can be inferred by the adroit editing of a page of the *Civil List!* The Provincial Civil Service is a voiceless, helpless body, and for such plums having been taken away from them, what a hue and cry would the Civil Service have raised, if they had been the sufferers. We hope the matter will not be permitted to remain here."

(*k*) *General.*

Reformed Legislative Councils.

4. Referring to Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg's speech at the Burdwan Political Conference, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st November, discusses the question of representation in the reformed Councils. The following remarks appear in the article:—"We hope that, when the Councils are constituted, the Indian members will take their seats and set to work with complete harmony of feeling and aim, the common interests of the country being their foremost concern. In legislative or administrative matters, it will be rarely, if at all, that any difference will arise among themselves. The aim of all must be to make the best of the reform which sympathetic statesmanship and the generosity of the English nation has placed at the hands of our people. Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians, Parsis and all the rest of the Indian population have one common aim, and that is to justify the present reform so as to warrant a further advance in due time. We expect every Indian member elected to the new Councils to keep this ever before his mind. And if they do so, we have no doubt that they will never allow any small considerations to interfere with their success."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1909.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

5. In a leader discussing the extent to which the newly-formed Indian Chamber of Commerce should be encouraged by the Government of Madras, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd November, writes:—"It can admit of no doubt that the Indian commercial community of Madras will ultimately be granted the right to elect a representative to the Council. Now that the community has organised itself in a manner similar to the European Chamber of Commerce, we do not suppose that the Madras Government will any longer hesitate to recommend the privilege of election being conceded. We understand that the committee of the Indian Chamber will shortly wait in deputation on His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, who, we have no doubt, will lend a most sympathetic hearing to their just and legitimate demand."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1909.

The University Member in the Madras Legislative Council.

6. Referring to the election of the Rev. Mr. Macphail to represent the University in the Madras Legislative Council, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd November, remarks:—"From an exclusively educational point of view, Mr. Macphail's election is satisfactory, because he has been a distinguished Professor of the Christian College for many years, and is a man of liberal views. But, if we regard the election in its wider aspect of representing the general public interest, it cannot be said that Mr Macphail will be more useful in the Council than either of his rivals. We respect the sentiment which inclines educationists to prefer a man of their own class. But we have had educationists as well as non-educationists returned by the University. Two out of the three educationists were silent members, and never took any interest or part in the debates of the Council and rendered little assistance. Even Dr. Miller laboured under the disadvantage of not being acquainted with the administrative and legislative questions that came up before the Council. And whatever may be said against lawyers, they have the merit of being able to help in the work of legislation in a manner and to a degree that mere educationists cannot. Educationists in this country seldom care to know anything beyond their sphere. They do not deal with public affairs, with questions of administration and finance; they

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1909.

do not even take any interest in them. If an educationist possess a respectable knowledge of these matters in addition to his qualifications as an educationist, he may be preferred to any other. But we have never seen an educationist in the local Council who showed a capacity to deal with such matters. We cannot think of any recent measure of legislation in which an educationist as such may be deemed capable of rendering much help."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd November, observes:—"We think it but fair and just and expedient that instead of the Fellows alone being called upon to elect a representative to the Legislative Council, the right should be bestowed upon the graduates of the University. Such a departure will be in the spirit underlying Lord Morley's reform scheme and in accordance with the practice prevailing elsewhere. We are, of course, in the dark about the rules and regulations which are to constitute the future electorates. Whatever they may be, they are not to last for all time. If the suggestions we have made are not found embodied in the new rules and regulations shortly to be published, it becomes the duty of the public to keep the point constantly before the Government till such time as when they take action upon it."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

G. Harisarvothama Rao's plea for clemency.

7. Referring to the reports of a request made by G. Harisarvothama Rao, when His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jail, Vellore, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—"It seems to us that it is a matter of deep regret that Sir Arthur Lawley has not deemed fit to give a more sympathetic and less ungracious response to Sarvothama Rao's representations and plea for clemency. Sir Arthur Lawley's Government has, in our opinion, throughout all the proceedings in the case, taken an exaggerated estimate of its gravity. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest with the decision of the Local Government, the nature of whose decision is sufficiently foreshadowed in the Governor's reply. It is fit for consideration by the Government of India and in the last resort by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. . . . . We fully hope that Lord Morley will give due consideration to the sentences inflicted in the above case and similar cases and enforce a more humane treatment of political offenders."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Tvichinopoly*, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

8. Referring to the Diwan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—"Altogether the record of Mr. Ananda Rao's administration for the first year is an encouraging one, on which we should like to congratulate both His Highness and his trusted minister. But the retention of the obnoxious Press Regulation detracts from the otherwise enlightened character of the administration and Mr. Ananda Rao's justification of it is hardly convincing. The excuses or explanations offered are at best specious, and there is no denying that the administration of a model Native State is now being run without any sort of check or control by non-official public opinion. The apologists of the Regulation can convince nobody of its wisdom or expediency, and the authors of this retrograde measure have practically acted like the zealous servant who burnt down a whole house to kill a troublesome fly."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1909.

The Government of India and Native States.

9. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Udaipur, the *Hindu*, of the 4th November, writes:—"Lord Minto emphasised the personal factor of the ruler and the personal loyalty of the subjects in a Native State as circumstances which, along with others, do not make it desirable to carry the copying of British methods too far. We hope Lord Minto's principles and advice will, as he expects, be loyally carried out by his officers in the Political department."

Referring to the same speech, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th November, observes:—"A Political Agent, who is accommodating to intriguers, is the greatest danger in a Native State. But with due limitations to his opportunities of interference, intrigue will cease to have work to do; and the Sovereign and his Minister will be able to better resist and put down intrigue. The practice of forcing ministers and officers on Princes is another thing which has to be restricted to actual necessity, alike for the sake of the Princes themselves and for the contentment of the subjects. We think that, in some instances, the British Government is too accommodating in lending its officers to Native States. Unless actual necessity could be shown, officers should not be lent from British India, and where they are not asked for, they should never be forced upon the Princes; for by both means the Government helps outsiders to take the bread out of the mouths of the natives, to their moral and material injury; and the influence of the British Government can be legitimately employed for securing to natives their just rights and opportunities in their own country. In any event, it can refuse to help Native States to perpetrate injury to their subjects. We are, as the Viceroy said, at the commencement of a new era of thought in India. New ideas are steadily gaining ground and are slowly but steadily affecting people even in Native States. It is neither wisdom nor justice to neglect the sentiments and aspirations of the latter while doing so much to create contentment in British India. They share the moral craving of British India for a higher life and opportunities, and deserve equal sympathy from our Government."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1909.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th November, concludes an article on this subject with the following remarks:—"Thus terminates a scandal of the worst kind which a State could ever perpetrate, and which was brought about by the recklessness and vanity of two Judges of the High Court and certain other circumstances which, as we are just going to press, we have no time to dwell upon to-day. Any one of those concerned in this disgraceful business could have prevented it; but all seemed more or less to be conspiring to discredit the State. It is impossible to conceive any High Court Judge in British India or even a higher personage making a groundless and unwarranted accusation of 'legal corruption' against a Sessions Judge of unblemished record, without consequences of a very serious nature. Yet the two Judges who made the accusation against him had nothing else to support them except their own erroneous interpretation of law."

Reinstatement of the Senior District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

11. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 1st November, publishes the following leader:—"The aspiration for a common nationality in India, which represents a phase of the new spirit at present, is not a new political desire, begotten by hatred of British domination, but was the dream of many a notable reformer in the past. It was the inspiring vision of Akbar's dreams, who believed that the 'living pulse of Allah' beat through all the warring world of Hindustan; and to-day it is the beau-ideal of political reformers of every grade of intellectual culture in the advanced principles of political science. Now the problem of the day which perturbs the mind of educated India is connected with this question of 'Indian Nationality' in one form or another, viewed in each one of its various aspects. Is the evolution of a nationality within the range of practical politics? This question is answered, sometimes very dogmatically, sometimes in the light of past historic experience, by politicians of different schools of thought according to the bent of their inclinations and political prejudices . . . . Examined on its own merits, the problem of Indian nationality is not so complicated as it is ordinarily believed. Patriotism and organisation are the immediate requirements of the situation."

A common nationality in India.

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Nov. 1st, 1909.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1909.

Business and politics.

12. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th November, concludes a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"People in this country have had a taste of boycott; they have seen enough of it to realise its efficacy as a weapon of hostility. If bitterness and strife continue and grow between classes, the resources of boycott will be thought of and put into use. If Hindus will not purchase from Muhammadans, and Muhammadans from Hindus, and if the same is extended further down to castes and sects, there can be no difficulty in conceiving the amount of harm that will be done to one of the most important concerns of national life The antagonism between Hindus and Muhammadans in the Punjab points to a certain accentuation of feeling between the two, which must result in resort to all possible means of injuring each other. More than this is to be feared the impossibility of joint action on the part of different communities for any great national enterprise. As we said yesterday a large bank or a large commercial business will require enormous capital, and smaller sections of people will be incapable of having any part in such concerns if they are bent on sectional advancement on independent lines. Even European commerce in India stands a chance of losing ground, if it does not steer clear of exciting politics. The shopkeepers of Mount Road did the unwisest thing when they declared war against the reforms and against Indians as a class in regard to their claims for higher offices. Boycott is a double-edged weapon, and if Indians are to be boycotted from office, English goods may be boycotted by Indians. Even here the principle we have been endeavouring to enforce, of the connection between business and politics, seems very apt; and as between Indians themselves, between smaller and larger sections of the Indian community itself, there can be no question as to which will go to the wall. Those who pursue politics of the sectarian type have particular need to be forewarned of the harm they will be doing to the class or classes which they seek to advance."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1909.

Patriotism and public life.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th November, in an article on this subject, remarks:—"No sign is more encouraging to the patriotic Indian than the interest which those who are generally considered to be illiterate or ignorant are evincing in the administration of the country. But this interest can be maintained only by especial efforts on our part. That the interest is being felt is no insignificant feature of the political situation of the country, and it will be productive of the greatest results. The maintenance, and gradually the improvement, of this interest will be the earnest aim of us all, and the association that has been formed in Masulipatam to encourage vernacular literature is one means of doing this."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, in reviewing the Police Administration Report of the Presidency during the past year, remarks that the difficulty in recruiting persons with higher educational qualifications as Sub-Inspectors is mainly due to the scant courtesy and unjust treatment accorded to the new Sub-Inspectors by the Inspectors. To purge the Police force of its existing evils it is highly desirable that persons with higher educational qualifications and more sense of self-respect should be enlisted in its ranks. But the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents who are to check the vagaries of the Inspectors, place implicit faith in their words and the poor Sub-Inspectors are left practically helpless. Another cause of grievance is in the matter of promotion. Now promotions are often made not according to merit but according to the promptness and thoroughness of the Sub-Inspectors in ministering to the comforts and convenience of the superior officers while on circuit. A subordinate who manages to give entire satisfaction in such matters is supported through thick and thin by his superior. This fact induces the subordinate even to incur some loss in supplying everything that the superior requires and the loss thus incurred he hopes subsequently to make good by bribery and other corrupt practices. A rule prohibiting subordinates from supplying anything needed for their superior's private use is urgently needed. The Inspector-General and Government should bestow their special attention on this matter. When the Police Reform is completed, the Sub-Inspectors become solely responsible for the investigation of cases. These raw recruits must of necessity require the help of the old Inspectors and of the head constables and however immaculate the former may be, they are likely to be easily misled by the latter officers. It is only when the old Inspectors and head constables are replaced by the new officers that the Police force can improve. Care also should be taken to keep the new subordinates from being tainted by association with the old ones. It is possible for the Inspector-General even now to enlist really good and deserving men in the force if he removes some of the abovementioned objections.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

Remarks on the Police Administration Report for the past year.

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, writes:—In the course of his speech at Glasgow, the Master of Elibank declared that the appointment of Mr. Sinha as a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy was only an illustration of the great principle of the British rule that no racial distinction shoud be observed, and highly appreciated the great pecuniary sacrifice made by Mr. Sinha in accepting that appointment. Lord Morley himself spoke in the House of Lords that the appointment of Mr. Sinha was made simply to fulfil the promises made by the late Queen and the present Emperor. There is no doubt that the appointment of Mr. Sinha has given great satisfaction to all the communities in India. But we cannot say that under the British rule racial distinctions are not observed to a great extent. It was enacted in 1833 that all appointments should be made without any distinction of race. The late Queen also made a similar promise in the Proclamation of 1858. But in practice this principle was not followed to a great extent. If merit is

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1909.

Higher appointments to Indians.

the only qualification required, then why are not the higher appointments under the Government given to the Indians? Our Rulers have not yet given a satisfactory reply to this question. Lord Curzon, in a speech recently made at Edinburgh, said that, as the administration of the country was conducted by the Britishers, all the higher offices must be held by them. The Master of Elibank approved of this speech; and almost all the Viceroys and the British Ministers have given expression to the same views. It was often urged that the number of British officers should not be reduced beyond a certain level. This rule is practically observed. How can this rule be reconciled with the Proclamation of Queen Victoria? If ten appointments are given to Englishmen, only one is given to the Indians. Recently Lord Morley appointed 30 Assistant Engineers, and of these only three were Indians. When this is so, how can we say that no racial distinctions are observed in making higher appointments? There is no doubt that the appointments carrying small salaries are given to the Indians only. It is not possible to give these to the Englishmen, even if the Government desires it. Many of the appointments carrying more than Rs. 350 are given to the Englishmen. Who can say that the Indians are not qualified for these places? The withholding of responsible officers from the Indians is contrary to the spirit of the Royal Proclamations and the Acts of Parliament. The Indians will feel discontented as long as this state of things continues.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1909.

Primary education.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, writes:—The Government of Ceylon is paying great attention to the cause of primary education. The boys are supplied with books and slates and education is imparted free. Is it necessary to say that free primary education should be given in this country as in Ceylon? No other country in the world is so backward in education as ours. In Japan primary education has been made free and compulsory. Since agriculture is the main source of living in this country, the absence of facilities to get early training in agriculture and other kindred subjects is a great hindrance to progress. On the whole, it is to be said that our Government is not paying sufficient attention in the cause of education. Though the Government is spending crores of rupees in maintaining the police and the army, for making the people law-abiding, it does not spend even one-tenth of that amount in giving education which will make the people loyal and peaceful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1909.

The Governor of Madras and Mr. Harisarvothma Rao.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th November, says:—The reply given by the Governor of Madras to the request of Mr. Harisarvothma Rao to remit his sentence and pardon him is not at all gracious. He was originally sentenced to a simple imprisonment of six months. On an appeal preferred by the Government, the sentence was enhanced to one of rigorous imprisonment for three years. Mr. Harisarvothma Rao is a young man. He has passed the M.A. examination. He submitted an apology to the Government at the time of the trial. He is doing hard work like prisoners who are convicted of theft or murder. It will be appropriate to show some grace to him. But the Governor of Madras said that the sentence was not adequate considering the offence for which he was punished. So we think that both his request and his wife's petition to the Governor will not be of any use. In England and other western countries, persons convicted of sedition and those punished under the Penal Code are not given the same treatment. The persons convicted of sedition are locked up separately and are treated with care. Mr. Harisarvothma Rao cannot be said to have committed a more heinous crime than the female suffragists. Lord Morley said that the question of treating the persons convicted of sedition with due regard to their rank and culture was under consideration. There is reason to think that the authorities in India are treating the persons convicted of sedition harshly. However much the authorities may be enraged at the conduct of Mr. Harisarvothma Rao, the people have some sympathy for

him. Considering this at least, the Governor of Madras might have given some other reply. In this connection, we are reminded of the clemency shown to Mr. Tilak by the Governor of Bombay.

18. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th October, quotes the views of a contemporary *Mashriq* on the rumoured resignation of the Hon'ble Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Member of the India Council, which are as follow. If the rumour that Maulana Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Member of the India Office, will resign his membership owing to ill-health has any truth at all in it, then the question of the nomination of his successor should be considered. Maulavi Sahib has, during his two years' stay in the India Office, won universal satisfaction in official circles. The eyes of the Muhammadan community are now turned towards Maulavi Saiyid Amir Ali Sahib as the fittest man for the vacant office. He is a man of ripe experience and great learning, and is liked by all the nations of India. The other deserving candidates are Justice Saiyid Sharf-ud-din and Saiyid Ali Imam who are the recognised leaders of the Muslim community. If for any reason Mr. Saiyid Amir Ali is not likely to be appointed, then Mr. Saiyid Ali Imam should certainly have his turn.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

The Muhammadan Member of the India Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th November, writes:—Lord Minto, in a recent speech delivered at Udaipur, said that it was the duty of the Political Agents to abstain from interfering in the internal administration of the Native States, to give timely advice to the Native Princes and to communicate to the British Government the wants of those Princes. He also pointed out that it would be advantageous to allow the Native Princes and their ministers to act as they chose, as they were intimately acquainted with the condition of their subjects, and that the interference of the Political Agents would be injurious. Though this principle had been reiterated from the time of Lord Lawrence, it is observed only in important matters. There are many instances in which the Political Agents have interfered in the internal affairs and given an undesirable turn to the administration. In the Native States of Kashmir and Hyderabad which are subject to the Government of India, the interference of the Political Agents has often produced many evils. Mysore also may be cited as an instance. The truth can be known if we consult Sir P. Krishnamurthy and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the ex-Diwans of Mysore, in private. Though there are the Maharaja and his Diwan in the State of Travancore, there is no limit to the interference of the Resident.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1909.

The Political Agents and the Native States.

20. The *Veerakesari*, of the 30th October, observes that the officials in Jaipur appear to be seized with the panic that some anarchists are aiming at the life of His Excellency the Viceroy and therefore great precautions are being taken to prevent suspects from entering the State. While it is admitted that the utmost care should be taken to protect the person of His Excellency against all anarchical outrages and to prevent the anarchists from bringing any infamy on the Native States, it must be remembered that it is equally the duty of these officials to see that the innocent public are not harassed in any way by their precautionary measures. Jaipur being an important place of pilgrimage, numerous religious devotees, altogether ignorant of politics, constantly resort to the place and it would be no small hardship to indiscriminately detain these outside the State on account of the sedition scare. It is said that when Babu B. P. Bose, the proprietor of the *Vangabhashi*, and four others employed in the offices of the *Telegraph* and the *Vangabhashi*, who were on a general tour, were about to enter Jaipur they were told that they might remain outside the city if willing to remain under police surveillance or must retrace their steps instantly; and it was stranger still to learn that no house in the State would give them shelter for

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

The anarchist scare in Rajputana.

a single night and at last owing to the courtesy of the European Station-master they rested in the waiting room for the night. Such is the deplorable treatment the Bengalis meet with everywhere at the present day! They are looked upon as worse than even dogs! The person as well as the baggage of every new comer is being indiscriminately searched by the police and these searches have become common throughout Rajputana. It is feared that other States might follow the example of Rajputana and even in the absence of an explicit order from Government, the police, in order to levy blackmail, might resort to the practice of searching. It is urged, therefore, that the Government of India ought to warn all the rulers of the Native States against any such oppression on the part of the police in their respective States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 1st, 1909.

The mineral wealth of Mysore.

21. Commenting on the inaugural address of the new Diwan before the Representative Assembly of Mysore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 1st November, remarks that in the course of reviewing the administration of the past year the Diwan's remarks regarding the mines were by no means pleasing to the public. It is regrettable that the mineral wealth of the State is being fast exhausted by the foreigners. The lot of the native coolies is deplorable. They are worked almost to death and given a bare subsistence. The Government, by employing expert geologists, is prospecting for other minerals all over the Province. Instead of making these a prey to foreign capital would it not be better for Government to stop its activities in this direction until indigenous capital is able to work the mines; or, if that is not possible, would it not be well that Government as well as His Highness the Maharaja themselves encourage the rich members of the royal family to invest in them?

[Issued, 9th November 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 46 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th November 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 13th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	De.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	870
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 46 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Saraswati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramaseeha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
	Guntur.				
48	Gospel Witness	Vani Press, Guntúr	Monthly ..	Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., 46 years	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	658
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Patel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	*....	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*....	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	263
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest † ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
70	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for.

† An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 6th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	161
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kalikala Thoshan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
26	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
27	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
32	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
33	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
34	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
35	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
36	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
37	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
39	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
40	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
45	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
48	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
49	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
51	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
52	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
53	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
55	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
56	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
57	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
58	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
59	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
60	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
61	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
62	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
63	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
64	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
65	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
66	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
67	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
68	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
69	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 13th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirámá Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásavání	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrabhásari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálúdu, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkatáratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatriká	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,400
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. R. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraśámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	Not known	4,000

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 28th November 1838.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,877

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	800
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	312
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Talappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayapad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	165
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedasabhabhimani ..	Swedasabhabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Eshava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The South Indian Mail, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1909.

1. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 8th November, concludes an article on this subject, with the following remarks:—

The Police in India and elsewhere.

"In regard to Indian Police, in spite of the white-washing processes resorted to by Government and its supporters in the Anglo-Indian Press, it has been plainly admitted by even such administrators as Sir John Strachey, as recently as 1903, that 'it is still true that steadily to maintain an honest and efficient Police is one of the standing difficulties of our administration, and that there is still *very* much room for improvement.' So long as the present form of Government remains unaltered, so long will the Police remain unpopular, oppressive, and inefficient. And if the Police is different in England and America, it is because, as remarked by the late Chief Justice Cockburn, 'there is not in England, any more than in America, any system of espionage or secret police to pry into men's secret actions or to obtain information for the Government by underhand and unworthy means.'"

The South Indian Mail, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1909.

2. Referring to the judgment of the Madura Sessions Court in the Kamanur murder case, in which the District Judge, after acquitting all the accused, remarked that there were strong grounds for thinking that the approver must have been tortured by the Police and that enquiry into the conduct of the Police was necessary, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 8th November, observes:—"Ay! there is the rub! We want to know what sort of enquiry the Madras Government propose to institute. Are they going to haul up the villains who masking under the Police uniform, sweated and tortured innocent villagers to confess the commission of a capital offence, before a legally constituted Court of Justice presided over by an impartial and independent Judge, or are they going to whitewash their conduct just as the Punjab Government did in a similar case of inhuman torture?"

The conduct of the Police in the Kamanur murder case.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

3. Referring to the minor irrigation works in this Presidency, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, the *Hindu*, of the 13th November, writes: "There is a good deal that has to be done by the Government in regard to keeping these minor irrigation works under proper repair. The land revenue, which the Government so rigidly collects, is dependant on a proper supply of water for irrigation purposes, and the cesses levied and collected as part of the land revenue impose a corresponding duty on the Government and its officers to see that water from Government sources really reaches the lands for which the cesses are levied and collected often in spite of the protests of the cultivators. We have urged the deficiencies of Government in this respect very often in these columns, and it is to be hoped that with a more vigorous irrigation policy, more trouble may also be bestowed upon making existing facilities as useful to the ryots as possible."

Minor irrigation works in the Madras Presidency.

(*k*) *General.*

Indian Viceroyalty.

4. Referring to the revival of the rumour that Mr. Winston Churchill will succeed Lord Minto and expressing doubt whether he would accept, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th November, remarks:—"We want a Viceroy devoid of the instincts of brummagen imperialism, but, at the same time endowed with sufficient moral courage, as to ride over Anglo-Indian prejudice and cliques, firmness and sympathy. The Liberal Government can do no better than rise Sir George Clarke, the popular Governor of Bombay, to the Viceroyal *gadi*. He combines in himself all these qualities—qualities rarely found in any prominent politician in England, either Liberal or Tory."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

Unseemly language in official communications.

5. The *United India*, of the 6th November, contains the following:—"Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S., President of the Penukonda Taluk Board must be a man not deficient in a certain kind of humour. In an official document issued under his authority he refers to the water in a certain tank being polluted by 'human beasts and quadrupeds' This is a strange combination while the reference to 'human heats' is delicious and can only be excelled by Sir Charles Crosthwaite who compared the Indian peasants to 'babies and monkeys'. Apparently the Indian Civil Service is fast degenerating, while its traditional sympathy with the people will soon be a thing of the past. Will Mr. Duff kindly explain whether his choice phrase, 'human beasts,' was meant only for Indians or whether it is comprehensive enough to include some members of the most distinguished service in the world as well? The Government of Madras should see that such unseemly language is not indulged in by their subordinates in official communications, for it goes without saying that while it detracts from the decorum of official life, it gives rise to needless irritation on the part of the people. The allusion to human beasts and quadrupeds used with reference to the people Mr. Duff had in view is distinctly coarse and offensive, and it is unfortunate that any European officer belonging to the I.C.S. should be guilty of such bad manners."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

The younger generation in Bengal.

6. Referring to the policy of Government towards Bengal youths, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 8th November, remarks:—"The problem of the character and education of the younger generation in India was nowhere more acute than in Bengal, and as this problem will assume the same importance in other parts of the country, as it has done in that province, we fear the treatment that it has received at the hands of the Bengal authorities will not be a safe standard for others to imitate. Instead of protecting the interests of the students, they have hopelessly exposed them to the oppression of the police, to the discontent of their own minds. . . . . Already the discontent exists that the sort of education imparted in our schools does not elevate the character and the moral courage of our boys, and any action of the Government in narrowing the existing limits of the freedom of the schoolboy will be resented as betraying a narrow conception of its duty to the people of this country. We are prepared to acknowledge that the conduct of some of the youths of Bengal has not been all that could have been wished for, but we would have expected at the hands of the Government a more deliberate course in dealing with a problem capable of such vast complications as the problem of the rising generation of the future Indian population. That both in the dacoity cases, where their attitude towards the students has amounted to a scandal, and in the observance of the Risley circular, the Government have not pursued a popular or even a reasonable course will have to be painfully acknowledged by all admirers of Sir Edward Baker."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1909.

Memorial on behalf of Harisarvottama Rao.

7. Referring to the memorial presented to the Madras Government by Harisarvottama Rao's wife praying for her husband's release, the *Madras Standard*, of the 10th November, remarks:—"Mr. Harisarvottama Rao was apparently without a guide. Young and inexperienced, he was

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1909.

misled into erroneous ways. He, however, apologised most humbly the moment he was able to discover the gravity of his offence. The law has been vindicated, and this Province is now as peaceful and tranquil as ever. May we not, therefore, appeal to the Madras Government to show towards the young man some mercy."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 10th, 1909.

Separation of judicial from executive functions.

8. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 10th November, writes:—"We are surprised to read the reply given by the Master of Elibank to a question by Mr. Mackarness on the separation of judicial from executive functions. The want of information of the Under Secretary is by now a commonplace and his reply that it was a 'difficult and complicated question on which opinions were mostly divided' is only another instance of it. So far as the Indian public knows the question is not one on the merit of which division of opinion exists, but it has been put off because the funds have not been forthcoming. . . . . The Government of India cannot be so simple as not to know the value of the momentous reform involved in this wise reform or so foolish as to need the guidance of Native States which are after all manned of 'natives' and the best explanation for the delay and unwillingness is that they have suspicion that strong Government could not be possible with a free, unbiassed and independent judiciary—though we for our part have a suspicion whether the judiciary can be as independent of the Government as they are in England under any modification of the present system."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th November, writes:—"This young man was more a fool than a seditionist. It was his vanity, and nothing else, that led him into the scrape; and we need hardly assure His Excellency that any merciful consideration shown to him on the strength of his wife's appeal, which we published yesterday, will be welcomed with satisfaction by the public. We would put in a word for other young men also who have been similarly misled and are now rotting in jail. They have been punished, and they know what it is to go to jail. They will not readily wrong again, nor will others be encouraged to follow their example in the future."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1909.

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

9. The *Hindu*, of the 10th November, contains the following leader:—"The answers to the interpellations in the Legislative Council, yesterday, regarding the enquiry into the conduct of the Guntúr officers' case, are by no means such as to reduce, in any degree, the sense of insecurity and the feeling of injustice which the orders of Government in the case have aroused among the Indian official classes. Nor are they such as to remove to any extent the intense dissatisfaction felt by the public in general on account of the summary and the somewhat arbitrary procedure adopted by the Government in dealing with the officers concerned. We expected the Government would welcome the opportunity to vindicate the fairness of the action they had taken by a statement of the circumstances which might have influenced them to adopt the course they did in reducing and degrading two of the officers and in dismissing two others. The answers of Sir William Meyer at the Council yesterday have disappointed such expectations. . . . . This case is in glaring contrast with the case of Mr. Sullivan, late Superintendent of Police, South Arcot. The enquiry into his conduct was under the same Act and by the same officer. But the procedure adopted was entirely at variance. This was indicated at some length in an article in this paper to which the attention of Government was drawn yesterday. In this case, the enquiry was of a judicial character, with counsel on both sides, and the accused enjoying all the privileges allowed to an accused in a judicial proceeding. The report of that enquiry and even the orders of Government thereon have been withheld from the public. The Government consider that it is to the public interest to do so. The invidiousness of the distinction in the two cases is obvious. . . . . If the Government would not care to alter the existing state of things, whereby officers who are deputed to hold enquiries into the conduct of officers are at liberty to adopt any procedure they like, according to their own whims and caprices, then the peril to the

servants of Government by reason of the retention of the Madras Act V of 1893 in the Statute Book will be so great that the sooner they move about to safeguard their interests the better for them We think it is time that a public agitation is started to get the repeal of this objectionable measure. We hope it will be one of the earliest subjects to come up for consideration before the enlarged popular Council."

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th November, writes:—"It was plain, from the answers that were given to his interpellations, that the Government have had their serious attention drawn to the jail administration, and this is all the reward that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai could ever expect. It must have been encouraging to him that the violent temper which was exhibited on behalf of Government, when he first opened the question, has subsided into a calm study of facts and an acknowledgment that sufficient grounds exist for reforms."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th November, remarks that a very general opinion prevails that Government bungled in the treatment of the Guntúr officers and goes on to say:- "It does not seem to be a very satisfactory arrangement that enquiry into the conduct of high officers should be in the uncertain and unsettled state that the Madras Government have placed it. There must be some clear idea of the object and scope of the local Act of 1893 which, according to the Government, is specially intended to facilitate enquiries into the conduct of public servants, but, in our view, does not repeal the principles of an enactment of the Indian Legislature. If the Indian Legislature lay down one set of principles and rules and if the local legislature virtually annuls them by local enactments, officers acting under local Governments can never have the protection which the supreme Government intend to afford to all servants. The reason why the Government originally considered it essential to formulate the charges and to supply them to the accused, together with the evidence and arguments in support, is that no public servant should be hastily charged or condemned. When it is obligatory to formulate the charges in writing and to set forth the evidence on which they are based, the risk of hasty action is minimised. But if this safeguard is dispensed with—and the Madras Government say that it is not necessary to have it—officers of Government cannot expect better treatment than the Guntúr officers have received. We hope, therefore, that the matter will not be left where it is, but that it will be carried further. The Government of India must have some views of their own, and so must the Secretary of State. One mistake ought not to be a justification for opening the way for further mistakes, and a local enactment should not over ride the policy of the Government of India, and an enactment of the Indian Legislature. Mr. Kershasp at least, as a member of a superior Indian service, can claim the right to be dealt with under an all-India enactment which is not superseded by a local law."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th November, observes:—"We are sorry that Government are unable to furnish any definite statement giving the total receipts under the head of assessment for irrigation by percolation since the passing of the last Irrigation Cess Act. We were among those who opposed that Act when it was before the Council. The principle on which the revenue is collected on account of irrigation by percolation is unsound and cannot but bear harshly on the agricultural population. Directly connected with the welfare of the agricultural population is what affects some aspects of forest administration, and Mr. Kesava Pillai has asked a number of pertinent questions, but the replies have not been satisfactory. In the matter of compounding fees and forest offences generally the ryot should be dealt with in a considerate spirit. Take the question of toll-bars. It is only the man in the mofussil who can realise the difficulties due to the existence in the manner indicated in the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode's question of the toll-bar system."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1909.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1909.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 11th November, opens a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"The Indian postal system has justly been the object of admiration from foreign visitors. It is not perfect; it may not even reach remotely an ideal condition of things. But its clock-work regularity, the changes it undergoes within itself to adapt itself to varying conditions and the great care taken by the men who have to see to the proper working of the whole machinery to suit the convenience of the public are all beyond praise. There are no more trustworthy and hardworking Government servants, as has often been averred, than the Postal servants, and the system of money order delivery by the agency of these poorly-paid men has elicited the warmest appreciation everywhere. The story of the development of the Post Office in India is a very interesting record of incessant activity and progress, and every year has seen some new changes taking place, and some necessary reforms carried out."

The Indian Post office.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

11. Writing on this subject, the *United India*, of the 13th November, remarks:—"It must be said to the credit of Mr. Rajagopala Chariar that he grappled with the issues involved in the case of Mr. K. Narayana Menon most skillfully and in a manner which is sure to give public satisfaction in Travancore. Mr. Menon's conduct has been throughout honourable and creditable to him. But we doubt very much whether the Travancore High Court Judges and the gentleman who acted as Diwan came out of this ugly business unscathed. Their prestige is certainly lowered and their claim to sit in judgment upon high issues rendered weak."

Reinstalment of the senior District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

12. Referring to the Diwan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *United India*, of the 13th November, remarks:—"Mr. Ananda Rao dealt a death blow to his reputation for statesmanship by the perverted and unconstitutional speech that he made in introducing the Press Bill. The paragraph about the working of the Regulation in his address to the Assembly and the reply he gave to the members of the Assembly, who pleaded *en masse* for its repeal with arguments of an incontrovertible nature, have shaken his reputation for statesmanship. We are sorry to say this of Mr. Ananda Rao. It is only seven months since he became the Diwan of Mysore. It is much to be regretted that in this short period of time he should have succeeded in showing to the world that he has been unable to maintain his sobriety under the fumes of autocratic power."

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

13. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th November, concluded a leader on this subject with the following remarks:—"Men of superior castes should not treat those below them with contempt, as a certain class of Anglo-Indians treat the peoples of India. A little reflection will show how unreasonable it is for one caste to treat the other with contumely, to try to override it. After all, we are all sons of India, subjects of the same King Emperor. We have common interests, common grievances and common rights. Brahmins, Sudras, Panchamas, and all others are equally affected by repression or by reform. Great responsibility lies, therefore, on leaders of various communities in bringing home to their respective following this important aspect of the question."

Indian public life.

14. The *United India*, of the 13th November, condemns Mr. Keir-Hardie's utterances about the King being tolerated, so long as he does not interfere in politics, and remarks:—"It is needless to say that Indians of all classes will entirely dissociate themselves from Mr. Hardie in his attacks on their King-Emperor. For if there is one thing by which they are distinguished more than another it is their loyalty and veneration for the Emperor. We deplore the bad taste which impelled Mr. Hardie to indulge in this violent attack but we have no doubt that he would have by this time realised his error."

Mr. Keir-Hardie on the Crown.

The United India, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Kerala Patrika, Nov. 6th, 1909.

Village courts.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, referring to the satisfactory reference made in the Civil Administration report regarding the increase of cases decided by the village courts in Malabar, says that the increase is the result of the increase in the number of village munsifs after the settlement. The decisions of the village courts are in many instances very unsatisfactory to the parties concerned and this feeling prevents parties from resorting to these courts oftener. Even if it is not proposed to introduce the Panjayath system in Malabar, there are other ways of improving these courts. The competency of the village munsifs to try petty criminal and civil cases should be tested before appointing them or the power should be given only to those who are really capable. There will be a great advantage if this power is given to some village munsifs only according to their merit, just as the third-class magisterial power is conferred on some of the Sub-Registrars. If this is not practicable, four or five village munsifs should be ordered to sit together twice a month in any specified village to hear and decide cases. Anyhow, it is an unquestionable fact that the system of the working of the village courts wants a thorough reorganisation.

(c) *Jails.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

Jail diet in Madras.

16. Referring to the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Vellore Jail and to His Excellency's enquiry regarding the effect of the change of diet on the health of the convicts, the *Veerakesari*, of the 6th November, observes that the Jail Superintendent's reply was that of those whose staple food had been rice 78 per cent. gained both flesh and weight, 6 per cent. were unaffected and 16 per cent. grew thinner and weighed less and that in the case of those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment the change was for the worse. The paper thereupon remarks that, as it thus appears, that ragi is more nutritious than rice, His Excellency would do well to order that European convicts should henceforth be given ragi instead of rice, and also to advise the law Courts to sentence criminals to longer terms of imprisonment so that the convicts may become habituated to the new diet and improve by it, and lastly says in an ironical tone that thus ragi diet in jails will clearly bring home to the people the high nutritive value of this foodstuff.

(k) *General.*

India, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 23rd, 1909.

What the British Bureaucracy is doing in India.

17. The *India* *, of the 23rd October, publishes a cartoon in which the Englishman is represented as preventing the patriots of India from entering into the temple of the Goddess of Liberty in India and remarks "The Goddess opened the doors of her temple in India only recently. Mr. Tilak and other patriots are trying to enter into the temple and to take hold

* Received in the current week.

of the emblems of wealth and knowledge which are by the side of the Goddess. The British Bureaucracy stands at the door with the sword of law and the fetters of authority, and prevents the patriots from entering in. The patriots touch the feet of the Goddess and with her strength try to push the Englishman aside. The Moderates also approach the temple; and the Englishman chastises them, tells them that liberty is not for them and asks them to proclaim that the British Government is the most just Government in the world and that it is most suitable to India and to declare that they are all loyalists. Mr. Gokhale and others blow the horn; while the other Moderates are ashamed of even showing their faces and run away to get Government appointments.

III.—Legislation.

18. The *Krishna Patrika*, of the 5th November, writes:—As the result of one year's wrangling about reforms, a few changes in the constitution of the Legislative Councils will be adopted from the beginning of 1910. As already remarked by us in the previous issues, there will be no great changes that make for the benefit of the people. For reforms to bear fruit, the Legislative Councils must be remodelled on a new basis altogether. So far as they apply to Madras, the new reforms are not at all beneficial to the people. The middle classes have no vote. The members of the Municipalities and the District Boards, however illiterate and devoid of property, are entitled to vote, while landowners paying an annual land-tax of Rs. 2,000 have none. The Zamindars and the Muhammadans are the only two classes who have received political privileges. Unless the suffrage is given to the middle classes, the popular discontent will not be allayed. We also apprehend that the manifold restrictions imposed on elections may stand in the way of really capable and deserving candidates being returned to the Councils.

Krishna Patrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

New Reforms.

IV.—Native States.

19. Animadverting upon a certain anonymous letter, referred to in the *Mysore Times*, by an anarchist threatening to murder all the European officials of Mysore, the *Sadhvi*, of the 1st November (published this week), remarks that if the news be true, one cannot too much regret that such wicked designs are cherished in Mysore; for, the social tie between the Europeans and the Indians in the State is one of the very best. The people of Mysore are fully alive to the fact that the peace and prosperity which they now enjoy are due solely to British protection and guidance and that the formation of the Representative Assembly, the Municipalities and Local Boards and similar other institutions introducing improved methods of administration became possible only through British suzerainty over Mysore. When it is seen that the benefits which the State has derived from the British are ever green in the minds of the Mysore public, it will be easy to understand the abhorrence of such wicked designs by the Mysoreans. Possibly, this anarchist belongs to a gang living outside the limits of the State or perhaps he has taken refuge in Mysore and now thinks of treachery against the very house in which he found shelter. It is hoped that Government will take immediate steps to trace out this fanatic and give him the punishment he deserves.

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Nov. 1st, 1909.

The anarchist scare in Mysore.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

20. The *Veerakesari*, of the 6th November, observes:—"Throughout the Madras Presidency there has been no rain yet and the people are beginning to be anxious. At this time of the year there should be plenty of rain and the fields should be bright and green. But the crops are withering and scarcity of water is reported in certain places. . . . . It is to be

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

Absence of rainfall in this presidency.

feared that the crops will not be normal even if the rain should fall to-morrow and in the event of a week or more of this condition, there would be serious distress in several dry districts. We hope that our fears will be allayed by timely rains."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Dhanurdhari, *Dhavangiri*, Oct. 14th, 1909.

The work of the Christian Missionaries in India.

21. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 14th October, (published this week), observes that it is many years since the Christian Missionaries set foot on Indian soil with the avowed object of preaching the gospel. Day by day, by various devices combined with their strenuous effort, they are able to catch more and more followers of the Vedic religion in their nets which they have spread in the shape of schools and colleges. The object of the Missionaries in founding these schools and colleges has been clearly exposed by many a learned Indian from time to time. But the opinions of these were said to be biassed. It would be well therefore to consider the opinion of a European (Mr. Arundel) who is gratuitously serving the Central Hindu College as its Principal. In an article to the *Hindustan Review* Mr. Arundel says that the object of the Missionaries in founding educational institutions all over the country is no other than to capture the tender and impressionable minds of youngsters and instil into their minds the doctrine of the Christian faith, and that although the Missionaries might see no injustice in such procedure, it is without doubt both disgraceful and repulsive to the Hindu. While such is the real motive of missionary work, the Missionaries are ever loud in proclaiming to the ignorant masses here that they work purely in humanitarian interests and are at the same time giving exaggerated accounts of the Indians to the Christians on the continent; they tell them that the Indians are a savage nation and that they have always to hazard their own lives in propagating the gospel; they thus raise subscriptions on the continent and live a luxurious life in India. The most sacred habits, customs and conventions of the Hindus are thus upset by this unholy intrusion of the Missionaries. Mr. Arundel mentions three causes which ensure the success of missionary work in India. The foremost among these is the protection to life that they offer by providing a means of subsistence. Does this not at least indicate the abject poverty of the Indians? In years of scarcity, when every line of business becomes slack, the Missionaries alone seem to thrive. The efforts of the Arya Samaj in such times are highly laudable. The paper finally deplores that the Hindus in this part of the country are extremely indifferent to these missionary machinations, and exhorts the Hindus not to send their children to missionary schools, and the religious heads of the various communities to instil stronger religious fervor into the minds of their followers.

Erratum.

On page 884 of report No. 45 of 1909, in line 19, read *offices* for *officers*.

[Issued 16th November 1909.

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 47 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th November 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	870
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 46 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Saraswati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
48	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	658
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 200

* Including 400 copies distributed free.

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	*....	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*....	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	283
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest † ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
70	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for.

† An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 13th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Rambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
11	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
12	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
13	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
14	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
15	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
16	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
17	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Ranganawami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
18	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
19	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	165
20	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
21	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
22	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
23	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
24	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
25	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
26	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
27	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
28	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
29	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
30	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
31	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
32	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
33	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
34	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
35	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
36	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
37	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
39	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
40	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
41	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
42	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
43	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
44	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavab, 44 years.	350
45	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
46	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
47	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
48	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
49	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
50	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	Daily / Tri-weekly	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,200 / 1,500
51	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
52	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
53	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
54	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
55	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
56	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
57	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
58	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
59	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
60	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
61	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
62	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
63	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
64	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
65	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
66	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years	250
67	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
68	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
69	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháhalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,400
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháhalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vídyávati	Printed at K. B. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraśámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vyasya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	Not known	4,000

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahmin, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	891
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	200
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,877

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 4th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	650
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	649
5	Dhánvantari	Published at Kottakkal, Ernad taluk, and printed at the Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	423
6	Durga Rajan	Changanacherry	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Tirur.	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,500
10	Kerala Kahalam	Trichur	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	300
12	Kerala Chintamony ..	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	680
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	675
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	600
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,200
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	650
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	450
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
22	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
23	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	1,032
24	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Bi-weekly ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,403
25	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	351
26	Mangalodayam	Talappilli	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
27	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
28	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
29	Mithavadi	Vidyavilasam Press, Tellicherry.	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
30	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
31	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years	500
32	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	318
33	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	650
34	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	Tulappilli	Do. ..	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
35	Swadesamitran	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayanad.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
36	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155
37	Sudarsanam	Palaghat	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
38	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
39	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	800
40	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
41	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
42	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	1,150

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matába Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

NOTE.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1909.

1. The *Hindu*, in its issue of the 15th November, welcomes the publication of the rules regarding the Enlarged Councils, and hopes that the names of the Indian gentlemen, who are to be appointed, to the Executive Councils, will be announced without further delay. The rules as to ineligibility for election are regarded, however, as "greatly minimising the value of the system of election" and "conferring an improper and irresponsible power on the Executive, which is liable to much abuse."

The Enlarged Councils.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

Continuing the discussion in its issue of the 16th November, this paper remarks that an examination of the true nature of the non-official majority shows it to be of "inappreciable value", and that the system of election as laid down in the Regulations does not differ fundamentally from the old system of nomination.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th November, considers the Madras scheme "most illiberal as regards representation by election" due "to the local Government which, but for His Excellency the Governor's public utterance, does not seem to have taken kindly to the reform." Objection is taken to the grant of a seat to "a few shopkeepers on the Mount Road.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

In its issue of the 16th November, the same paper fails to see how the power of vetoing the election of persons, declared by Government to be undesirable, is consistent with the principle of election, and hopes that "the last word has not been said on this innovation which ought to disappear as early as possible." The non-official majority is called "worse than shadowy" and justifies Madras being called "benighted." The result is regarded as falling short of expectations in that there is an expansion of the Councils without a corresponding extension of the electorate. The treatment of Muhammadans is regarded as unduly generous. Gratitude is expressed for the advance made, but the advance might have been more substantial and satisfactory.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 16th November, is much more enthusiastic in its welcome of the scheme, which will render Lord Minto's Viceroyalty "ever memorable in the political history of India," and will give Indians "a substantial measure of representation and a fair share in the administration of their affairs." The hope is expressed that the power of disqualifying will be exercised only after thorough and impartial investigation and with due care.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

After observing that the increasing number of candidates for election to the Enlarged Legislative Council of Madras, is a healthy sign of the times and that the electors should, in giving their votes, bear in mind the character of those who are to be returned to the Council, the *Hindu*, of the 17th November, remarks:—"There is a widespread impression in the public mind that the level of character, of high integrity of purpose, of self-sacrifice and of working disinterestedly for the public good, among the elected Members of the Madras Legislative Council, has not always stood as high as could be desired. This feeling can be shown to be justified by the fairly large number of elected Members who have been successful aspirants for judicial office under Government . . . . We do not believe that the careers of the Members of any other Legislative Council in the country will show so unclean a record,

and we take this opportunity of expressing the conviction which is shared by many thoughtful minds in this part of the country, that the state of things in this respect demands earnest attention, while we are on the eve of exercising an extended right of election and of representation."

The *Mysore Times*, of the 17th November, writes:—"To those of us in the Native States these reforms may not be of any direct interest; but there is that indissoluble tie of fellow-feeling between us and our Indian brothers outside the Province and that feeling prompts us to hail with delight the inauguration of these reforms to which all of us are indebted to Lord Minto and Lord Morley. The 15th of November will always remain a red-letter day in the history of India, and we may well hope, now that we as Indians have been able to secure a major portion of our prayers granted, that both Hindus and Muhammadans will join hands and try to show that they are deserving of the same and more." THE MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 17th November, remarks:—"Whatever be one's objection to some of the details and to the policy underlying the concessions to what are called minorities, there can be no difference of opinion as to the broad-mindedness and liberal statesmanship which have actuated the authors of the scheme. Throughout the reforms the desire is manifest to give the people of this country a larger and more real share in the administration of their own affairs than they have as yet been permitted to enjoy and no true son of India can withhold his tribute of praise and gratitude to Lord Minto for opening up to his countrymen a new vista of national advancement such as they could not have dreamt of a few years since. This is scarcely the occasion to address oneself to pointing out the defects in the scheme, and it is pre-eminently a season for rejoicing that British statesmen have added one more link to the chain of love and loyalty which binds England and India and which has contributed so much to the glory of the former and the prosperity of the latter." THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 18th November, remarks:—"If a Muhammadan graduate, Muhammadan Fellow of the University, ordinary or honorary, Muhammadan title or medal holder, Muhammadan pensioner, etc., is, according to the new Regulations, competent to have a vote and be a candidate, does it stand to reason that other persons possessing like qualifications should not be given the franchise by reason of their not belonging to the Muhammadan faith? The thing is manifestly absurd. A community, which according to its own admission, is backward in general education and knowledge of political affairs is given a much wider range of voting power than other communities more advanced. We permit ourselves to hope that this was not the intention of the framers of the scheme, and that this aspect of the matter will be one of the first to which attention will be directed when the Regulations come to be amended and revised as speedily as may be possible." THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th November, again writes on this subject. The following remarks appear in the article:—"That great and widespread interest is felt in the reform is evidenced alike by the signs of anxious expectation shown by the public everywhere and by the number of gentlemen who have come forward to seek election . . . . We welcome the enthusiastic desire to serve in the new Councils shown by so many of our public spirited countrymen, though we are not unmindful that too many candidates for the same electoral area may tend to interfere with the success of some of the most capable and desirable men. We hope, however, that in anticipation of such unwelcome contingency, some arrangement will be effected, where possible, to leave the field to two or three, among whom the choice of the constituency may be confined. There is very little room for us to distinguish between candidates on account of their politics, for we may take it that in none of our general electorates will there be candidates who differ from the general community in their political views. Any differentiation, therefore, that may have to be made must depend on their varying degrees of merit, and merit includes in this case not only ability and THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

knowledge, but public spirit and public services. Those who have been in public life before and have distinguished themselves in it must naturally have the preference over others who have shown no interest in public affairs before now . . . . When closely scanned, the ineffectiveness of non-official strength in the Council will become apparent. Still, with care and organisation, a good deal can be done in the direction of making non-official opinion something of a real force. For this purpose it is essential that the non-official side must be strong in ability, knowledge and independence of character. The powers to be exercised in the new Council will require certain resourcefulness and independence which come of habitual experience of public life and knowledge of affairs; and in order that they may be exercised effectively, the non-official members must act in concert. By concerted action they can, besides making their strength effective, save the time of the Council; for it will be possible for them to diminish the number and length of speeches by dispensing with repetitions and duplications. We look to the moffussil constituencies to return the best men they can find—men who can lead as well as follow."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 18th November, writes:—"The reforms now announced are not of a fragmentary or empty character. They are very large and substantial, and they impose the most serious responsibilities upon the people in connection with the administration of the country . . . . We have arrived at the threshold of one of the most daring political experiments undertaken in any age or country. Lord Morley and Lord Minto, the two statesmen mainly responsible for this great step, cannot be too highly praised for their unexampled courage and coolness, and all who conscientiously condemn the reforms will sincerely join with those who defended and welcomed the new policy in earnestly hoping that its results will be happy both for India and for the great Empire of which India is an integral part . . . . Under the new scheme, the difficult subject of Muhammadan representation is worked out in a fairly satisfactory, though somewhat roundabout, manner, and one feature of Muhammadan representation is that the qualifications of candidates vary very appreciably in the different Provinces. Generally speaking, however, the variations may be said to be based on the comparative material status of the community in the different Provinces."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 19th November, remarks:—"We expected that under the revising process which the Government of India's original proposals might have undergone in Lord Morley's hands, some of the serious restrictions which had been suggested by the former to be imposed on the power given to Members of Councils, to move Resolutions on administrative questions and to discuss and modify the Government's Budget proposals, would have been removed. Very little, however, we regret to note, has been done in this direction. Though the Government of India has professed from the first to take its "stand on the practice of the House of Commons," the actual limitations which have now been imposed as regards both the scope and the method of exercising the powers entrusted to the Members, go so far to reduce the value of the concessions that the scheme fails to bear any but superficial resemblance to the practice of the House of Commons."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th November, expresses the wish that something should be done by the Government of India to suppress the disease of tuberculosis or consumption, as is done in the United States of America and England. The paper remarks:—"While the ravages are going on, the Government is looking indifferently. If at all it has done anything it has been inadequate regard being had to the steady rise in mortality and the rapid spread of the disease. Thanks to the effort of Mr. Malbari a sanatorium for consumpties is shortly to be started at Dharampur, Simla. But the institution will hardly be in a position to grapple the disease and benefit India as a whole. Its accommodation must

A campaign against tuberculosis.

necessarily be inadequate. That being the case, what is urgently necessary is that Government should enter the field and do all that lies in its power to suppress the disease. Sanatoria should be established in all provinces. The people also should co-operate with the Government. The situation is terrible and awe-inspiring and we should not shut our eyes to the danger. Deportations without trial, repression and political strife are nothing when compared with the situation brought about by tuberculosis. We should therefore begin the campaign at once. The campaign may not be so edifying as the policies of Governments, political speeches and enlarged Legislative Councils, but nevertheless, it should commend itself to the thoughtful and serious attention of every philanthropist and lover of this country."

3. Referring to the appointment of Rao Bahadur M. Venkataswami Nayudu as Sheriff of Madras, the *Hindu*, of the 18th November, observes:—"Mr. Nayudu is a worthy member of that community, fit to maintain its best traditions, and we congratulate him on the official recognition accorded to him."

The Sheriff of Madras.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 18th November, remarks:—"He is one of those that best deserve the honour and distinction which the office confers, and Government's choice could not have fallen on a better person."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

4. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Udaipur, the *Cochin Argus*, of the 13th November, remarks:—"Apparently there are still Political officers here and there, who need to be reminded of the basis on which rests the Government of India's policy towards its Feudatories, but we think we are justified in saying that such Political officers are confined to other parts of India than our own Presidency, and that the little lecture which His Excellency addressed to the Political officers in general is a superfluity in the case of such officers in the quiet South. Indeed, if any complaint can reasonably be made as to the manner in which Political officers in this part of India discharge their onerous obligations, it is that they are sometimes prone to fall into the very erroneous belief that their only duty is to sit still at occasional Darbars and try to look happy and gay. In recent years, there have surely not been wanting instances in which Political officers have failed to realise that, as representatives of the Government of India, it is their duty to see that the internal administration of the States to which they are accredited does not lapse into a condition reflecting discredit indirectly on the paramount Power."

The Government of India and Native States.

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 16th November, writes:—"There would be a universal feeling of thankfulness and rejoicing that the wicked attempt aimed at Lord Minto's life at Ahmedabad by some miscreants has proved futile. It would have been a dire misfortune for the country if any harm had been caused to the noble Viceroy at this juncture. The incident at Ahmedabad shows that the bomb has hereafter to be reckoned as a normal feature of our every-day life and the infernal thing has come to stay in this country."

Attempt on the Viceroy.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th November, writes:—"Although at one time we were disposed to believe that they (anarchists) were extinct, the latest attempt on no less a person than the Viceroy, whom His Highness the Gaekwar correctly described as 'the truest friend and benefactor of our country,' compels us to hang our heads in shame. That this incident happened in a part of the country whose population is most law-abiding and loyal shows that the revolutionary influences which have emanated from elsewhere have extended beyond our conception. And it seems to us that rigorous efforts are still necessary to get at the brood of anarchists and to

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

exterminate it. The attempt on the Viceroy, which fortunately failed of its purpose, has warned us of the necessity for the utmost watchfulness. The danger is clearly amidst us still; and the resourcefulness of statesmanship and the co-operation of the people have together to extinguish it by the employment of stern methods."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 18th November, remarks:—"We echo the words of the Gaekwar in which he expressed the profound abhorrence felt by the people of the whole of India at the dastardly attempt at outrage on the person of the Representative of the King Emperor. Lord Minto showed the qualities of his birth and breeding in being entirely unruffled by the disgraceful incident. We rejoice that His Excellency refused to admit that these anarchical crimes should be allowed to blacken the character of a whole people. The question before us is what measure to take in order to make the recurrence of such an incident an impossibility. A renewed effort should be made by the leaders of the people to stamp out anarchist activities, and to keep the young and the inexperienced free from their contaminating influence. We hope that our expectations will be fulfilled.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 18th November, remarks:—"It may be hoped that the loyal sections of the community will hereafter fully recognise that portion of their new responsibility consists in their doing everything that lies in their power to suppress the rebellious movement that is as disgraceful to the fair name of India as it is hurtful to her interests. The evil movement has not a single redeeming feature in it, wherefore it should be denounced unreservedly and the efforts to crush it should be stern and real. The fact must be honestly faced that anarchy is anarchy irrespective of the person who preaches or practises it or gives it his support."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th November, after eulogising the late Prince Ito and Mr. Gandhi for their patriotism and self-sacrifice, observes:—"What has been possible for Mr. Gandhi in South Africa is possible to many of us had we only the pure mind and the earnest resolve which characterise him. That many of us do possess them both will not be questioned by those who have studied the political history of India during the recent times. But the existence of the creed of anarchism, of which the most diabolical evidence was given at Ahmedabad day before yesterday, when two missiles were directed against His Excellency the Viceroy, is a most discouraging circumstance. That is an illustration—a most painful illustration—of the depths to which some of us, who delight in calling ourselves patriots, have descended. Anarchy is against all accepted ideals of humanity and of patriotism, and that it has been possible for some of them to be revered as martyrs is a disgrace and a calamity to the whole nation. A more discouraging circumstance could not be thought of than that, when the new spirit was beginning to spread, when persons of capacity and of education were beginning to feel in new ways, crime, hallowed in the name of patriotism the best trait of human mind, should be rife in the land."

False patriotism.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

7. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 17th November, is pleased to learn that steps are being taken in Bengal to elevate the depressed classes and remarks: "The movement in Bengal has taken practical shape. The Bengalees have commenced to act. They have given up mere talk. Bengal should furnish an example to the Madras Presidency. In Madras, we hear so much talk about the elevation of the depressed classes. Grand speeches are made and big public meetings held. But nothing practical has yet been done. There is no desire to open the purse. The committee formed at the recent Madras meeting advertised by a flourish of trumpets, has succeeded in collecting, so far, only a few hundreds of rupees. The Mangalore Mission is making heroic efforts to keep its head above water. This is certainly not creditable to the educated classes who are loud in their talk of amelioration of the condition of the untouchables. When will Madras emerge out of the region of talk? Echo answers when.

Elevation of the depressed classes.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

8. The *Janapukulan*, of the 6th November, writes:—It is notified in the Gazette that fifty silver medals will be given every year to the Indian Police by His Majesty Edward VII as a mark of appreciation of the good work which they are doing. It is highly commendable that the medals are to be presented to the Police as a sign of encouragement. But we think that the Indian Police do not deserve such medals. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, nobody has a favourable opinion about the Police. The editors, the Judges and the cultured men have strongly condemned the Police. The Government of India is trying its best to reform them. Recently Mr. Mackerness asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had taken sufficient notice of the remarks of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court about the unreliability of the Police evidence. Again, it is stated in the Police Administration Report of 1908, that 228 Police officers have been punished. Some have been convicted for the offences of bribery, wrongful confinement and theft and many have been awarded black marks for light offences. We think that the other Provinces also are in a similar position. Under these circumstances, we think that the Indian Police do not deserve any prize.

The Police.

Janapukulan, *Tanjore*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

(b) *Courts.*

9. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th November, writes that under the Muhammadan Law "alms and endowments" are two different things and that the learned Judges have misconstrued their meaning. Hence it is respectfully requested that the learned Judges of the Privy Council will be pleased to refer to the Muhammadan Law for an explanation of the term "alms" which has a general significance. It is hoped that our just Government will speedily remove the misunderstanding which has arisen in the explanation and application of the term "alms" and safeguard the liberty granted to us under the great "Magna Charta."

The question of the Muhammadan endowment.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

(k) *General.*

10. The *India* *, of the 30th October, publishes a cartoon representing the new reforms as an apple of discord which has induced the various communities, the Brahmans, the non-Brahmans, the Sikhs, the Muhammadans, the Christians and the Parsis, to claim special representation, and states that it is these reforms that will create new divisions among the Indians.

Lord Morley's Reforms.

India, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

11. The *India* *, of the 30th October, says:—An order was issued from the temple of Belvedere in Calcutta suppressing the Anusilian Samity in Bengal. This samity was an association of young men in Calcutta. It was doing good service to the pilgrims at the time of the festivals. The British Government did not like this samity. Who can oppose the divine will? It is irresponsible. What can the poor black men do? Let those loyalists who cry for co-operation make a note of this. Even the little patriotism and fellow feeling which the Bengalees have makes the British Government feel so bitter.

The Anusilian Samity.

India, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, writes:—The new reforms cannot be said to have given full satisfaction to the people. There are two objectionable points in them. The great partiality shown to the Muhammadans will be considered by the Hindus as a slight to them. The Government was saying that special representation should be given to the Muhammadans as they were fewer in number than the Hindus. Now according to the regulations which are published, the Muhammadans are given special representation even in those Provinces where they are in a majority. In Eastern Bengal four representatives are given to the Muhammadans, even though they are in a majority. It is no wonder that the reforms have given special satisfaction to the Muhammadans. Treating the Muhammadans in one way and the Hindus in another way will mar the friendly relations between the two communities. Moreover, the regulations are so framed as to exclude the real leaders of the people from the Legislative Councils. Again, it is feared that the non-official members who will be nominated by the Government will not work in the interests of the people. In our experience, such members generally side with the Government. So, there will be a non-official majority only in name. Lord Minto, in his speech delivered at Baroda, said that the object of the reforms was to associate the people in the administration of the country. We do not think that this object can be fully realised at the present time. Many of the members of the Municipalities and District Boards are nominated by the Government and any member of the Legislative Council elected by such members cannot be said to be a representative of the people. Though we are sorry that the new reforms will not produce peace and contentment in the minds of the people as expected, we welcome them as a new departure and a progressive step.

The new reforms.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

13. The *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, contains an article in English as follows:—"We regret that the Madras Government has declined to adopt a uniform system in regard to persons in Government service whose conduct may lead to enquiry. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai asked the Government to compare the treatment of the conduct of Mr. Sullivan, late Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, and of Mr. Kershasp and others. The attitude of the Government in such matters does not lead to good understanding between the people and the impartial Sircar. Mr. Kesava Pillai only asked for a uniform procedure to be adopted in all cases. In the matter of holding a just and impartial enquiry, no difference can be made. The public must not be allowed to think that some persons are treated with great indulgence and others are treated severely. It would have added to the good understanding and promoted trustfulness if the Government had promised that no partiality would be shown and a uniform procedure would be adopted."

Uniform treatment.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

14. Referring to the new order of Sirdars in Gujarat created by Government according to property qualifications (in place of the old title-holders known as Deccani Sirdar) for purposes of electing a representative in the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, says that it must be observed in this connection that the Governor of Bombay has the power of cancelling from this list of Sirdars the name of any Sirdar without assigning any reasons whatsoever, and this is evidently a means of ensuring that the representatives of these Sirdars always side with the officials.

Sirdars of Gujarat.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

15. Referring to the recent interpellation in the Madras Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Raja of Kollengode regarding the system of establishing toll-gates in several districts in this Presidency and the policy of the Bombay Government regarding the same, the *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, observes that the reply obtained shows more clearly than ever the principles underlying the systems of administrations obtaining in these two sister presidencies. While the Governor of Bombay is distinctly of opinion that a large number of

Tolls in Madras and Bombay.

toll-gates is a great hardship to the peasantry and contemplates the gradual abolition of them, the Madras Government still persists in making these a source of revenue.

16. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, writes that owing to the insufficient supply of drugs, etc., to some of the hospitals situated in the interior of Malabar and to the inadequate number of beds in such hospitals poor patients who resort to them are put to great trouble and inconvenience. It is reported that there is a proposal to abolish some of these hospitals and re-establish them at some other places. The correspondent therefore suggests that early opportunity should be taken to remove this popular grievance, and that if the authorities concerned would not move in the matter the representatives of the people should take the necessary steps.

Insufficient supply of drugs, etc, in the hospitals in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

III.—Legislation.

17. Referring to the constitution of the new Legislative Council in Madras, the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th November, remarks that the ryots who form the mainstay of the Government would be poorly represented, (inasmuch as) the eight members that are returned by the District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities will not be able to help the cause of the people to any appreciable extent. It is to be pointed out to the Government that while "petty European merchants selling cloths, jewels and provisions in Mount Road, Madras", and the European planters are given the vote, native merchants who carry on the bulk of the trade of the country remain unrepresented; and the Government must be requested to grant one representative at least for every two districts.

New Legislative Councils.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

18. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th November, remarks that, though the new reforms appear to be good and beneficial, the power they give to the Viceroy and the local Governments to declare any person to be unfit for membership in Legislative Councils, may defeat the very purpose of the new reforms by preventing real leaders of the people from being returned to Councils.

Regulations for new Legislative Councils.

Desabhimani, *Guntur*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

19. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th November, writes that the time for the election of the Muhammadan members for the Viceroy's Council is now approaching. It is an admitted fact that India holds scores of qualified Mussalmans worthy of the honour of being elected and fully alive to the needs and wants of their own nation and country—men revered and respected for their broad mindedness and enlightened views, yet we should think that none can equal Mr. Justice Amir Ali, who, to quote the words of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, "is a most able and experienced statesman."

Muhammadan members for the Viceroy's Council.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Matras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

IV.—Native States.

20. The *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, observes that a strange cause has been assigned to the retirement of Mr. Setlur from the Chief Court Bench in Mysore. It is said that the Resident unjustly bore a grudge against Mr. Setlur. If this be true, His Excellency Lord Minto's recent speech in Rajputana would be quite unmeaning. It is extremely regrettable to think that Mr. Setlur, after remaining a Judge of the Chief Court for nearly a year, should have thus found it necessary to resign his post.

Mr. Setlur's retirement from the Mysore Chief Court Bench.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

21. In an article headed "The one thing wrong" the *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, contains an article as follows:—"In the course of an article recently the *Times of India* wrote: 'The one thing that has been satisfactorily conspicuous

The Mysore Press Law.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

during the past year in the political state of India has been the attitude of the Native Princes with regard to sedition. In Mysore we have seen the introduction and enforcement of a rigorous law for the suppression of seditious publications'. Is this true? Who were the sedition-mongers of Mysore and what was it that they wrote and against whom? Why do the subjects of Mysore concern themselves much with British sedition when they have got their own affairs to look after? It is surprising that the *Times of India* circulates such false stories about Mysore. Mysore has no complaint. What it has done was forced upon it in some way or other and with no definite complaint against the local press; but with no substantial general assumptions the rigorous Press Law has been passed. There is no sedition in Mysore and there never was."

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

The Mysore Press Law.

Referring to the above subject, the *Veerakesari*, of the 13th November, in another article, observes:—"The Diwan's reference to the 'satisfactory' working of the Press Gag in his address to the representatives is severely commented upon by the British Press. In one voice they condemn his revengeful attitude. We are sorry for this. Mr. T. Ananda Rao is personally the gentlest and most peaceful of men. When such a gentleman says cruel words, there must be something mysterious behind the curtains in Mysore. Not that the Mysore Press is blameworthy, but the motives for treating the press like cobras are so unnatural to Mysore. The paper which the Diwan warned under the new law is a monthly vernacular journal called the *Dhanurdhari* published at Davangere. The editor explains the matter in the last issue and defends what he wrote as being translations of articles published in, and not objected to, by the British Government itself. They all refer to British affairs and not Mysore affairs. This is the key to the reading of the Mysore mystery. In a word, the Press Law has been passed in obedience to the mandates of the British Government. What is the good of blaming Mysore officers, who seem to be not their own masters in the present situation?"

THE MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1909.

Cattle-lifting and slaughter in Mysore.

22. A correspondent of the *Mysore Star*, of the 15th November, complains that cattle-lifting in Mysore is till as prevalent as ever in spite of the legislation that exists to prevent it. It is deplorable that cattle are being stolen and slaughtered for the sake of hides quite regardless of the outrage on the religious sentiment of the Hindus. It is true that the law requires that in every case a certificate giving particulars as to how a hide was obtained and signed by the village patel has to be produced along with every hide offered for sale; but often false certificates are produced and the merchants omit entries regarding objectionable hides. The persons who do the work of supervising the hides stores themselves appear to connive at such illicit procuration and render the law ineffectual. It is urged that the work of supervising may, therefore, be assigned to a more respectable and conscientious class of public servants and to honest and public-spirited private gentlemen who are above temptation, and that deterrent punishment may be given to cattle-lifters.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

The old superstition.

23. In an article headed "The Old Superstition", the *Veerakesuri*, of the 13th November, contains an article in English as follows:—"The *Times of India* reports that the United Provinces have suddenly become 'prosperous', because after a famine year the area cultivated increased by 9 per cent.! Starvation is misery, half starvation is prosperity according to the Anglo-Indian journals. Four years of 'prosperity' are immediately followed by one or two years of famine and scarcity! The cycle of 'prosperity' and poverty following one upon another is of shorter duration now than before. The official superstition is that an increase in the area under cultivation means increase of prosperity and capital. It does not occur to official heads that the new lands

taken up for cultivation are generally those that were abandoned as not paying and that people take them up because they have nothing else. It is a desperate attempt to go with less and less margin of profit. The superstition is worn out and fails to charm or comfort anybody now."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

24. The *India* *, of the 30th October, writes:—Mr. Gokhale has given out his political creed in his recent speeches. Excepting the Anglo-Indian papers and the British Government, everybody knows that his words are detrimental to the interests of the country Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has come forward to support him. This Judge deserted the Congress and other institutions beneficial to the country simply to get a seat in the High Court. His political opinions may be seen in the judgments given in the appeals preferred by the *Vihari*, the *Swaraj*, and other newspapers. He confirmed the sentences passed by the lower courts with a regret that the sentences were very light. He praises Mr. Gokhale as an ornament to the society. Mr. Gokhale has now become a favourite of the British Government. The *Hindi Punch* was accused of an incitement to murder Mr. Gokhale. It was suppressed and the press was confiscated. Now two gentlemen are arrested as having defamed Mr. Gokhale. He is already said to have been instrumental for the imprisonment of Mr. Tilak, the prohibition of the Congress at Nagpur and other mischievous things.

India, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

The *India* *, of the 6th November, publishes a cartoon in which Mr. Gokhale is represented as the faithful wife of the British official, and says: "Mr. Gokhale obeys the British official and teaches the Indians that they are not fit for liberty. In return, the British official has suppressed the *Hindu Punch*, accusing it of incitement to murder Mr. Gokhale and has arrested Messrs. Phadke and Govinda Kandarlekar as having published songs defaming him. The official pats Mr. Gokhale on his back and shows the prisoners to him. Mr. Gokhale embraces the official, praises the happy union and sings."

India, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 6th, 1909.

The relics of Buddha.

25. The London correspondent of the *India**, of the 30th October, writes: It is very surprising that our people have not strongly protested against the idea of the British Government to distribute the relics of Buddha to the various Buddhistic countries. We have lost our liberty; but why should we lose our national customs and prestige? Our religion is still with us. In 1857, the Government wanted to interfere with our religion, but owing to the rude shock which it received then, it resolved not to interfere thereafter. The Englishmen think that we have become degenerated since then. We have been disarmed. Mrs. Besant and others are taking part in our religion. We are growing cowardly. The partition of Bengal was carried out in the face of the opposition of eight crores of men. The Judicial Courts and the Executive officers are interfering with our temples and mutts. Now the Government wants to remove the relics of Buddha from India. What will Asoka and Khamsika think of us? We should hold meetings in every village and town to protest against this. What they want to do with the relics of Buddha, they may perhaps do in the case of our sacred things.

India, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 30th, 1909.

A terrible wave of English democracy.

26. In an article headed "A terrible wave of English democracy", the *Sadhvi*, of the 16th November, observes as follows:—"The ancient Indian rulers are said to have been despots. The modern democratic despots are no less so. It must be borne in mind that the ancient Indian kings were benevolent despots. If ancient Indian history is studied dispassionately there are unmistakeable evidences of unparalleled self-sacrifice on the part of many ancient kings. One of the Vikramarkas lived the life

Sadhvi, *Mysore*, Nov. 16th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

of a sovereign hermit. He earned his bread by manual labour and lived an exemplary life of high thinking and humble living. He never used a single pie of the public revenue for his personal use. There are instances to show that even among Muhammadans there were kings who led such exemplary and unselfish lives . . . . In those days both kings and ministers looked upon public money as poison in reference to themselves. They knew that its chief use consisted in the promotion of the public weal. How fallen are we now from these ideals! This is not all. Foreign ideals of a terrible kind are now flung upon us. Mr. Keir Hardie's utterance about the King Emperor's part in public affairs is too staggering for us so little accustomed to the ideals of democracy. Mr. Keir Hardie appears to have said that if the King Emperor and the Lords behave unconstitutionally, their crown and coronets would go to the melting pot. A more terrible threat can never be conceived. We in India are never accustomed to this species of talk in relation to our sovereigns. The recent speeches of Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill are couched in language too dictatorial to be respectful to those concerned. Their sentiments have begun to have an epidemic effect in India. These democratic ideals have been on the lips of every English-knowing Indian and they have been filtering down to non-English knowing awakened. It is not wisdom on the part of any Government officers to rouse such sympathy by prohibitory mandates. If responsible administrators make up their minds to base the British Government on the love, contentment and happiness of the people, the British power is bound to last as long as the sun and moon endure . . . . A just British rule uncontaminated by Eastern despotism is the only panacea for the political plague that has been eating into the very vitals of the body politic in India, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better it would be for both England and India, countries, so well calculated to benefit each other if they just to each other, and so destructive of each other if they become the victims of unreasonable selfishness."

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1909.

People of India to be given a voice in the administration of the finances of their country.

27. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, referring to the Budget discussion in England, remarks as follows:—Considering the opposition raised against the Budget in the British Parliament one cannot but sympathise with the hard lot of the Indian landholders. One of the chief sources of revenue to Government is land, and the Government without attaching any weight to the objections or grievances represented by the landholders, conducts re-settlements at fixed intervals and enhances the revenue. It is the duty of landholders to contribute to Government a portion of the expenditure required for administrative purposes, and it is the duty of both the Government and the landholders to ascertain whether the portion contributed by the landholders towards the expenses connected with the administration is a fair proportion of their income. The responsibility of finding the ways and means for administrative expenses in England rests with the Parliament, that is the people of the country. If the responsibility of providing funds for the administration of this country rests with the natives it would be easy for them to enact a law and settle a scheme for levying a proportionate share of the income from the people without any partiality. Some of the actions of the Government of India turn out to be detrimental to the interests of the people; and this is due to the want of attention on the part of Government to the representations of the people, as well as to the wrong notion entertained by the Government that it knows better what is beneficial or detrimental to them. The people therefore should devise a remedy for this state of things. We are at a loss to understand why Government has deprived the people of India of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of other countries. Lord Curzon, in whose régime as the Viceroy of India the Malabar Settlement was conducted, strongly opposes the Budget, and contends that the land revenue in Great Britain ought not to be enhanced and that those who have other income should be assessed proportionately. When this great man was in India he

was never heard to express such an opinion. When we take into consideration the opposition raised against the Budget in England by Lord Curzon and others who in their turn imposed an oppressive system of land-revenue on landholders without making the European merchants and officers who carry away so much money from India contribute their quota towards the administrative expenses of the country, we can only say that the personages above referred to are capable of playing any part they like. There is no use of granting any reform to the people unless they are given the power of administrating the finances of the country. The people will not be satisfied by their merely becoming Legislative Council Members.

[Issued 23rd November 1909

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 48 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th November 1909.

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(REVISED UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	870
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, 26 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Sarasvati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramaseeha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
48	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	658
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rolle Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore, 62 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bhatrati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	*....	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*....	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	203
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest † ..	Puthenpalli Seminary,—Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
70	Travancore Mail	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for.

† An Anglo-Latin journal.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathamu	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajóana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chandrika	Printed at the Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Tanjore, and published at Kumbakonam.	Weekly ..	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Brahman * ..	1,000
11	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
12	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
13	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
14	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
15	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
16	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
17	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
00	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	165
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
27	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
28	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
33	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	160
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly .	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
62	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
63	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
66	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
67	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
68	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
69	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
70	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopálás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Satiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	300
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsala, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazzar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vídyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	Not known	4,000
39	Sudarsini	Sudarsini press, Viswasurayapuram, Negapatam taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Swasenkara Kavi	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahmin, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigoum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,877

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	700
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	711
5	Dhánvantari	Kottakal Press, Kottakkal ..	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Dwijá Rajan	Kerala Varma Press, Changanacherry.	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Kottakal Press, Kottakal ..	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,510
10	Kerala Kahalam	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	315
12	Kerala Chintamani ..	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	1,300
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	750
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	650
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	570
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	471
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malabar News	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	920
22	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Do.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
23	Malankara Sabha Tharaka	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,100
24	Malankara Suriani Swiviseshakan.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	1,500
25	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	985
26	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,497
27	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	377
28	Mangalodayam	Mangalodayam Press, Desamangalam.	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
29	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
30	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
31	Mithavadi	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
32	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
33	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	504
34	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	313
35	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	680
36	Subhashini *	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Weekly ..	Not known; called for	1,170
37	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
38	Swadesamitran †	Varnaprakasam Press, Mâyanâd.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
39	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155

* This was started again in July 1909.

† Ceased to exist during the quarter ending 31st August 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
40	Sudarsanam	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur. Published at Palghat.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
41	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,200
42	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,347
43	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
44	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
45	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	950
46	Vyavasáya Chandrika * ..	Swarnaratna Press, Kayamcolam.	Monthly ..	Not known	650

* This was started in April 1909.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	580
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risāla-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 20th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

Note.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Wednesday Review, *Tyrchinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

Coming Parliamentary elections.

1. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th November, remarks that some thing should be done to help those friends of India seeking to be returned to Parliament. It further writes:—"We suppose we need not dilate at length upon the ways and means by which their return to the Parliament can be rendered easy. In plain terms it is a question of money. We have to send some good speakers to do platform work and we give some financial aid to those who cannot afford the luxury of a keen contest. Elections in England cost a member a pretty good sum and few friends of India could afford to meet it. Even supposing that Mr. Mackarness withdrew purely because it was a question of pounds, shillings, and pence with him, his parliamentary career deserves to be kept alive at some cost to India. Our friends in Parliament are few and their ranks are sure to thin by official disfavour, for even Liberals can be as bureaucratic as any party if they had a chance; and independent Liberals have to look to their support elsewhere. It would have been a crime if we failed to support Charles Bradlaugh had he lived and wanted our support. It is no less so in the case of others who, though lacking the ability of Bradlaugh, have yet an equal measure of sympathy with us. Now that the Congress is placed on sound basis with a net work of organisations throughout the country it is possible for the central organisation to collect the funds easily. A 5-rupee tax upon each member of the local committees once in five years to meet the expenses of our friends to get into the Parliament ought to yield a decent sum. We make the suggestion in the good hope that it would be taken up in earnest by the central and the provincial organisations, and the country should feel ashamed if it failed to do its duty at such a critical time."

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

Railway accommodation in the Madras Presidency.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd November, writes:—"We hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, who is now among us, will, in conjunction with the President of the Railway Board, see to the improvement and extension of accommodation on the Railway lines in the Madras Presidency. We can say that the question has reached a stage when a satisfactory solution is imperative."

(*k*) *General.*

The United India, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1909.

Memorial on behalf of G. Harisarvothama Rao.

3. The *United India*, of the 20th September, writes:—"Now that the young man (G. Harisarvothama Rao) has already suffered about fourteen months' imprisonment for his foolish writing which would influence no sensible person, it is to be hoped that the Governor will exercise double-blest prerogative of mercy which, we are told on high authority, becomes the "throned monarch better than his crown." Mr. Harisarvothama Rao is a man of culture and enlightenment and his enlargement is not in the least likely to result in his proving a menace to society after the terrible experiences undergone by him. We are not here concerned

with the justness of the punishment awarded or with the legal aspects of the case but we heartily join in the prayer submitted to Sir Arthur Lawley for remitting the unexpired portion of the sentence."

Indians in the Straits Settlements.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th November, publishes particulars of the Tali Aiyar brutality case, in which two Europeans were punished for causing hurt to some coolies, and also a leader on the hardship coolies undergo at the Straits. The following remarks appear in the article: "The feelings of indignation and helplessness which will be felt by us all at the particulars of the very brutal case, and the general conditions under which our countrymen perpetually live in that country will be heightened by the assurance, that we obtain from a reliable source, that there have been treatments severer than those which have not come to light. We would respectfully call the attention of the Madras Government to the state of the health and the circumstances of work, especially to the nature of punishment, that the Madras coolies are subjected to in the Straits. That the Protector of Immigrants is not always a reliable authority, at any rate that he has not the power or the opportunities to stop or detect cases of oppression, is only too plain from what we have published. If it should be possible to smuggle dying men, several other equally brutal affairs should be possible. We have been told that Indians of position in the Straits do not go to the estates at all, because the spectacle in several of these estates touches them. They are helpless, except perhaps in calling the attention of the Protector of Immigrants, a circumstance which busy people, as they certainly are, would not care to employ, in view of the troubles that it might necessitate. The Government of the Straits, like the Government of the Colonies, is for the planters and the merchants; and where the interests of the latter are involved, neither justice nor humanity would characterise it. We have enough experience of the doings of the Transvaal Government and the Government of Natal, to think anything good of the Straits authorities. As almost the whole of the labourers that work in those estates are Madrasis, the responsibility of the Madras Government is great, to enquire independently into the condition of the indentured or the free coolie--when a coolie is once in the Straits estates there is no difference between the lot of an indentured and a free coolie -and remedy the wrongs to which our people are subjected by the only possible remedy, namely, to completely discourage, even to prohibit, emigration to the Straits."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

The Enlarged Councils.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 20th November, writes:—"As has been pointed out by a Calcutta contemporary, the effect of the provision by which only present members of Taluk and District Boards and of Municipal Councils are eligible as candidates for election by those bodies is to shut out many of the ablest and most respected public men. However much this restriction may be to the gain of these bodies in future, for the present there is no gainsaying the loss to the new Legislative Council by keeping out the very best representatives of the people who have accidentally not been in the local bodies. The net result of the new franchise, which on paper is shown to give us as many as 19 elected representatives, is to leave the people, the masses of the inhabitants of this country, whose part and lot in the administration have been the theme of anxious solicitude in many a high quarter, in no way better represented than before . . . . . There are 23 nominations in the gift of the Governor. Of these, it is permissible to choose only 16 officials. But there are many in the good graces of Government, who though non-officials are of pronounced official views and who can always be expected to swell the official strength. Some of them have, of course, to be provided for, in consideration of their past services also. We trust, however, it will not be too much to expect a nominated representative from the community of Native Christians in this Presidency whose proportion in the general population is by no means insignificant, another from the Eurasian community, who, we have no doubt, will come eventually to see eye to eye with us in all political and

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

administrative matters, and from certain other minorities whose claims cannot be ignored. We hope, in regard to the Indian commercial community, though the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has been denied the right of election, the nomination from among the community will be made, at least in accordance with the wishes of the Chamber, informally ascertained beforehand. After all, the outlook for real, popular representation in the new Council is far from encouraging."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th November, writes:—"We have very carefully gone through the important documents, and we find that, although the rules and regulations minimise to a large extent the importance and benefits of the reforms, they are still capable of imparting a healthy stimulus to our national life. The thanks of the country are due to Lords Morley and Minto for persevering with these important reforms undeterred by calumny, misrepresentation and threats of their own countrymen. . . . Rules regarding the qualification of candidates seem to us to be illiberal and calculated to narrow the franchise, and the discretion of electors. . . . We suspect these rules are directed against 'politicals'. The electorate may not be permitted to return to the Councils, trusted leaders like G. Subramania Aiyar, Aswin Kumar Dutt and Krishna Kumar Mitter, as their 'reputation and antecedents' are not palatable to Government."

COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 20th November, remarks:—"From the rules regarding qualifications, it will be found that the Government reserves to itself wide discretionary powers to be exercised towards the end of keeping undesirable characters out of the way of the Councils. The retention of this power has already been animadverted upon in certain quarters in this country; and we may depend upon it that excitable and extremist M.P's. and politicians at Home will pick out this provision for special attack and will argue that the reforms are a failure because they include this safeguard. We think, however, that if this clause had been omitted, sober public opinion would have characterised the omission as a proof of unwisdom and fear of wild clamour. Surveying them comprehensively the new reforms cannot but impress the observer by their size as well as their substance. They are, as Mr. Syed Husain Bilgrami has said, the greatest achievement of British rule in India. They exhibit the courageous statesmanship of both Lord Morley and Lord Minto, but the people of India should remember that the age of playing with politics has gone by, and that a strenuous era has set in, and that the future political and general welfare of the country is a vast trust which has become more that of the people than of their alien rulers."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1909.

The *Muhammadan*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"It is surprising to find that our Presidency, in spite of its extensive area, has been placed behind other provinces with regard to the number of elected members as will be seen from the following; . . . . . We are at a loss to know the real cause of this difference. Coming to our community we understand that only two seats have been provided for in the Madras Legislative Council to be filled by separate election. As far as the whole reforms go, we think that Lord Morley and the Government of India have acted in a very liberal manner . . . . but when we come near home and see the number of Muhammadan members to be returned by separate election we are somewhat disappointed. No one can deny that our interests in this Presidency are very great and more numerous than those of the shopkeepers of Mount Road. Our co-religionists on the West Coast alone are numerous enough to send one representative to the New Council while the two present members can be very well chosen from the rest of the Presidency. For sometime to come we do not think that the Government of India are going to make changes in the present scheme and we do not really desire any such change at present. We are quite ready to work out properly the present scheme according to the sage advice of our leaders, thanking at the same time the two British statesmen Morley and Minto for the sympathy they have extended to our community in order to safeguard our rights. But we only regret that our

local Government in spite of their whole-hearted interest in the welfare of our community did not see the necessity of being more liberal in their recommendations regarding our Presidency and our community in particular."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"We hope that there would hardly be any occasion for the Government to have recourse to the provision about disqualification. We agree with the Government that the dignity and representative character of the Councils should be maintained. But we are not sure whether the provisions regarding disqualifications which we are considering will not, at the same time, strike at independence. Moral depravity and loathsome personal conduct should certainly disqualify a man from putting himself forward in the Council Chamber as a representative of his countrymen. But mere suspicions regarding the antecedents and reputation of a man are a weak foundation upon which to act."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd November, writes:—"While no one denies that there is much in the reform scheme which is open to just criticism, much that is capable of well-considered improvement, we deprecate the wholesale condemnation of it as it is unfair to the authors of the scheme. It has to be acknowledged that the scheme has had to be worked out in the shortest possible time, and it is possible to believe that the defects noticed have not been deliberately introduced, but are the results of hasty designing and construction."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

Referring to the candidature of Diwan Bahadur N. Subramanyam and the possibility of other officials following his example, the *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, writes:—"The deficiency in the number of non-official seats caused by the constituencies electing officials will have to be made good by nominations by Government, whose power in this respect is already too high in Madras. The nature of the popular representation secured by the Reform Scheme under such conditions needs no detailed comment.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

This serious defect in the regulations is only one among many others, which has resulted from the wide and arbitrary powers entrusted in the hands of the Government of India in working out the principles of the Reform Scheme. . . . . By altering, in the Indian Act, the form of authorisation to the executive to frame rules and placing the power formally in the hands of the Government of India, the safeguards against the executive making such far-reaching legislation, without any opportunity for public criticism, have been withdrawn in a manner hardly fair to the Indian public.

The result has been that the regulations are teeming with defects on all sides, and it is no wonder that few people, except perhaps the Muhammadans who have been taken into confidence all along, are enthusiastic over them."

The *Travancore Times*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"We think, we can safely say that the vast majority of the thoughtful people in India will hail the measure with greater or less satisfaction. For our part, whatever be the shortcomings of the Act, it is the unmistakeable outcome of a sincerely generous policy and it ought to be a matter for one's highest satisfaction and joy if the measure of political privilege which it vouchsafes to the millions of India are thankfully accepted and exercised with ability and moderation . . . . . Taking all in all the council reforms extend substantial political privileges to the people and the spirit in which they are conceived may safely be said to be a sufficient guarantee that more of their kind will not long be withheld from the people, provided they prove themselves prepared to use the present instalment with due care and credit. May the chapter of the history of this country, which the present reforms are destined to open, turn out to be the bright record which it promises and deserves to be."

TRAVANCORE TIMES, *Nagercoil*, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

Referring to the provision in the rules for election to the Provincial Legislative Councils, which requires a representative of Local Boards to be actually a member of a Local Board or Municipality, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, writes:—"The feeling against this particular rule is

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

unequivocal, widespread and genuine. That gentlemen like Babu Surendranath, Mr. A. Chaudhuri, Bupendranath Bose, Ambica Charan Muzumdar and C. Vijiaraghava Chariar are ineligible to stand for election under the rules is a fact which should greatly detract the value of the reforms. Our Boards and Municipalities are now monopolised, of course, with honourable exceptions. by bungling mediocrities, well-connected nonentities and time-serving busibodies. Fancy, these irresponsibles alone are eligible for election! This is ridiculous. It is passing strange the ridiculousness of the thing did not suggest itself to the infallibles at Simla and at the India Office. It is no wonder the Hindu leaders of both the Bengals have decided to boycott the Councils."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 24th November, writes:—"It passes our comprehension why the Government of India have not more seriously thought of the rights of the general population and the educated classes in general in connection with the Rules and Regulations now published for giving effect to the new Indian Councils Act. In the resolution of the Government of India on the subject, reference is made to the errors and defects which may be found in the Regulations. The errors and defects as regards the representation of the general Hindu community are so grave and palpable that one wonders how they could have been made at all after such prolonged deliberation and discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. . . . . We need only consider the qualifications of voters and electors as laid down in the new Regulations to be impressed with their unfairness. . . . . The qualifications fixed are such that most Hindu gentlemen of education, responsibility and public spirit have no chance of getting into the Council through any of these electoral doors. . . . . In our own Province many a man of ability, public spirit and prestige is not in a position either to stand as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council or even to vote for one. We should certainly be more credulous than we actually are to imagine that this flagrant inequality of treatment in the Regulations is a mere casual error. Mere errors and defects from their very nature must surely be less calculated to embitter racial antagonism than those to which we have referred. If in the case of Muhammadans and landholders, the same errors were visible, we would have had no complaint to make. But we have the fact that while every care is taken to give the landowning classes and the Muhammadan community direct and more than adequate representation alike in Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, the general Hindu population of India, who form nearly over two-thirds of the great Indian community, are to be most inadequately and meagrely represented on the great Councils of the land."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th November, writes:—"Generally speaking, the disqualifying clauses do not seem to be needleesly harsh. To guard against incompetency and against the getting in of undesirable elements, some conditions have to be enforced, and we cannot say that in laying down such conditions, the Government have had any other motive than safeguarding the purity and efficiency of the Councils. . . . . However, we trust that no need will arise to put it (the clause that relates to reputation and antecedents of an individual) to test and there will be no occasion for the Government to look up their *index expurgatorius* . . . . We earnestly hope that the Government will see their way to reduce as much as possible the number of *Dont's*, as the new Councils begin to prove their capacity to deal with matters which are at present excluded from their cognisance and as they gain the confidence of the Government. In spite of such exclusion there is enough left for the Councils to discuss and if the non-official members would handle the subjects open to them for discussion in a spirit of fairness and with a full sense of their responsibility, they would be able to render with the sympathy and co-operation of the Government, much valuable service to the country."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 25th November, writes:—"We are glad to learn that the Government do not intend to permit Government officials to offer themselves for election to the Legislative Council. The decision is one which will be received with grateful thanks by the Indian public."

6. Referring to a Calcutta telegram stating that an officer will soon be deputed to conduct a statistical enquiry into the prevailing high prices and that all controversial topics will be left out of it, the *Madras Standard*, of the 24th November, remarks:—"We are afraid that the process now decided upon will not be found efficient. Whatever statistics may be collected, the rise of prices is a fact with which even the least asture of observers is familiar; and surely a mere haphazard collection and tabulation of statistics by an officer, however capable, will not enable us to understand the phenomenon in all its aspects. What is now proposed to be done is only a formal and technical fulfilment of a promise. But it is not the right way to do the business."

High prices.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

7. Referring to Mr. Syed Amir Ali's appointment to the Privy Council, the *Hindu*, of the 24th November, remarks that "the country cannot but feel grateful for this renewed proof of Lord Morley's sympathy with the people of this country.

An Indian Privy Councillor

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th November, considers the appointment is "in every way a most desirable and most appropriate one."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th November, remarks:—However much we may disagree with Mr. Amir Ali, ex-Judge of the Calcuttta High Court now residing in England, in his political opinions and condemn his attitude towards the Hindus, we cannot but feel grateful to Lord Morley for creating him a Privy Councillor and appointed him to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for, he is, after all an Indian. This is the first time an Indian has been appointed to such a post; and should be taken as indicating that Lord Morley is very anxious to vindicate our Magna Charta, endorsed by His Majesty the King, and to remove the colour bar which has hitherto been standing in the way of creating a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled. Although the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali is a bad politician and short-sighted leader, he is a sound jurist of ripe experience and we have not the slightest doubt that he will discharge his new duties with credit to himself and to his country."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

8. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th November, has the following:—"It is pleasing to turn from the stress and strain of public life in this country to the silent yet steady revolution in agriculture that is being achieved by the co-operation of both Indians and Anglo-Indians, officials and non-officials. The field of agriculture is the only one that admits of free play of the combined energies of Indians and Anglo-Indians without reserve or restraint, and it is pleasing to note that during last year the combination of the energies of the two races in the agricultural field resulted in good and substantial benefits to the agriculturist. The report on the operations of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments for the last official year bears testimony to this. To the real lover of the country, the pages of the modest, yet interesting report are as important as the proclamation issued by the Government of India bringing into force the Councils Act. India is an agricultural country, the mass of the people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, and the failure of crops results in famines and deaths from starvation. That being the case any effort that is made by anybody to teach the ryots better methods of agriculture and to increase the yield of Mother Earth deserves earnest support and encouragement."

Agriculture in the Madras Presidency.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

9. In a leader welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy to Mysore, the *Mysore Times*, of the 27th November, writes:—"Earl Minto arrived in India when she was seething with discontent and unrest. The present can never be fully actualized without contrasting it with the immediate past. But such a task would involve the difficult and in a measure inexpedient scrutiny into the causeries of the Viceroyalty of the statesman whom His Excellency replaced. The time for such a comparative page of history is not yet. We will, therefore, content ourselves at present with the assertion that Lord Minto had the

Lord Minto.

THE MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

extremely delicate work of throwing oil over the troubled and boiling waters of Indian administration, and in common honesty, we are bound to admit that he has succeeded remarkably well in its performance."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th November, writes:—"Lord Minto's personal characteristics of large-hearted sympathy and considerate firmness have appealed to the hearts of all classes of people in this country, and his achievements in the direction of just and progressive rule have secured for His Lordship their gratitude and affection. He has won the general confidence alike of the Princes and the people by his just and sympathetic treatment of their rights and claims, and has thus added to the strength and security of the British Empire in India. While he has earned the gratitude of the people of India, he has merited the appreciation of his Sovereign and nation; and it is no matter for surprise that, wherever Lord Minto goes, there is a hearty welcome awaiting him."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1909.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"We congratulate the Government of Travancore on the very liberal measure that they have taken for the encouragement of education in the State. Travancore has always enjoyed a reputation for its high educational efficiency which, like all other activities, calculated to improve the condition of the people, has obtained for it an important position among Native States. A further step has been taken, to make primary education free in Travancore . . . . The imparting of free primary education will form an epoch in the history of the State, in the same manner that the imparting of compulsory education—of which the present advance is certainly a welcome precursor—will be an epoch, and friends of Travancore and admirers of Native States, will watch with increasing delight the many popular reforms that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja has been inaugurating."

Free primary education in Travancore.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

11. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, has the following: "The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore cannot be congratulated on the decision they have arrived at in regard to the case of Mr. Narayana Menon, Senior Sessions Judge, whose conduct in the Chalai riot case was severely condemned by the High Court. The Darbar has reinstated the Judge with full arrears of pay. This is a direct affront to the dignity of the highest court in the land, and we regret Mr. Rajagopala Chari permitted himself to set at naught the recommendation of the High Court made after a careful investigation of the various aspects of the case. Every impartial observer of the progress of the case should admit that the High Court was justified in recommending the punishment of the Sessions Judge. . . . . We do not know what explanation Mr. Narayana Menon submitted to the Darbar, but whatever it may be, we have ample evidence that the treatment meted out to him now is not at all calculated either to enhance the reputation of the executive or to strengthen the confidence of the public in the administration of law in the State."

Reinstalment of the senior District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

THE INDIAN PTRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

12. The speech made by Sir P. N. Krishnamurti on the Central College Day at Bangalore has given the *Indian Patriot* an opportunity to express its views on the admission of persons other than Mysoreans to the Mysore Civil Service. The following remarks appear in its issue of the 24th November:—"In every advanced state local talent is encouraged, and Mysore till recently enjoyed the reputation of being the most advanced of advanced States. Discouragement of local talent is not so bad as placing impediments in the way of its very existence and growth, and both are charges which the Mysore Government, with a highly intelligent people and a patriotic sovereign, have deserved.

The Mysore Civil Service.

We earnestly hope the charge will not be deserved long. Mysoreans ought to fill the place which they are entitled to fill by virtue of education, of character, of attainments, as well as on account of their patriotism and loyalty to their Maharaja, which, it is only natural, the Maharaja should appreciate, by encouraging his subjects and by affording every facility for them to attain to deserved eminence."

In an article headed "the Mysore Administration," the *United India*, of the 27th November, remarks:—"His Highness was fortunate in his first Diwan Mr. C. Rangacharlu, the most unselfish statesman that India ever had. But His Highness was unfortunate in his subsequent ministers with one exception, all these ministers have been outsiders and these outsiders introduced a large number of their kith and kin, and to-day His Highness the present Maharaja has the misfortune to see that nearly two-thirds of the most important offices of the State and nearly half of the other offices are occupied by outsiders who by the efflux of time have come to be regarded as Tamil and Mahrathi-speaking subjects of the Maharaja. These are the adopted sons of the State and the filial love of adopted sons is too well known to require any mention. Some of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja have been fighting for the right of the people. How they have been treated by the outside Diwans is too well known to require reiteration here. Last year two of the most popular representatives were elected by the Assembly to the Legislative Council. Mr. Madhava Rao got them vetoed, the very first time that the Representative Assembly exercised the privilege. It was thought that Mr. Madhava Rao was a reactionary statesman, that he wanted to put down the born subjects of the Maharaja and bolster up the cause of the domiciled subjects as well as of the other outsiders. It was further thought that Mr Ananda Rao, the present Diwan, was an admirer of Gladstone, that he would never in thought, word or deed do any act of injustice and that during his regimé, he would hold the balance of justice equally between the Mysoreans and the outsiders. Even Mr. Ananda Rao, we very much regret to say, has belied this impression. He made the election rules worse than those framed by his predecessor and he was instrumental in seeing that the name of one of those most popular candidates was vetoed at the very outset."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

13. Referring to the speeches of His Highness the Maharaja and His Excellency the Viceroy at the banquet in Mysore, the *Hindu*, of the 27th November, remarks:—"Informed public opinion will hold that the Press Law is as serious a blot in the Maharaja's administration as the deportations in British India are in that of Lord Minto . . . . . We are concerned here with that kind of interference which fetters discretion in purely internal affairs, denies liberty of action, takes away powers of initiation and working, and lowers the State in the estimation of the people. The Account Department of the State was an instance in point. It was subjected to an examination by a Special Audit officer of the Government of India. It is one thing to submit accounts to periodical audit, but quite a different thing to act on interested reports casting aspersions on the department. The result has been regrettable in more ways than one; and though ten years have elapsed since the blunder was first permitted, the damage done to the reputation of the department has not been repaired, and outsiders are still being called in to sustain it. Then, consider the effect upon the people of the vexatious delay in approving the abolition of the iniquitous tax called the *supari halat;* of the suspicions entertained about the promotion of the Light Railway enterprise by the State; of the jealousy with which the right of nomination to the Chief Judge's place is protected; of the efforts from time to time made to thrust on the State one favourite or another (*e.g.*, Mr. Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Southern Circle); of the increasing tendency to extend the cession of jurisdiction over lands to the right for the produce of such lands (*e.g.*, railway lands and grass farms); the inclination to extend British jurisdiction over railway lands so as to prevent the use of lands outside the railway

The Viceroy in Mysore.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

line, except with the previous permission of the Resident; and of the pressure brought to bear upon the administration where powerful interests are involved (*e.g.*, gold magnates and Christian Missionaries). These are a few of the recent cases which go to illustrate the character of interference in Mysore . . . . . It is not a little humiliating to one of the most constitutionally inclined Prince that he should now feel the discretion of his Government fettered in the choice not only of a Chief Judge, but of the Puisne Judge also; and that he is not at liberty to appoint one of his own men as his Private Secretary! If Lord Minto can see his way to recognise the claim of Mysore for greater freedom and less molestation in internal affairs, he will find in years to come that his experiment has been justified to a far greater extent than that of Lord Ripon."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Mysore Times, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Birthday honours.

14. The *Mysore Times*, of the 20th November, contains the following:—"Of the birthday honours announced last week, the C.I., conferred on Her Excellency Countess of Minto, is a matter for peculiar gratification to all Indians alike. She has always proved herself a ready help-mate to her husband in his labours in behalf of this country, and her interests in the welfare and advancement of women in India are well known. We congratulate her on her securing His Majesty's appreciation.

The Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Attempt on the Viceroy.

15. The *Cochin Argus*, of the 20th November, writes:—"Only horror and indignation can be expressed at the abominable but happily unsuccessful attempt made at Ahmedabad on Saturday last to assassinate Lord Minto, and it may be presumed, Lady Minto as well, by means of explosive bombs hurled at the Viceregal carriage . . . . This latest outrage, although it has failed of its wicked purpose, is perhaps in certain respects the most iniquitous and saddest of all that have been attempted by the new-born forces of Indian anarchy. It occurred almost on the eve of the announcement of the substantial measure of self-government which the Indian people have received, and it was directed against a Viceroy of whom it may be said that he is quite as sympathetic as the late Lord Ripon and that, during his administration, the people have received benefits and privileges more real and more substantial than were given to them during any previous Viceroyalty. The attempted outrage further shows that the seditionist movement has not yet lost all its vitality and that Western India means if anything to earn a more infamous reputation than any sedition centre in Bengal. No doubt, in Western India as in Bengal, the sinister movement is confined to but an inconsiderable fraction of the population, but the evil growth must be eradicated lest it should spread and in some way have the effect of wrecking the reforms which have just been conceded with so lavish a hand."

The South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Nov. 22nd, 1909.

The *South Indian Mail*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"This foul and stupid outrage on His Excellency has shocked us much and all the more so, because it was aimed at a Viceroy who, whatever his political views may be, is a *good man*. To do Lord Minto justice, even a bomb-Extremist must admit that His Excellency is a respectable old figure in British politics; he does not possess any of the characteristics of an imperious autocrat; he has exhibited, in a marvellous degree, an extraordinary patience, a cool head, and an unruffled temper, even under the stress and pressure of the most provoking circumstances. What could a single individual, hemmed in on every side by forces of despotic reaction, do under the circumstances? Who could have made headway against such difficulties in the course of a few brief years? To attempt the life of a good, well-intentioned, British gentleman who inherited an enormous legacy of troubles and difficulties when he took the reins of office as the Viceroy and who did all he could to pour oil over the troubled waters of Indian politics, to think of depriving such a man

of his life in the evening of his official career in this country, is a sin against the laws of God and man, for which any amount of 'political justification' would be no atonement."

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 24th November, writes:—"It is really a matter for both wonder and pity that the anarchist maniacs who hope to coerce the British by a display of violence should be so blind as not to see that when even those who are personally subjected to their outrages do not flinch and go to their work as if nothing had happened, it is impossible to frighten a whole nation behind them. Every time that such an outrage is attempted, there is ample evidence of the utter fearlessness and the tenacity of purpose of the Britishers and yet we have fanatics prowling abroad hoping to explode the English out of India by a bomb or two. Do these anarchists believe that dogging the footsteps of a popular Viceroy with an explosive in hand, will work out their and their country's political salvation? No nation has ever come to greatness through cheap, cowardly and sinful means. Perhaps the cult of the bomb may secure a following in a western country. But in India, it can never succeed to any extent and those who hope to achieve anything by it will in the end fall victims to their own folly and wickedness."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 27th November, refers to Mr. Barrow's (Commissioner) remarks at a meeting held at Ahmedabad, on the attempt on the Viceroy, and says:—"Mr. Barrow's remarks apply not only to the Ahmedabad outrage, but to the generality of political crimes which are now-a-days being perpetrated. A great many persons, who are themselves neither anarchists nor in the least sympathy with the anarchist movement, cannot but be aware of how these crimes are being carried out and by whom, and this observation applies, we think, particularly to the political dacoities that are becoming rife in Bengal. For all that, the authorities receive no help in their task of searching for the criminals and rooting out the dangerous anarchist growth. This want of co-operation with the authorities on the part of citizens who claim to be loyal and law-abiding is a serious defect and amounts to a menace to the future political welfare of the country. The spread of the anarchist movement is calculated to stifle political development and to make the social system insecure, and those who believe in orderly Government and in pacific progress are acting with culpable inconsistency when they abstain from aiding the authorities to put down one of the worst and most heinous forms of lawlessness."

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

16. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th November, has a leader on this subject, in which the following remarks appear:—

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1909.

The Tanjore District Conference.

"Many people had an idea that in Tanjore the extremist school of politicians are an influence, and among the organisers of the last Conference there were supposed to be men of this school. But from the speech of the President of the Conference, which seems to have been generally accepted in Tanjore, it is apparent that there is no extremism of which anybody need grow nervous. Mr. Rangachari boldly declared himself not only against extremism which extends to bomb-throwing, but against extremism of every kind except so far as mere words are concerned. . . . . If there were wild spirits in Tanjore who expected Mr. Rangachari to uphold their opinions and principles, as President of the District Conference, they would certainly be disappointed . . . . Though it may be said that here in this part of India, sometimes words are different from their meaning or deeds are different from their intentions, we would have preferred Mr. Rangachari to go further and impress upon all that words, which have a a certain well-known significance, should not be mixed up with blameless aims and methods. *Swaraj*, as used and defined by Mr. Tilak and other prominent leaders, means independent Government, that is, Government independent of every species of foreign control or supremacy; and we doubt the ability of Mr. Rangachari to persuade the school, which he denounces, to accept the new interpretation which he would give in order to save a word.

Nor do we understand why the words *Swaraj* and boycott are so essential to our national advancement, as Mr. Rangachari thinks . . . . . We believe it is not the words, as words, that have roused a new life, but rather the high, enchanting, but dangerous and utterly unpractical ideals which they represent. We do not think that there are many who mistake the meaning of *Swaraj* and boycott as commonly used. *Swaraj*, though a Sanskrit word, was not in common use in this Presidency until three years ago; and nobody, so far as we know, has ever understood it to mean anything but absolute independence. As for boycott it is a plain English word, with a distinct and universally understood meaning; and it is, in our view, an impossible task to make it mean the same thing as *Swadeshi*. Boycott is nothing if it does not imply hostility and retaliation, and we would have preferred Mr. Rangachari to exhort his hearers to abandon that utterly inapplicable word rather than appeal to them to dissociate the word from its natural and legitimate sense. It is noticeable that the Conference as a body was not prepared to go the whole length of boycott, because the resolution on boycott confines it to cotton manufactures alone; but this is evidence that there was a strong party at the Conference which insisted on a thorough boycott of every thing foreign."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Primary education.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, says:—Three years ago, the Madras Government declared that it intended to make primary education free, but it has actually forgotten that promise. Ever since Lord Curzon's time, the grants made to Municipalities and District Boards for the encouragement of primary education have been on the increase, but neither of those bodies would seem to have spent much on that head. Along with this primary education, it is also necessary to impart agricultural education in village schools and technical education in towns according to local needs. Though the importance of imparting such education has been impressed on the Government, times without number, in Congresses and Conferences, the Government confines itself to the increase of the Police and the Army and the powers of the Executive, but does not evince sufficient interest in the promotion of such education as is calculated to make the people intelligent, moral, contented and happy.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1909.

(*k*) *General.*

The condonation of political offenders.

18. The *Vijayá*, of the 20th October, observes:—Most of the persons who have been punished in British India for political offences are not guilty of preaching or practising the tenets of certain political parties in Europe who aim at subverting the existing Governments, but they simply hope to change the present form of Government by peaceful means. Even when the Government in other countries is enraged at such reformers, it never dares touch their persons. For example, Dr. Clifford, in England, maintains both by precept and practice that none should pay taxes so long as the House of Lords has the prerogative of vetoing, but he has not been deported for it by the Home Government. In India, Mr. Tilak is only a reformer of the type of Dr. Clifford, though he does not go so far as inciting the people not to pay taxes. The gist of Mr. Tilak's preaching is simply this: "The Government prevailing in India is incompatible with democratic principles and until a democratic form of rule is established in India, we should not help the Government by accepting appointments under it", and for this he has been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. As to the justice or otherwise of such a punishment, we leave it to God to judge, since it does not lie within our scope. In this connection, we have to refer to the reply given by Lord Morley in answer to a question recently asked by Dr. Rutherford, whether it will not be advisable to grant a general pardon to all political offenders in India in view to secure better results from the proposed reforms and the co-operation of the popular leaders. Lord Morley's reply was that that question could not be considered at all, but that the prisoners might be released if it appeared from the official reports received from India that the state of affairs in that country would justify such a step. In our view, there will be no unrest in India, if only the Government would keep aloof without interfering in the *Swadeshi* movement. It is the Government that raises the cry of unrest by spoiling a peaceful movement and creating unrest as a result of that It is not at all likely that the officials will put an end to the unrest. Even if the unrest should cease, they will not be convinced of its cessation and, even if they should be so convinced, they will

Vijayá, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 20th, 1909.

not report accordingly. For if they should once admit that unrest has disappeared, they will be prevented from resorting to unconstitutional acts. So, the reply given by Lord Morley is tantamount to saying that the nationalist offenders will be released only when all these improbabilities are possible. By that time, we are afraid, the period of the punishment itself would have nearly expired and Lord Morley's mercy would no longer be necessary.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1909.

Official members in the reformed Councils.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, observes:—One of the serious defects in the Regulations under the New Reform Scheme is the absence of any preventive clause to the effect that candidates for election should not be officials. As a result of this, Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, Administrator-General of Madras, and Mr. Azizuddin, Collector of South Canara, have stood as candidates for the seats to be filled up by election by the Madras Corporation and the Muhammadan community respectively, evidently with the approval of the Government. If such candidatures should have the approval of the Government, there may be other officials also who may stand as candidates for election. In that case, the object of the law enacting that there shall be a non-official majority in the Legislative Council will be defeated. If, out of the 19 members to be returned by the electorates, some happen to be officials, the claims of the people will not receive full consideration, even if the 7 members nominated by the Government should be non-officials. For, the officials, even when they are elected by the people, will be under feelings of obligation to the Government and will not act according to the wishes of the people. The question whether elected members can be officials was once before raised and was decided by the Government in the negative. That the Madras Government should have now come to a different decision only betrays their want of sympathy with the New Reforms. According to the New Regulations, the Government has no power to reject an elected candidate; it is bound to accept him. When an official of the position of a District Collector stands for the people's vote, they will not refuse it to him, whatever thoughts they may entertain regarding him. They will give their vote in favour of the official alone, even when another candidate deserves it in their opinion. The candidature of the officials for election is not favourable to the interests of the Muhammadan community also. When the question of Muhammadan representation was originally referred to the Madras Government for opinion, it did not favour election by the people, but recommended nomination by Government. As this was opposed by the Muhammadan leaders, the Government of India conferred on them the right of election. Thus the franchise of election has been conferred on the Muhammadans only with a view to their securing a representative of their liking and not an official for whom they have to vote under feelings of obligation. If Mr. Azizuddin is elected, we are sure his election will not satisfy the Muhammadans. Thus the franchise bestowed on them become practically useless. At a time when the true aspirations of the people in the administration of the country have to meet with encouragement under the New Regulations, the action of the Madras Government in this matter comes as a disappointment.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 19th, 1909.

Deported persons.

20. Referring to the deportation of nine Bengalee gentlemen including Babu Aswin Kumar Dutt, Krishna Kumar Mittra, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 19th November, deplores the policy of the Government in availing themselves of the power given by an antiquated Regulation and commends the efforts of Mr. Mackernes, M.P., in getting the Deportation Regulation amended and thereby removing a "blot on the English character." It feels sorry for the helpless condition of the Indians who cannot do anything but shed their tears.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Elected members in Madras and elsewhere.

21. The *Veerakesari*, of the 20th November, observes that like the old saying that the priest withholds what God bountifully bestows, although Lord Morley in his Reform Scheme distinctly requires that in the Provincial Legislative Councils the non-officials should always form the majority

and this policy has been liberally fulfilled by both the Bombay and the Bengal Governments, Madras alone has been peculiarly unfortunate in respect of non-official representation. Thus in the Bengal Council, only 17 are official members while 31 are non-official, of whom 26 are elected and in Bombay too, 17 are official members while 28 are non-official of whom 21 are elected. But in ill-fated Madras, the official members are 19, *i.e*, two more than in the other presidencies. This is not all. The non-officials are 26 in number of whom 19 only are elected! Thus the 19 elected members will be counterpoised by the 19 officials and what advantage is it to the people to have two more non-official nominated members—mere creepers in the shade of officialism?

Muhammadans in the United Provinces.

22. The *Veerakesari*, of the 20th November in another article, observes that in the revised system of popular representation in the Legislative Councils, it cannot be said that Government has been quite impartial in guarding the interests of the various communities. In the United Provinces the Muhammadan population is only 14 per cent. of the total and yet according to the election rules the Muhammadan element in the Legislative Council forms 20 per cent. of the total representatives. Besides this, in some electorates where Muhammadans and Hindus together vote, there are chances of a Muhammadan being elected. Thus while the Muhammadan community forms only 14 per cent. of the population in that Province, the Muhammadan element in the Legislative Council may go up to 30 per cent. It is for the Government to consider whether this would be fair or justifiable.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Ahmedabad outrage.

23. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, referring to the recent Ahmedabad outrage on the Viceroy, remarks that no man in India possessing the least common sense would attempt to commit such a dastardly outrage on His Excellency Lord Minto; but young men possessed of anarchical mania could not be expected to have such good sense. By the blessing of God His Excellency escaped unhurt. We have not heard of the existence of bomb-throwers in any other part of India except in certain parts of Bengal. It is surprising that such an incident should have occurred in Guzarat in the Bombay Presidency. Anyhow such actions as these are to be condemned and the people should unanimously exert themselves to put an end to them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

The special privileges granted to the Muhammadan community under the new Reform Regulations.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th November, observes:—In his speech as chairman of the reception committee of the recent Nellore District Conference, Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar said that it was but proper that the Muhammadan community should have been granted special privileges under the new Reform Regulations in consideration of their having governed this country for a period of thousand years. When the Hindu leaders all over the country are enraged at the partiality shown to the Muhammadans and consider it an insult to their community, it is surprising to see this gentleman alone praising the action of the Government in this matter. Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar has probably not read Indian History aright. When the Muhammadans ruled the country, did not the Hindus rule as well? It is only during the time of some of the Moghul emperors that Hindu kings were subject to those rulers; but before and since that time, the Hindu kings had always been independent. Further, was it not the Hindus who deprived the Moghul Emperors of their power and made them act as mere puppets? Again, when the British sovereignty was established in India, it was the Hindus and not the Muhammadans that were ruling India. After all, the grant of greater privileges to the Muhammadans is not the point of dispute. On the other hand, it is the decrease of privileges to the Hindus while the Muhammadans have been granted increased privileges, that has incensed the Hindu mind. The Government has acted in such a way as to give rise to jealousy between the Hindus and Muhammadans who have till now been living side by side most amicably. Not only has the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Government insulted the Hindus, but it has lowered the position and influence of the educated classes. On the whole, this measure of Government has not secured the approval of even the Moderate leaders among the Hindus, as will be seen from the speech of the President of the Conference who expressed his disagreement with regard to the special privileges conferred on the Muhammadans by differentiating them from the Hindus. Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar may perhaps please the Anglo-Indians and Muhammadans by speaking in a different strain; but he should not forget that he must count on the votes of the Hindus as well, if he aspires for a seat in the Legislative Council.

III.—Legislation.

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 19th, 1909.

New Reforms.

25. Referring to the constitution of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 19th November, observes that so long as there is official majority, the views of the representatives of the people cannot gain prominence. The separate extraordinary representation granted to the Muhammadans not only smacks of partiality but is an obstacle to the welding of the Indians into a nation. It points out that the elastic rule giving power to Governors to declare a person ineligible for membership will prevent esteemed leaders of the people from being returned to Councils.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 19th, 1909.

New Reforms.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 19th November, remarks that the election of only eight members by all the District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities in the Madras Presidency is contrary to principles of representation, and that they cannot really represent the people at large, as the bodies that elect them, as constituted at present, consist largely of members nominated by Government. It adds that the non-official majority of 26 out of 50 members is a myth, inasmuch as the representatives of the European Chamber of Commerce, planting community, and Madras Trades Association will, as a rule, side with the Government. The general power given to the Viceroy to declare a person ineligible for membership without giving any cause whatever is prejudicial to the rights of the people.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

The Council Reforms.

26. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th November, writes a lengthy article on the scheme of Council Reforms of which the following is a summary. These reforms have infused fresh political spirit into the hearts of the Mussalmans. The present system of election will tend to remove long standing grievances, and a body of the real representatives of the Muhammadan community will now take their seats in the Councils. The new regulations will be welcomed by the "Moderates". It is a misconception on the part of the people influenced by the ideas of the "Congresswalahs" to think that Government acts upon the proverbial "Might is Right". Some of the Hindu newspapers such as the *Bengali*, etc., have expressed dissatisfaction with the regulations, and under a mistaken idea say that the grant of the right of voting to the Mussalman graduates of five years' standing is unjust. Mussalmans are to be congratulated on the reward they have received for their sincerity and devotedness, and true loyalty to the British Crown. It now remains for the Mussalmans to act with hearty co-operation, and they should try to keep in view their chief duty of "Union". The political salvation of India depends upon "Union" and upon the removal of the personal differences as between the Hindus and Mussalmans.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

Remarks on the rules and regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1909.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, referring to the rules and regulations relating to the nomination and election of members of the enlarged Legislative Councils under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, remarks, among other matters, that although there are eight representatives for the Municipal

Councils and the District and Taluk Boards in the Presidency, yet, considering the area and population of the districts the number is very small. The Madras Trades Association, which is composed of a few European merchants and into which we doubt whether native merchants are admitted, is authorised to elect a representative of its own; and the opinion is therefore expressed that the Government is not justified in allowing such a small body to elect a representative of its own to the Council. However, it is a matter for congratulation that the Government should under the rules have nominated a member for Indian commerce. When comparing the rules and regulations of other provinces with those of Madras, the number of elected members sanctioned for the latter is quite inadequate. This must have been done in accordance with the recommendations of the Madras Government and it may therefore be supposed that the Madras Government is not very much in favour of these reforms. There are other defects in these rules, but they could be rectified in the future. It will be seen from the rules that these reforms are not so beneficial as they were originally contemplated; still we should be glad to have obtained even these small concessions.

IV.—Native States.

28. The *Veerakesari*, of the 20th November, in an English article, observes: —"The Bengalee has made strong remarks against the interference of the British Resident in the appointment of Mr. Setlur as the Judge of the Chief Court. The gentleman was brought from Bombay by Mr. V. Madhava Rao who did so much to promote loyalty and even passed a press law. Mr. Setlur was acting as Chief Court Judge for more than one year and no objection was found by the British Government. Mr. Setlur is a most amiable and simple gentleman. He is a strict follower of Ranade with whom he was moving closely. He is a man of a strong religious turn of mind, orthodox to the core, gentle and charitable. That such a man should be considered as being mixed up with politics is incredible. He is a man of liberal views and may have sympathised with several public men. But it is grossly unfair and injurious to the gentleman to be treated thus. The foreign office or any other office has no business to be in possession of certain private letters. We are certain there can be nothing incriminating in them and Mr. Setlur must challenge their publication. Mr. Setlur is the victim of misinterpretation and his case proves that the policy of non-intervention proclaimed by the Viceroy does not really exist. We hope that this matter will attract the attention of Lord Minto and that he will try to right the serious wrong done to Mr. Setlur."

Mr. Setlur and the Resident of Mysore.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

29. In an article in English headed "Political Christmas presents", the *Veerakesari*, of the 20th November, observes:— 'The new year 1910 is a memorable year. It comes with universal rejoicings to the Indians with liberal gifts of political reforms . . . . . They are calculated to produce everlasting good. They are momentous ones and are epoch-making. But alas! What about the poor Native States? A fifth of the Indians in a third of India are perpetually doomed to barbarism and personal despotism. The new year of 1910 which brings valuable gifts to the ⅘ths of the Indians, brings stones to the remaining fifth—both Hindu and Muhammadan. How can Lord Morley and Lord Minto view this sad situation? These States are under the thumb of double loyalty—loyalty to the local ruler and loyalty to the British throne. But in the matter of privileges they have none. They are rigorously shut out of all benefits and cannot share the new gifts. We appeal to Lord Morley and Lord Minto to consider this pitiable case of the mute millions of India who are shut up in the prison walls of oriental arbitrariness and absolutism."

The new reforms and the Native States.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 21st, 1909.

30. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st November, quotes the following words of His Excellency The Viceroy on the subject of the educational policy of the Native States, viz., the Native States themselves are fully alive to their own educational wants and they themselves can meet them in the most suitable way," and the paper agrees fully with the views of the "Zamindar" of Lahore, viz., that, "the Nizam of Hyderabad should take the above advice of the Viceroy to heart, and should not try to bring in a new man as Educational Adviser who is in no respect any more able than the present Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Saiyid Siraj-ul-Hasan, and who, as a stranger to the place, is incapable of giving counsel in educational matters". The *Mushir*, in conclusion, says that it has already been pointed out that there is no need to create a new appointment and drain the State treasury.

The educational policy of Native States.

ERRATUM.

On page 931 of Report No. 47 of 1909, in line 15 of article No. 25, read *Kanishka* for *Khamsika*.

[Issued 30th November 1909]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 49 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th December 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 4TH DECEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandes, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	370
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,850
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 49 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; and A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Sarasvat Brahman, 46 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Sarasvati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Pitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily ..	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
48	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	656
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore, 62 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	*....	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*....	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	293
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest † ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	900
70	Travancore Mail ‡ ..	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for. † An Anglo-Latin journal. ‡ Temporarily discontinued since the 2nd October 1909.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 78 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. K. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	331
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 19, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chandrika	Printed at the Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Tanjore, and published at Kumbakonam.	Weekly ..	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Brahman * ..	1,000
11	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
12	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
13	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
14	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
15	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
16	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
17	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
00	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	165
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
27	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
28	Kamalasini	Tiraválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	400
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
33	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Meroury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
62	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
63	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
66	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
67	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
68	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
69	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
70	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	300
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Daily	D. Séshácháalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika .. .	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,400
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárâyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srimati Pulugurta Lakshmi Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susila	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalaswmy Naida, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samulkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vídyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do. ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore	Do. ..	Not known	4,000
39	Sudarsini	Sudarsini press, Viswasarayapuram, Nagaram taluk, Gódávari district.	Monthly ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1858.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahmin, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	800
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Grumany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	800
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,877

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reraz, Christian, 32 years ..	700
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	711
5	Dhánvantari	Kottakal Press, Kottakkal ..	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Dwijá Rajan	Kerala Varma Press, Changanacherry.	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Kottakal Press, Kottakal ..	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam,	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,510
10	Kerala Kahalam	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	315
12	Kerala Chintamani ..	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	1,300
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	750
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	650
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	570
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	471
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malabar News	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	920
22	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Do.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
23	Malankara Sabha Tharaka	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
24	Malankara Suriani Swiviseshakan.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	1,500
25	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	985
26	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,497
27	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	377
28	Mangalodayam	Mangalodayam Press, Desamangalam.	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
29	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
30	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
31	Mithavadi	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	350
32	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
33	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	504
34	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	313
35	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	680
36	Subhashini *	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Weekly ..	Not known; called for	1,170
37	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
38	Swadesamitran †	Varnaprakasam Press, Mâyanâd.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
39	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155

* This was started again in July 1909.

† Ceased to exist during the quarter ending 31st August 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
40	Sudarsanam	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur. Published at Palghat.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
41	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
42	Swedeshabhimani ..	Swedeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,347
43	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
44	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
45	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	950
46	Vyavasáya Chandrika * ..	Swarnaratna Press, Kayamcolam.	Monthly ..	Not known	650

* This was started in April 1909.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

NOTE.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1909.

Indians in South Africa.

1. Referring to the Indian deputation from the Transvaal now in England, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, writes:—"As the history of our countrymen in South Africa is the brightest leaf in our annals, and in the annals of the world, it is the darkest in the annals of Great Britain. That an Empire, considered to be the foremost of all in the world, should have conducted itself in an important matter like this against its traditions and principles is not so much of a misfortune to the people that suffer as to the dignity of its own power. The charges that the deputation has brought against the Government of the Transvaal and the Imperial Government are as true as they constitute a scandal upon any administration under which they exist. The Balkan crisis demonstrates the little regard that European Powers have for solemn treaties, but from the selfishness and arrogance of these Powers we had distinguished Great Britain, Austria, Germany, even Russia appear in a higher plane of political morality than England does in her relations with our countrymen in the Transvaal, and if the Asiatic Powers should openly hesitate to believe in professions of friendship—as Persia and Afghanistan hesitate to believe in the professions of England and Russia—the responsibility for the lack of confidence will lie with the latter. . . . . It is impossible to realise with what conscience the Imperial Government permits such scandals being perpetrated in respect of its loyal and faithful subjects, as we boast ourselves to be."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

The House of Lords and the Budget.

2. Referring to the Budget debate in the House of Lords, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, writes:—"One of the mightiest fights ever fought in English politics is imminent, and valiant fighters on either side are putting on their armour and sharpening their weapons with zest. Nor will the effect of the fight be confined to Britain alone; it will be felt all over the Empire. If there is one person who can attempt to avert the struggle, it is the King himself; and to His Majesty the prospect must be occasioning great anxiety and concern. The Unionists seem almost certain to tack on tariff reform to the election issue. Mr. Balfour has made this pretty clear in his recent utterance. Lord Morley, in this connection, referred to India. 'If behind the amendment,' he said, 'there was a new fiscal policy, he did not envy the Government of India which would have to deal with claims of Indians to have their tariff reform too.' Throughout the tariff controversy, started by Mr. Chamberlain, India was completely ignored, and regarded as of no account. But India will not be satisfied if the colonies and the mother-country make their mutual tariff arrangements by neglecting her interests Lord Morley clearly preceives this. He foresees that the Government of India will be confronted with claims of Indians to have their tariff reform also, and it will not be an easy matter to satisfy Britain, the Colonies and India alike. But we have no fear that tariff reform will be more popular than the action of the Lords in regard to the Budget. So far as we can foresee, tariff reform will lose, for the present, as much as the House of Lords itself. The struggle will be keen and bitter, but will neither advance the one nor save the other from loss of power and prestige."

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

Referring to the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords, the *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd December, remarks:—"The only measure which a Liberal Government could pass till now without fear of the intervention of the Lords was the Budget. But their present conduct has shown that, in

future, the Liberals could not achieve even so much. If, then, in legislation and finance, the Liberals could do nothing except with the active support of the Tories, the Liberals as a party may disappear altogether. What it means to England and to the Empire may be easily imagined. With politicians like Lord Curzon and Lord Milner directing the affairs of the Empire without any check from any party outside their own, what may happen the future alone can know. In any case, the question of the Lords *v.* the Commons has reached a most critical stage and, under the circumstances, the future of the Empire and of the civilized world will depend upon the action the British electors will take when they are appealed to for their verdict."

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 4th December, remarks:—"Reuter wires that the Lords have thrown out the Budget after an interesting and heated debate in which that Peacock of Reaction, Lord Curzon, who, by the way, seems to have resumed his old pastime of sowing discontent and discord, took part and delivered a characteristic oration . . . . The Lords' ship has collided with the Commons', and we have every indication that like a paper boat the former will go down the deep. The Lords' vessel may escape, and may be kept floating for a few days. But it must go down, and that's only a question of time. The Lords have arrogated to themselves a privilege which they have no right to possess, and John Bull would make himself the laughing stock of the world were he to ignore it and refrain from teaching the irresponsibles a lesson in Constitutional Law. Altogether, there are going to be exciting times in England, and it almost looks as if there will be a repetition of the history of the Reform Bill agitation of 1832. The agitation which has been inaugurated will be watched with the keenest interest in this country."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

Police administration in the Madras Presidency.

3. The *Western Star*, of the 30th November, concludes a leader on this subject, with the following remarks:—On the whole, we are glad to note that good work has been done during the year under notice (1908) by the department."

THE WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 30th, 1909.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Differential water-rate system.

4. Referring to the contemplated introduction of a scheme for the adoption of a system of differential water-rates in the Madras Presidency, the *Hindu*, of the 4th December, writes:—"For over three years this subject would appear to have been the subject of references and counter-references and to have received consideration from a number of officers. But it has not struck the Government or the Board of Revenue to have called for the opinion of the public or of any public representative body on such an important matter. In fact, the scheme itself does not appear to have seen the light of day, until all the official opinions had been collected and the Government and the Board of Revenue had formed their conclusions therefrom. If the people, their representatives or their organisations could not be taken into confidence even in regard to such matters, the less said of the solicitude of the Government for them the better."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The South Indian Railway.

5. Referring to the termination of the South Indian Railway Company's contract next year, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd December, observes:—"There is a good deal to be done by the South Indian Railway itself to meet the traffic, passenger and

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

goods, of South India. The deficiency of rolling stock is a standing theme of complaint, and the use of trucks for passenger traffic has not yet disappeared. The corridor train has so far been a failure, and we think no useful purpose will be served by continuing it in the face of the inconvenience which the bulk of the passengers have to undergo. It has, moreover, but increased the congestion of passenger traffic on the mails and express in regard to which we hope the railway will make satisfactory arrangements, so as to give no room for the multitude of complaints which are received during the Christmas week in Madras. The passenger traffic congestion in Egmore has, moreover, become chronic, and we regret that no adequate steps are taken to relieve it. It seems to us a deplorable thing that a railway administration should send away passengers owing to want of accommodation, and thereby cause serious inconvenience to many who have to take the train on pressing and urgent business. It is to be hoped that if the company's contract is renewed and its tenure thereby made less precarious than it is, all these shortcomings will be speedily attended to. As to the terms of the renewal, they raise important questions of railway finance, and we reserve them for discussion as soon as they become known definitely in this country."

(*k*) *General.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1909.

The enlarged councils.

6. After stating that the Government may be expected to take action, in course of time, in consonance with public feeling in regard to certain unsatisfactory features of the Regulations framed under the new Indian Councils Act, the *Madras Standard*, of the 28th November, remarks:—"In the process of formation of the plan of reform they (the Secretary of State and the Government of India) have had to face unexpected difficulties; and if they have not been able to satisfy all sections of Indian public opinion we should do well to recognise the nature of the obstacles they were called upon suddenly to face. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State and those who are responsible hereafter for the policy of both continue to be influenced by the same spirit which has so far been made manifest in the actions of Lord Morley in England and Lord Minto in India, we may reasonably hope that before long, with added experience to guide the authorities, they will not be slow to modify the Regulations in a manner that will be acceptable to all classes of people in India, provided of course the people themselves and their representatives are sufficiently vigilant, public spirited, patriotic and practical in their methods of work. No one with an eye to fact can deny that the Indian Councils Act of 1909 is a substantial concession made to Indian public opinion; and in all that we have said we have kept this fact prominently in mind."

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Nov. 29th, 1909.

Referring to the President's (Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao's) speech at the Nellore District Conference, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 29th November, remarks:—"The pith and substance of his speech—the speech of an ex-Diwan of a Native State and an experienced servant of Government—is (1) that the 'obvious effect of the Reform will be the perpetuation of dissensions,' and (2) that these Reforms have 'fallen short of our *reasonable* expectations and aspirations.' Of course, the Reforms were bound to fall short of our expectations, because, when the main outlines of the Reforms were announced last December, certain foolish, self-styled leaders went out of their way to cry exultingly that 'the Reforms have far *exceeded* our most sanguine expectations.' We remember, in particular, Hon'ble Mr. Guruswami Aiyar, writing in the *Hindu* to the effect that 'the Reforms have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.' The effect of such wild talk and writing was to create an impression in the minds of British politicians that Lord Morley's Reforms went a little much farther than was warranted by the exigencies of the situation. In the course of the debate on the Bill, Lord Curzon pointedly drew the attention of the Lords to the fact that 'in some of the speeches delivered by Hindu leaders, I observe indications . . . . that,

what they have secured, was, in many respects, beyond their *wildest expectations.*' What wonder that the present Reforms should have *now* fallen *far* short of our expectations, as complained by the President of the Nellore District Conference."

The *Madras Standard* again refers to this subject in its issue of the 30th November, in which the following remarks appear:—"As to the defects themselves and to the urgent necessity for their removal there can be no two opinions. The note of preferential treatment of the Muhammadan community dominating the Regulations is opposed to the spirit of the great Proclamation of 1858, which Lord Morley has assured us will not be interpreted in any illiberal and pettifogging sense. It is diametrically opposed to what he in England and Lord Minto in India have often declared. Even Lord Curzon was not slow to announce his intention to hold the scales even between communities and interests in India. . . . .

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1909.

"It is surprising that neither in the Resolution issued by the Government of India nor in the Regulations themselves any explanation has been given justifying the policy now openly adopted. Differences of fundamental principles are obvious enough. But differences which strike at the root of the principles of the Proclamation and of equality of rights and opportunities stand in need of elucidation, explanation and justification."

Writing generally about the enlarged councils, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st December, remarks:—"So far as the new scheme of reform is concerned, it is risky to trust to chance to guide us aright. There will be no excuse for us if we fail to work it properly and derive the utmost possible advantage from it. We cannot plead that it is only an experiment and failures are natural. If the Government had imposed it on us without our asking for it, then that plea will hold good to some extent. But we have been agitating for larger political privileges and taking the Government to task for not letting us have them as soon as we asked for them; and when they are granted we have no right to say that we are new to the privileges and we must be excused if we cannot exercise them as we ought to. After all, what we have got is a liberal extension of the privileges we have already been enjoying and there is no novelty about them."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

Referring to Mr. K. G. Gupta's opinion on the reformed councils, expressed to a representative of a Bombay newspaper, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd December, observes:—"Mr. Gupta, when asked about the Reform scheme, it is reported, did not seem very enthusiastic about the subject. He did not definitely express dissatisfaction, but the impression left on the interviewer's mind was that the scheme did not meet with his approval in its entirety. We believe this will be the attitude of ninety-nine out of every hundred of our most thoughtful men. The scheme has features which are highly disappointing, but when everything is considered, there is ground for hope that it may be improved in the light of experience and established necessity. It is inevitable that, with the grant of separate representation to Muhammadans, other communities must advance their separate claims on the basis of a separate communal existence. These claims have not yet become loud; but we may expect them to be both loud and insistent if they fail to get any share of representation through members of their respective communities."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

Publishing a series of letters on the ensuing council elections, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd December, remarks:—"There seems to exist very strong opposition, in the minds of many, to any individual, connected in the smallest manner with the Government, offering himself as a candidate for the elections. It is significant, and we hope the significance will not be lost upon the authorities, that the general public should have learnt to so completely dissociate their interests with the interests of the Government, so as to suspect the real motives of assuredly capable men simply on the ground of some indirect relations with the Government. If the reformed Councils are expected to effect a revolution in the existing order of things, the first thing that will

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

be welcomed, both by the people and, we hope, by the authorities, will be to disabuse the public mind of such sentiments of complete dissociation of popular and State interests. This consummation is only possible when we return men of real merit, and more than merit, the right spirit and character."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

Referring to the rules framed by the Government of Madras for discussion and interpellation in the enlarged Legislative Council the *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd December, remarks:—"We fail to see how questions relating to the Native States can be entirely kept out. If the Political Agent in a Native State acts in such a manner as to excite public criticism or, as His Excellency the Viceroy recently said, the maladministration and misrule in a Native State calls for action, how can either be justifiably kept out of the sphere of interpellation at meetings of Legislative Councils under whose general jurisdiction the Native State or the Native States in question happen to be placed. With regard to giving of notices for resolutions we find that, generally, at least fifteen clear days' notice is insisted upon. We are afraid this period is too long, and we can only hope that the discretionary power vested in the head of the Government in this behalf will be liberally interpreted."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 3rd December, has the following:—"Much to our surprise and disappointment, we are informed that the Madras Government have decided not to allow Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors in the districts to be excluded from the category of Government servants who will not be permitted to stand for election to the non-official seats in the Legislative Council. . . . . There is a practical unanimity in the public press and in the minds of the general public, that this class of persons should be deemed Government servants, who should be disentitled to seek the position of representatives by election of a popular constituency. This was the understanding on which the elections under the Indian Councils Act of 1892 were conducted, and in several cases, candidates have resigned their office as Government Pleader before election. Is it for a moment to be supposed that the elections under the present Act are to be in subversion of this principle? . . . . The whole matter seems so obvious and elementary that we cannot but regard the order of Government under reference as the result of an imperfect consideration of all the circumstances, much as the first order declaring that officials are eligible to stand for election as representatives of the non-officials, was. Public opinion has been steadily growing in the country against elected non-official members looking forward to prospective favors from Government in the shape of lucrative appointments of titles, etc. It would be a strange and startling inversion of things if the would-be representative of a popular constituency should be actually in receipt of Government benefactions and should be enabled to aspire to a position by reason of which he can earn and reap them on a far more extended scale."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

Referring to the decision of Government that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors may stand as non-official candidates to the Legislative Council, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 4th December, remarks:—"A common-sense view of their position must class them (Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors) under the category of men who are not independent of Government, which is all important in the present connection; and the view of the law does not seem to be different.

"But apart from law we think that the Government have not been well advised in their decision as a matter of policy. There can be no doubt whatever that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors owe their appointments to the Collector and District Magistrate, and have to act under instructions and sorders from him. They are not men appointed to conduct individual cases, but are assigned a special function with specific duties and responsibilities. Their position gives them an authority and influence which can cease only with the tenure of their appointment. They have to act on behalf of the Police and the magistracy. They cannot afford to displease their Collector to whom they owe their appointment and through

whose favour they hope to continue in it. They cannot be indifferent to the pleasure of Government. That, in these circumstances, they can do their duty to the public with that independence and freedom from fear of loss or hope of gain, will not be easily believed by the public; and in election contests with purely non-official candidates, they will have an advantage arising from their official position and influence and opportunities. In the Council, there will be very little real difference between them and salaried officials of Government. Of course, the electors, if they are jealous of their rights and responsibilities, can refuse to vote for *quasi*-officials; and the Government seem to think that it is more the duty of electors than of themselves to see that the men most acceptable to them are elected, and that if they elect others, it is their business and not of the Government's. We hope that the electors will realise their interest and their duty."

A navy for India.

7. Referring to Captain Macaulay's scheme for the formation of a great Pacific Navy to be maintained from Indian Exchequer, the *Hindu*, of the 1st December, writes:—"While it is no doubt essential that India should be strategically independent of help which may be delayed by the holding up of the Suez Canal, there are various difficulties in the way of the scheme that deserve consideration. How far, for example, would co-operation be possible with a Colony like Australia while it persists in its blind attitude of complete exclusion of all Asiatics. The question of the charge on Indian finances is another obstacle. It is very doubtful if it would be advisable to saddle a country which is already suffering from excessive military charges with the cost of a navy. If, however, any scheme would make India better understood in the colonies and convince them that India is not a land of 'coolies', it ought to be welcome. The defence of India, in the event of any complications arising which are yet behind the veil of the future, is a question which demands the gravest consideration on the part not only of those who are entrusted with that task but of the people themselves."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

Rumoured retirement of Sir Arthur Lawley.

8. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 1st December, has the following:—"We trust there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Arthur Lawley intends retiring early next year. We cannot see how it orginated, but probably the sad bereavement His Excellency sustained recently made some people conjecture that he will not continue in office till the end of his five years' term. Whatever be the origin of the rumour we are referring to, the whole province will learn with extreme regret of any such intention on the part of His Excellency. Sir Arthur Lawley has been one of the most successful of the Madras Governors and has loyally carried on the high traditions left by his distinguished predecessor, Lord Ampthill. It was no easy thing to succeed so popular and sympathetic a Governor as Lord Ampthill, but it was not long before Sir Arthur Lawley impressed the people of the province as a large-hearted administrator anxious to do them good and advance their interests in all possible ways. He has never contented himself with mere verbal expressions of sympathy and indeed at times he has seemed harsh and unsympathetic in word. He has not cared to win popular applause by that mellifluous eloquence which makes some men look greater than they really are, and he has always spoken out his mind fully and freely though it might not have been to the taste of some of his audiences."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

The Arya Samaj.

9. Stating that the members of the Arya Samaj have suffered considerably at the hands of the Police and the investigating officers in the Patiala sedition case, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 2nd December, observes:—"From the reports that have been coming to us lately from that part of the country, from the unmerited taunts that are being levelled at the Arya Samaj by interested parties and from the suspicious way in which the members of the Arya Samaj are looked upon by a certain section of officials, it may be inferred that the investigating officers in the Patiala sedition case are likely to be influenced by prejudices against

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

the Arya Samaj. To identify a religious body with any political creed is certainly to do the greatest harm to its cause. How it came about that the Arya Samaj is spoken of not unfrequently in connection with a certain school of politics is not known. But it is a fact that the Arya Samajist activities are watched with no small concern by the Government, and its missionaries are dogged and shadowed by the C.I.D. officers. Individual members of the Arya Samaj there are who take active interest in the political agitation of the country. But that fact alone will not bear out the ascertion that the religious body to which they belong is interested in their political propaganda."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

An Indian Privy Councillor.

10. The *United India*, of the 4th December, writes:—"We rejoice no less than our Mussalman fellow countrymen at this hitherto unprecedented distinction conferred on Mr. Ameer Ali who, we hope, will remember, in the high sphere to which he has been called, that he is first an Indian and then a Muhammadan. We are sincerely grateful to Lord Morley who has practically demonstrated that so long, at any rate, as he remains at the helm of Indian affairs, colour will be no bar to high distinction and that qualified Indians can hope to sit side by side with Englishmen of the highest type in the settlement not only of Indian questions but even of those affecting the British colonies."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1909.

The administration of Mysore.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 30th November, has a leader headed "Interference in Native States", in which the following remarks appear:—"It is a matter of common report that in Mysore, since the installation of the present Maharaja, the Chief Political Officer of the State, and the two Secretaries in the Palace, have had overshadowing influence in the general administration of the State. On the installation of the present Maharaja, the Military Officer who had acted for many years as Private Secretary to his father, and had contented himself with attending to the social and private requirements of His Highness, was replaced by a member of the Indian Civil Service. It was feared at the time that a member of the Indian Civil Service would not be content with merely dispensing the hospitalities of His Highness, but would soon, if not kept under proper restraint, develop into the actual ruler of the State. These fears were not long in being realised. His influence was all-powerful over the Maharaja. The first Civilian Private Secretary has been succeeded by another from the same service. The Private Secretary has been, it is said, since the installation of the present Maharaja, a fifth wheel to the State coach, and a sixth has been recently added in the person of the Huzur Secretary who wields not a little influence over the Maharaja. The State coach, however, is driven by the Resident whose influence is supreme over all. . . . It would also be interesting for His Excellency the Viceroy to inquire what kind of relations exist between the European and Indian officers of the State, and whether, since the days of Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, the Indian officers have not had their status lowered and themselves held in little esteem by the European officers of the State, whether it has not become a regular article of the European officer's creed that he should not serve under an Indian officer, however able or worthy. Such a spirit towards Indian officers did not exist in the time of Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, who always upheld the honour and self-respect of his Indian officers. This is a state of things which, it is said, has a direct and natural connection with the degree of abnormal outside interference which is traceable in many matters of internal administration."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

Administration of Cochin.

12. Referring to the recently published review of departmental administration reports of Cochin, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, remarks:—"The inhabitants of Cochin could well read this review of the departmental administration reports with pride, for it is one uniform testimony to the capability and the shrewdness of the officers who were in charge of them, most of whom, are

of themselves. We would commend it to His Highness the Raja, who has unfortunately, we hope unconsciously, a low opinion of his own subjects, as a matter for pride. As it is, the only discouraging feature in Cochin politics is the unpopularity of its ruler."

The *Malabar Herald*, of the 4th December, concludes a leader on the administration of Cochin, with the following remarks:—"The Diwan places on record the assurance, and we see no reason to doubt it, that, with these bright prospects in view, the Darbar can look with confidence to the early liquidation of all the liabilities, and the continuance of a progressive policy of development in every department of internal administration. And for our part we heartily congratulate him on the excellent results he has achieved within his three years' administration, which has been characterised by an unerring foresight and intelligent statesmanship." THE MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

The *United India*, of the 4th December, closes a leader on the administration of Cochin, with the following remarks:—"Mr. Banerji deserves to be heartily congratulated for finding a satisfactory solution for the thorny problem of improving the State finance which for years has been most unsatisfactory. The revenue was fluctuating and had no solid basis while the progressive character of the administration was adding to the annual expenditure The State was in chronic want of temporary loans to tide over the financial stress. All this has now passed, and the finances are once again on a stable basis. The only need at present is the building up of a reserve, which, we hope, Mr. Banerji will strive to do before long." THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

13. The *United India*, of the 4th December. protests against the appointment of Mr. Sheik Makbul Husain Sahib, as Revenue Minister of Kashmir, and remarks:—"To be able to direct the administration of the departments over which the Revenue Member presides, one must possess an intimate acquaintance of the several departments grouped together, and be armed in addition with local knowledge and local experience. It passes our comprehension how an ex-Deputy Collector from the United Provinces, whatever be his knowledge of the department of Criminal Intelligence, can be expected to do justice to the multifarious duties devolving on the Revenue Minister, who must be able to inspire confidence in the people no less than in the heads of departments, and be trusted by them, instead of being distrusted and avoided for his connection with the Criminal Intelligence Department. These disqualifications, along with that other which makes him an alien, having no permanent interest at stake in that lovely valley, should have induced the Government of Kashmir to reject the proposal of his appointment, and to limit the choice to the members already in the State service." THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

The Revenue Minister of Kashmir.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

14. In an article on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd December, remarks:—"The present period is one of extreme anxiety for the agricultural population. The small showers that we had during the past week has infused some hopes in the minds of the cultivators, but the monsoon current, which we hoped, had, after all made its appearance, it is still apprehended, would prove a very feeble one. Even the weather prophet, we should think, is wondering how the heavy rain which he predicted would fall during the last two weeks in November has, in the result, been not so very encouraging. Who knows December may not prove worse? There is nothing strange in the tale of these monsoons and seasons. They are our old adversaries. Year after year, the agriculturist has been bemoaning his lot on their account, and it will be most difficult to find a continuous stretch of two or three seasons within the past several years, favourable and satisfactory to them. We have before us the report on the season and crop for fasli 1318, *i.e.*, for the agricultural year 1908–1909. The official account in these and other matters generally are at THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

Season and crop.

great variance from the popular account. A certain amount of white-washing of plain, though unpalatable, facts, is perhaps unavoidable in an official paper, and notwithstanding that necessity, if hard facts are stated, one may well fancy the state of things so far as the people are actually concerned."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Carlylean, *Rajahmundry*, Second week of November 1909.

Political problem in India.

15. The *Carlylean*, for the second week of November, has the following:—"The political problem in India is a moral, religious and social problem. Some political reformers seem to be blind to this aspect of the question. The shameless scramble for separate representation in the coming Legislative Councils throws lurid light on the character of even many educated Indians. We suppose that the political reformer aims at securing self-government for India. Is it possible that, so long as we Indians continue to be what we are, India can become a democratic country? It seems to us that all Indian communities are on the same low moral level. One community is afraid of and jealous of the other. There is no community in India which has the character and courage to stand for Truth, Right, and Humanity, and to labour for God's and man's cause, irrespective of caste, colour or creed. Except every Indian and Indian community be born again, India cannot enter into the kingdom of democracy. So political reformers must first of all labour for the moral, religious, and social regeneration of all Indians and all Indian communities. Since the British are not going to confer the boon of self-government upon Indians in a day or two, moral, religious and social reform on a large scale must precede the inauguration of self-government."

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Nov. 29th, 1909.

The Third Tanjore District Conference.

16. The *South Indian Mail*, of the 29th November, writes:—"Making allowance for the usual meaningless platitudes on 'disaffection' and 'unrest,' we are bound to admit, in all fairness, that the speech of Mr. N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (Chairman of the Reception Committee) is thoughtful, lucid, and a little bold for a gentleman of his official temperament . . . . The Presidential address of Mr. T. Rangachariar covered a wider ground of debatable topics and these have been handled with maximum amount of ability and statesmanship which can be expected of the publicists in this Province where there is a notorious lack of patriotism, and the spirit of manly self-assertion and moral courage generally associated with it. The speech of the President is, in all respects, worthy of the occasion except that we do not agree with Mr. Rangachariar that Lord Morley's Reforms, writhing under the Procrustean frame-work of narrow electorates, do not deserve to be called an 'important chapter opened to the *people* of this country.' We fully agree with him and appreciate his fairness and candour in condemning 'the tendency to create a bureaucracy among our own ranks.' To set up a 'bureaucracy' in Congress politics is a greater and a more heinous treason to the cause of the country than coquetting with the bureaucracy even in its campaign of repression. Mr. Rangachariar's just aversion of the insane 'bomb advocate' has not, we are glad to note, led him into an insensate condemnation of the gospel of the 'new national life' among our people; for, he closes his creditable speech with that creditable plea in favour of the 'new' political life, 'inspired by patriotism, sustained by faith, and ennobled by sacrifice.'"

The Malabar Daily News, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

The Kerala Weaving Company.

17. Writing about the recent visit of the Director of Industries to Malabar to give advice and suggestions to the promoters of the Kerala Weaving Company, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 2nd December, remarks:—"People are like sheep in the matter of industrial enterprises. All want to rush off in a single direction, and the idea of striking out in new and promising lines has still to be developed. This is so not only in Malabar, but in other parts of the country as well, and we are reminded, for instance, that the Northern Circars are at present suffering from a plethora of rice-hulling mills. The pioneers in that

line did exceedingly well, but soon, little companies sprang up everywhere and rates were cut because of the competition, and now there is a slump."

Mr. Graham's views on the Indian Evidence Act and the Reforms.

18. The *Madras Standard*, of the 3rd December, criticises the speech of Mr. Graham, lately President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta, in which he suggested a simplification of the Indian Law of Evidence and referred to the reforms and remarks:—"We are sorry that Mr. Graham should have given expression to such retrograde views. . . . . It is dangerous except for one who has practical experience of the administration of the law to make sweeping generalisations of the kind that Mr. Graham makes. It is difficult for a layman to draw the line between essential and unessential technicalities. Many of the technicalities of law are of its very substance and have been developed because of their necessity. On the subject of the Reforms, too, Mr. Graham made a tantalising and self-contradictory speech. After saying that 'vast powers' of self-government have been given to the people, that opinion may well be divided about the Reforms, that the bestowal of them on the people at a time of unrest and anarchical violence may well lead to a misunderstanding of the motive which actuated such a bestowal, Mr. Graham wound up by saying that, 'We, Scotsmen of Calcutta, may well give a cordial reception to a measure which is in full accord with the old spirit of freedom for which Scotland has ever been famed.' Truly, even the logical Scotish intellect seems to suffer an eclipse in the political atmosphere of India."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

Mr. Yule on the situation in India.

19. Referring to the recent speech made by Mr. Andrew Yule in Calcutta, the *Madras Standard*, of the 4th December, writes:—"Mr. Yule is neither an alarmist nor a hide-bound Tory. He is not a sun-dried Anglo-Indian who could not read the signs of the times. We wish Mr. Yule were more in evidence. He is a keen observer, a dispassionate critic, a liberal politician who belongs to no faction and who has always taken a most sensible view of things. His moral and political ideals do not change with the change of latitude or longitude. He realises that human nature is the same everywhere. Though in the observations reproduced above Mr. Yule may seem to have said a little too much, there can be no doubt that, in the main, he has read the situation aright."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

The grievances of supervisors of schools in Malabar.

20. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, writes that in order to carry out effectually the supervision of elementary schools, the Director ordered that the supervisors should be relieved of their office work so as to enable them to devote their full time to the work of supervision. But the Director's order is, it appears, observed more in the breach than in the observance. It is alleged that even the legitimate work of the supervisors is too much for them, but in addition to this the supervisors are asked by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors to do office work and the object aimed at by the Director is thereby frustrated. Another matter of complaint is the delay caused by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors in the preparation of the salary bills of supervisors and school masters and in the disbursement of their pay. The correspondent, after dwelling at some length on the subject, recommends the authorities to adopt remedial measures in the matter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Andhrakesari, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

The shore of the Gódávari at Rajahmundry.

21. A correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 26th November, complains of the manifold difficulties suffered by people bathing in the Gódávari at Rajahmundry, consequent on the shifting of the harbour for boats from the old Gunduvaru's landing place to Innespet, and the passenger boats anchoring in prohibited places and corrupting the drinking water with rubbish, etc. The authorities concerned are requested to interfere in the matter and put an end to what is apparently a public nuisance in Rajahmundry.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

The New Regulations.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, says:—While the Bengal Government has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, altered the Regulation which requires that candidates for seats to be filled up by election by municipalities, etc., should be members of those bodies, in Madras alone of all the other provinces, does this Regulation seem to remain in its original form. In fact the Madras Government does not take any interest in the matter like the Bengal Government, though the change is equally necessary here. If this Regulation remains unaltered, it is sure to be productive of many an evil. For instance, when persons who wish to become members of the Legislative Council, but who are not members of municipalities or other bodies, do not find it feasible to be elected by the people, they will be obliged to court the favour of the district authorities and through them to become nominated as members of a municipality, district or taluk board. In other words, it is only after a candidate is liked and nominated by the Collector that he can be elected by the people. Thus the candidates for seats in the Legislative Council have, in the first place, to be in the good graces of the Collector. Those who do not like to obtain his favour should once for all give up all thoughts of becoming members of the Legislative Council, since the goodwill of the Collector, and not that of the people, becomes indispensable for successful election. Moreover, if an elected member of the Council

vacates his seat in the municipality within three years and if at the end of that period he wants to be nominated again for a seat in the Council, he shall have to win the favour of the Collector. We do not think that Lord Morley had contemplated all this when he formulated the new scheme. The Madras Government should soon bring this to the notice of the Government of India and have it altered. It is the Madras Regulations, more than those of any other province, which are defective in important points. Considering that the people of Madras have the reputation of being more intelligent and moderate than those of any other province, it is regrettable that the Madras Government should have deemed them to be unworthy of acquiring rights.

The economy of the Government of India.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, observes:—Ever since the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, there had been for a period of ten years a great surplus of revenue over and above the expenditure and he was unstintingly squandering that money to his heart's content, with the result that the expenditure in every department increased. Lord Kitchener followed suit and under the pretext of introducing a great many reforms in the Military Department swelled the expenditure to an enormous degree. Shrewd men were not wanting at that time, who warned the Government, saying that once the expenditure was increased, it would be afterwards difficult to bring it down; but Lord Curzon payed the least head to it. Now that there has been a decrease in the revenue during the last and current years, it transpires that the Government has sent a circular letter to all heads of departments, calling upon them to cut short their expenditure. It would appear that the expenditure under the heads of "Stationery" and "Peons' salaries", and in the Military Department, that under "liveries" and "tentage" and similar heads have been singled out for reduction. Can the reduction of these minor charges arrest the fall in the State Exchequer? In answer to a remark made by one Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterji at a meeting in London, that the Budget of the India Government is unsteady, Lord Lamington, the late Governor of Bombay, stated that the Budget was as steady in India as in any other country. If that is the case, how happens it that the Government of India has to send a circular letter to scrutinize minor charges with a view to reduce them?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1909.

An important omission in the voters' list.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, urges the claims of Nawab Sayyid Muhammad Bahadur to be returned as a non-official Member of the enlarged Viceregal Council, and expresses wonder at the omission of his name in the voters' list, considering that he is a wealthy man and holder of the title of Nawab. If this omission is due to inadvertence, the paper asks why it should not be rectified in a Gazette Extraordinary?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1909.

The nomination of Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam by the Madras Corporation.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, remarks:—Of the four candidates nominated for the seat in the Legislative Council to be filled up by election by the Madras Corporation, Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam has to be regarded as an official by reason of his holding the post of Administrator-General, and so we cannot understand how his nomination can be supported, or how he can stand as a candidate at all to a seat in the Legislative Council. It is surprising to find his name mentioned in this connection even after the Government has signified its unwillingness to permit officials to stand as candidates for seats in the Legislative Councils.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1909.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, writes:—From the reply given by the Master of Elibank to Mr. O'Grady's question in the House of Commons, we understand that though Lords Morley and Minto are paying great attention to the state of the Indians in the Transvaal, Lord Morley has not

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

still decided as to what is to be done to put an end to their sufferings. It is not known what more sufferings are yet in store for our countrymen in the Transvaal before Lord Morley comes to any decision. At present British politicians in England are engaged in their own affairs and none of them can spare any time to consider Indian matters. Lord Minto himself should come to some decision and press Lord Morley in the matter. Any delay in arriving at such a decision will simply enhance the sufferings of our people. A perusal of Mr. Polak's letter to the newspapers is enough to convince anybody that these sufferings are not likely to cease. The number of Indian residents in that colony has been reduced from 12,000 to 6,000 and it is the desire of the Transvaal Government to drive away even these 6,000 persons without an exception. They are molested in all possible ways. Three thousand Indians have already been punished with imprisonment and 200 Indians are at present confined in jail. The jail rations are neither good nor sufficient. Respectable Indians are fettered hand and foot and paraded from jail to jail. They suffer from hunger and disease while in jail and when they come out they are reduced to mere skeletons. Unable to bear the ill-treatment in the jail, a Tamil youth breathed his last. What crime have the Indians committed that they should undergo so much suffering, except that they preserved the honour of their race and refused to submit to unnecessary insults? They are everywhere praised for the moderation, courage and strength of mind which they evince in this struggle. We should not forget that they are our brethren and that they have no other country to depend upon except our motherland. Hence we are bound to render all possible help to them at this critical moment.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 25th, 1909.

Universal brotherhood.

27. The *Akasavani*, of the 25th November, publishes amongst others the following extracts forming the substance of a speech delivered by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Free Religious Association at Hartphord in the province of Connecticut in America :—

"India is subject to British rule. The Indians are not an independent nation. They are under foreign rulers, and are not permitted to manage their own political affairs. They are entirely governed by foreign rulers. This dependence is anomalous, unedifying and injurious to the formation of universal brotherhood. It is impossible that universal brotherhood should exist between an idependent nation and a nation subject to foreign rule.

"The rights and privileges of the Indians have been taken away from them in many ways. An instance or two are given below.

"Does India possess any representative as regards her political interests in any kingdom of the world? Is there any other country in such a ridiculous condition as this?

"See whether the Indian Government are helping Indian students abroad like the Chinese and the Japanese Governments. On the other hand, the Indian Government throw obstacles in the way of these students. The detective police from the Scotland Yard are set to watch the movements of the Indian students in America. These students are suspected and kept under surveillance. The Indian Government do not like their subjects going to Western countries, and especially to America, in quest of knowledge. The cause of this dislike may be said to be the apprehension that those students would have an occasion to breathe the free atmosphere of America. See what encouragement the Indian Government give to the students who return to their country after acquiring proficiency in arts and sciences, in the face of untold difficulties and obstacles and expense. Their talents and expert knowledge are not utilised by Government for the development of the country. They are not only not encouraged by the Indian Government, but are even suspected and watched. Every respectable post in the country is reserved for the British subjects and Indian students are neglected. Universal brotherhood is smothered in countries where the people are not consulted in the administration.

"Those who inform us about India are its rulers, who are foreigners to the country. Naturally they do not dwell on the good qualities of their subjects. We must concede that they honestly endeavour to give an accurate account of them; but we must take into account their position in the country. They rule it without giving them any voice in the administration. They are foreigners. They justify their occupation of the country. It is therefore impossible for them to give out a full account. They deal with facts favourable to them and keep back the rest. The rulers are therefore as unfit as the Missionaries to give a correct account of the historical facts relating to India.

"In those dayswhen slave trade was thriving in America, did we hear impartial accounts about the slaves through their masters? The same thing holds good in the case of the English who judge the Indians with a prejudiced mind. We have to bear this in mind whenever the English speak on Indian affairs.

"The Englishmen, who justify the maintenance of India in their hands, cannot but affirm the inferiority of the Hindus . . . . . ."

("This is adapted from the *Bengalee*, dated the 20th November 1909.")

Remarks on the appointment of the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali.

28. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 26th November, referring to the appointment of the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, says that the people of India are greatly indebted to Lord Morley for taking such a bold step in appointing an Indian to such a distinguished and high office.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

Complaints against the Sub-Registrar, Payoli, North Malabar.

29. A correspondent, in the same issue of the *Manorama*, writes as follows:—The people of Payoli are greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the local Sub-Registrar discharges his official duties. It is alleged that it is very difficult to get documents registered even if the parties go to the office three or four times and women who come from distant places are not only made to wait till night but they have to go away disappointed. It would be well if in the case of these officers the ordinary rule of transfer after three years were applied after three months. The correspondent adds that the present Sub-Registrar who has been at Payoli for the last twelve years ought to be transferred as his retention there will aggravate the complaints of the people.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

III.—LEGISLATION.

New Reforms and Representation.

30. Referring to the qualifications required of candidates for membership in the reformed Legislative Councils, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 26th November, remarks that persons who have been working for the welfare of the people may be deemed unfit to be their representatives for the simple reason that they are not members in a Municipality or a District or a Taluk Board and that such a restriction would be a great obstacle for the proper representation of the people. The unanimous protestations of the Bengalee leaders resulted in the rule being amended to the effect that a person would be eligible for membership if at any time he served in a Municipality or a District Board or a Taluk Board for a term of three years. But the Madrasees had recourse to the undesirable and improper practice of winning the favour of District Collectors and getting themselves nominated as members of Taluk Boards. The *Kesari* doubts whether persons wanting in moral calibre would be proper representatives of the people in the Councils. It points out that the Madras leaders ought to have protested like the Bengalees against the restriction that stands in the way of proper representation of the people. As a matter of fact, the advantages which accrued to the Madras Presidency from the new Regulations considerably fall short of those secured to the other provinces. Though the Madras

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

Legislative Council will consist of a non-official majority, still the members nominated by Government will be in excess of those elected by the people and there would be no proper representation.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 26th, 1909.

31. In the course of summarising the Reform Regulations, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 26th November, remarks as follows:—It must be admitted on all hands that the new enlarged Legislative Councils will create among the people a more widespread interest in administrative affairs. Also, unlike the old Regulations, the new Regulations give the voters full power to elect any candidate they like without the result of the election being subjected to the approval of Government. But still, this authority is not without a reservation. The Government may disqualify any candidate for election on the ground that his presence in the Council would be opposed to public interests in the opinion of the Governor or the Viceroy; and what would be the effect of this reservation? It is to be feared that this might be no better than giving a gift with the one hand and taking it back with the other.

The new reforms.

Again, from the point of view of Government, in the Provincial Legislative Councils, the non-official members are the majority. But some of the non-official members are nominated by the Government itself and a few others are elected by the Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards. Although, at the first sight, it would appear that these are elected members, yet as the members of the bodies from which election is made are themselves for the most part persons nominated by Government, it is easy to see how far the adherence of these representatives to the popular side may be reckoned upon.

But another more important feature of the reforms is the invidious distinction made between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in determining the qualifications of voters. Thus the result of this partiality is that while the Muhammadan community in the Madras Presidency, which counts only $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions among its members, has 1,000 voters, all the other communities forming a population of 34 millions have only 2,000 voters. It is not meant that Government is too liberal towards the Muhammadan community but that the other communities should have been treated in an equally liberal manner. Finally, the paper remarks that, on the whole, the benefits of the reforms do not come up to the expectations of the people. But it cannot be denied that they are calculated to do some good to the people. The appointment of Indian members to the Executive Councils of the Governors, at this juncture, would have been a right step at the right time. These reforms will assuredly perpetuate the memory of His Excellency Lord Minto's administrative career in India, and it is believed that His Excellency's promise, to remove the numerous shortcomings which will appear in the course of their actual working, will be liberally fulfilled.

MALAYALAM PAPERS.

32. The Malayalam papers generally approve of the Rules and Regulations relating to the enlarged Legislative Councils, but some of the papers take exception to the rules relating to the election of members by the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards, and remark that it is not only unreasonable but also against the popular wish that persons who stand for election by the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards of any one group should be members of the Councils or Boards of the respective groups. The opinion is expressed that this prohibition will disqualify several able and educated men to stand for election. Another point which is disapproved of by the papers is the privilege granted to the Trades Association which, in the opinion of the papers, is an insignificant body, of electing a representative of its own to the Legislative Council. It is true that there will be more elected members in the Council than before; but it cannot be said that they will have a greater voice in the matters of administration than they hitherto had. If the representatives of the people discharge their duties loyally and conscientiously, so as to create confidence in the minds of the rulers, it may be supposed that the Government will gradually grant still more privileges to the people in matters of administration.

Enlarged Councils.

33. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 24th November, in its leader on the election of a Muhammadan Member to the Imperial Legislative Council, lays stress on the qualifications which a member should possess, which is thus summarised:—That he should have an elaborate knowledge of the matters to be represented in the Council, without which he is not in a position to discuss them freely. That he should be fully conversant with the language in which representations are made, and he should be a good speaker. In addition to the above requirements he should be honest and above suspicion, and free from corruption and self-interestedness for these latter vices alone are likely to jeopardise the public interests.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, Madras, Nov. 24th, 1909.

Election of a Muhammadan Member to the Imperial Legislative Council.

The paper further observes, that after a careful scrutiny of the qualifications of the Muhammadan candidates, this conclusion has been arrived at, that no candidate is better qualified to hold the highly dignified office of a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council than Khan Bahadur Maulavi Ghulam Mahmud Sahib Mohajir, who has all the qualifications noted above and who has won an undying popularity not only amongst his co-religionists, but amongst all the other communities by his earnest devotion to the duties of his nation. In proof of this, it will not be out of place to mention that he has recently been chosen as an Honorary Secretary of the "Cosmopolitan Club"—a purely Hindu institution. He has a thorough command of the English language, and also a scholarly knowledge of Arabic, Persian and Urdu. It is, therefore, hoped that the Muhammadan community will elect the said gentleman as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In support of the above views, the *Mukhbir* publishes an appeal by the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of Madras, of which the following is a *verbatim* translation:—

MADRAS,
20th November 1909.

GRACIOUS GENTLEMEN,

Peace be on you. You might have learnt from newspapers that Ghulam Mahmud Khan Bahadur Mohajir stands as a candidate for the membership of the Imperial Legislative Council under the new Reform Regulations. Hitherto there has been a general cry among the Mussalmans that they were not in a position to elect a capable person from their own community who could fully comprehend political matters and discuss them freely. After untiring exertions the Government have by their favour granted the Mussalmans the right of election, and under the new regulations Ghulam Mahmud Khan Bahadur Mohajir appears, in our view, as the fittest candidate of all. For his efficiency in the English language is not only admitted by Mussalmans alone but by Hindus and Europeans as well. Such qualifications are very essential so far as the duties to a nation are concerned. The said gentleman is well able to grasp political matters and to write and speak on them. Besides this, his attainments in Persian and Muhammadan theology are very superior and need no mention. Every Muhammadan fully admits the services he has rendered to his co-religionists during his employment in the public service. In short, it is but fair and advisable that, at the present, he alone should be elected. In consideration of the reasons given above, you will be pleased to give your votes in favour of Ghulam Mahmud Khan Bahadur and oblige us and the whole community.

(Signed) GHULAM MUHAMMAD GHAUS (paternal uncle of the Prince of Arcot), etc.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ BADSHAH (Khan Bahadur Al Hajj Muhammad Abdul Aziz Badshah Sahib, Turkish Consul).

(Signed) UBEDULLAH, SHAMS-UL-ULAMA, Qazi of Madras (Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Qazi Ubedullah Sahib, Government Qazi for the town of Madras).

(Signed) MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI (Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, *ex*-Member of the Madras Legislative Council) and others.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1909.

34. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th November, also suggests the election of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahmud Sahib Mohajir to the Imperial Legislative Council and of Muhammad Abdul Quddus Badshah Sahib to the Madras Legislative Council. The latter gentleman, the *Shams* observes, is well known all over the world. His wide influence, experience and popularity need no description. He has a thorough knowledge of the English language and the business of his firm is carried on by him in English. In short, no better man can be elected

Election of a Muhammadan Member to the Imperial Legislative Council and to the Madras Legislative Council.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VIJAYA VIKATAM, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

35. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 27th November, remarks as follows in the course of a humorous article of the above heading:—Am I to tell you of the terrible gagging Acts which the Government had introduced as a precaution before bringing out the New Reforms, knowing as they did that otherwise the Indian Press would grow garrulous over criticising those Reforms? Or am I to tell you of the curtailment of many a right, seeing that these Reforms promise only two birds in the bush while there is not even the hope of being sure of the bird in hand? Or am I to tell you of the rude way in which the Governor of Madras treated the petition for release of Hari Sarvothama Rao when he told the latter, without the least kindness or consideration to his feelings, that the punishment awarded to him was not proportionate to his crime?

Of what am I to tell you?

VIJAYA VIKATAM, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1909.

Continuing the same subject, the *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 1st December, says:—Am I to tell you of the tactics of the crafty white-faced gods who have begun to suspect the Hindus a little and are consequently leaving them in the lurch and conferring countless rights on the Muhammadans, while, as a result of the New Reforms, three factions have been created among the people of India, viz., the Hindus, the Muhammadans and the whites, where there were only two factions before, viz., the Indians and the whites; or am I to tell you of the action of the Military department which is depleting India by annually devouring twenty to thirty crores of rupees?

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 31st, 1909.

36. The *Suryodayam*, of the 31st October *, says:—We have had the good fortune of being born in India and have been blessed with thirty crores of brethren by Mother Bharata. We have adopted France as our foster-mother and the Frenchmen have all become our own brethren. Our ancestors have taken up arms and helped the Americans in their struggle for independence against the despotic British people. O ye Hindus living in the French commonwealth! When our great ancestors surrendered this Tamil land to foreigners on account of their incapacity to govern it, they chose France as their foster-mother and with her aid opposed the cruel Britishers. It is therefore our bounden duty to walk in the footsteps of our forefathers and to safeguard the interests of our Hindu brethren.

An exhortation to the Hindus in French India.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Oct. 31st, 1909.

37. A correspondent of the *Suryodayam*, of the 31st October, exhorts the people in the following strain:—Our country has fallen into the hands of foreigners and the result is that we have degenerated in our industries and otherwise. As our industries have completely perished and as foreign articles have flooded the market, there is no hope of reviving the former unless we boycott the latter. With a view to promote indigenous industries, Germany and America had recourse to a heavy protective tariff on foreign goods and thus saved the situation. But our Government will not consent to such a taxation in our case, because it is carrying on its rule here in order that its trade may flourish with the object of plundering the wealth of our land. It is this circumstance that has brought into vogue

Boycott the foreigners and their goods.

* Received in the current week.

Swadeshi and boycott in our country. But while the Bengalees have successfully pushed this movement, so much so that several hundreds of bales of foreign cloth are rotting without anybody to purchase them, we have not been able to maintain the *Swadeshi* Navigation Company of Tuticorin which has now stopped work owing to want of sufficient funds. We are wanting in perseverance and a sense of shame There is no use of vain talk. Take to *Swadeshi* and boycott foreigners and their goods.

38. The *Suryodayam*, of the 7th November,* publishes a letter from a correspondent, of which the following is a summary:—

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 7th, 1908.

Ah! Are you still asleep? Arise!

The foreign white eagles suck our resources like flies sucking the blood of healthy oxen and are carrying them away by shiploads. Our salvation will be hard indeed, if we remain quiet without driving away, from this very moment, these flies by means of *Swadeshi* and boycott. But our people do not reflect on this and have fallen into a profound sleep. It is not just on our part to sleep thus, while the whites are plundering this household of Bharata.

Ah! Ye brethren! Make haste! Make haste! Arise and start! If we continue like this any more, there is every chance of our being deprived of our Bharata home. Therefore arise soon. Improve your industries. Give up fighting with one another and work for the *Swadeshi* cause. Let none of you purchase the false goods of these white eagles. Preach *Swadeshi* and gather our brethren together.

Friends! England, America and Japan which were once in a very uncivilized condition are now in the pinnacle of their glory, while India, which was once highly civilized, has now come to occupy a despicable position owing to our disunion, caste and religious strifes and to our purchasing foreign goods without using our own indigenous articles.

Sons of the soil! The Indians have come to a degraded condition and are at present undergoing many difficulties, while the whites receive such decent salaries as Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a month without any trouble and are feeding fat like so many jackals plucking and devouring our flesh.

There is yet a sound path by which India may become happy, and that is that all of us should give up accepting Government service and leave the whites alone. If we can only do that, we can also get high salaries and lead comfortable lives like the whites.

Not only do Englishmen carry away our money by ship-loads, but they consider us to be eunuchs and impotent persons devoid of such manly virtues as courage, valour, patriotism and philanthropy. When we are robbed of our country's wealth, it will not do for us to be patient and say God's will be done. Patience is a sterling quality indeed. But greater than patience is the preservation of our property from theft and greater than that is the practice of perseverance, while exertion is still greater. If we remain quiet without exertion, we will lose our property and reputation and be no better than slaves. Therefore do not be engaged in the performance of yoga and other disinterested spiritual practices in this matter. Give up your silence.

Formerly an Indian was everywhere feared. But now the treatment of our people by the civilized English colonists in the Transvaal, Canada, Vancouver, Australia and other countries is horrible and brutal. Our Indian brethren, who go as coolies to those places and work for the gain of the whites, are sold away as cattle for prices ranging from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 35. If a Britisher were to meet with such treatment, what a hue and cry would be raised! Ah! How vigilant the Britisher is with regard to the welfare of his countrymen! The world has found out that we are a helpless slavish race. But why should the thirty crores of the people of India remain quiet? When one Indian is insulted and made to suffer, is it not the same as all the thirty crores of Indians being insulted and made to suffer. Knowing this, why do you still sleep? Arise soon. Honour is the garment which

* Received in the current week.

covers us. If we leave alone the Mlechchha who tears that garment, it will not be consistent with political justice. Hold in your hands the sword of honour, plant the flag of liberty and seek to enjoy the imperial bliss of *Swaraj*.

Therefore, try all of you to get rid of your slavery. Try to get rid of the poverty and misery of your Indian brethren who are undergoing various sufferings and try to lift up Sri Bhārata Māta on the throne of liberty. And for this you must have recourse to passive resistance. If any law stands in the way of the people's rights, try to have it repealed. If you do not succeed, violate that law, and when thousands of persons undergo punishment for such violation, that is passive resistance. In order that your intellect, mind and body may be strong enough for carrying out all this, you must utter the holy mantra *Vande Mataram* and serve the Mother Sri Bhārata. If you persevere in this service of the mother, depend upon it that everything will be crowned with success. Therefore do not sleep! Awake! Awake!

[Issued 7th December 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 50 of 1909.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th December 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 11th December 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	870
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; and A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 46 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Saraswati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
48	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	658
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore, 62 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I.; Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	203
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	950
70	Travancore Mail† ..	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Visagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for. † Temporarily discontinued since the 2nd October 1909.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. S. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chandrika	Printed at the Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Tanjore, and published at Kumbakonam.	Weekly ..	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Brahman * ..	1,000
11	Chakravartini	Rukma Press, Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
12	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
13	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
14	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
15	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Norakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
16	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
17	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
00	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	161
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thozhan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
27	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
28	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	.... *	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar *	200
33	Lokopakari ..	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Do. ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar * ..	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{ 1,200 / 1,500 }
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Meroury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
62	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
63	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
66	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
67	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
68	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
69	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
70	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

* Information called for.

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Daily	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,400
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshminárayana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalaswamy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore	Do. ..	Not known	4,000
39	Sudarsini	Sudarsini press, Viswasarayapuram, Nagaram taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	100
2	Bodhaka Bedhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahman, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	200
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,877

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	700
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhasha Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	711
5	Dhánvantari	Kottakal Press, Kottakkal ..	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Dwijá Rajan	Kerala Varma Press, Changanacherry.	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Kottakal Press, Kottakal ..	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,510
10	Kerala Kahalam	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	315
12	Kerala Chintamani ..	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	1,300
13	Kérala Patrika	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	750
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	650
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	570
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	471
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malabar News	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ...	Not known; called for	920
22	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Do.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
23	Malankara Sabha Tharaka	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
24	Malankara Suriani Swiviseshakan.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	1,500
25	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	985
26	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,497
27	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	377
28	Mangalodayam	Mangalodayam Press, Desamangalam.	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
29	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
30	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
31	Mithavadi	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
32	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
33	Nazrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	504
34	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	313
35	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	680
36	Subhashini *	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Weekly ..	Not known; called for	1,170
37	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	S.V.B.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
38	Swadesamitran †	Varnaprakasam Press, Máyanád.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
39	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155

* This was started again in July 1909.

† Ceased to exist during the quarter ending 31st August 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
40	Sudarsanam	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur. Published at Palghat.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
41	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
42	Swedesabhimani ..	Swedesabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,347
43	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
44	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
45	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	950
46	Vyavasáya Chandrika * ..	Swarnaratna Press, Kayamcolam	Monthly ..	Not known	650

* This was started in April 1909.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Matuba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	100
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 20th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

Note.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Wednesday Review, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The House of Lords and the Budget.

1. The following are the concluding remarks in an article on the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords, appearing in the *Wednesday Review* of the 8th December:—"We in India who are on the threshold of a constitutional struggle between the friends of the people and the advocates of class and faiths, which the new reforms are to thrust us in, will watch not merely with interest, but also with sympathy the contest between democracy and a time-honored titled bureaucracy."

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

The Madras University Regulations.

2. Referring to the additions to and alterations in the University Regulations, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th December, remarks:—"The Government, by their sanction of the proposals of the Syndicate, have, once for all, pushed the controversy that has been raging over the question of the school-leaving certificate and its validity as a passport for entering the portals of the University. The fate of the Matriculation examination is trembling in the balance, and it is doubtful whether there will be a sufficient number of students to appear for that examination so as to make it a permanent institution. Our apprehension, as we have already expressed in these columns, is that those who seek to enter the University will, in a majority of cases, knock at the gate of the school-leaving certificate and that the Matriculation examination will meet with a premature death. Besides, the heads of second-grade colleges will be armed with greater powers of which an indiscriminate exercise will mean ruin to, and the shattering of, prospects of many a young student. Since the proposal has been approved and sanctioned by the Government, we can only hope that the Principals of Colleges will rise above petty prejudices and realise the serious nature of the powers that are vested in their hands."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The Madras Tramway.

3. Referring to the Government order directing periodical inspections of the rolling stock and permanent-way of the Madras Electric Tramways Company, by the Engineer of the Madras Corporation, the *Madras Standard*, of the 8th December, writes:—"On behalf of the public we express our grateful acknowledgments to the Madras Government for taking this action. We have had to publish, from time to time, communications on the same subject detailing the inconveniences to which those who have to use the tramcars have had to subject themselves. We should think that in the interests of the public a thorough inspection must be made. First and foremost attention must be bestowed on the rolling stock. It must be ascertained whether the cars are all of them in a fit condition for use, whether their number is sufficient to cope with the traffic and whether they are run with satisfactory regularity. We sincerely hope that upon these points and upon others equally important those who are charged with the duty of inspection will bestow the closest and most careful attention. Mr. Griffith, the Corporation Engineer, may be relied upon to make the inspection thorough."

Referring to the company's refusal to abandon the Chintadripett route and to the recent order about inspection, the *Hindu*, of the 8th December, remarks: "We trust the Government would show themselves to be still capable of enforcing the legitimate demands made on the company in the interests of the public. It is preposterous that it should be possible for a private company to baulk the best attempts that are being made by the Government to avoid a serious public danger, and yet the Tramway Company has been keeping every one at bay, including the Government, for ever so long, in the matter of the Chintadripett trouble. We shall yet wait and see what ultimate turn this will take. In the meantime, we are exceedingly glad to note that the Government have given some attention to another tramway affair, of considerable public importance. The permanent-way and the rolling-stock of the tramway have been the subject of sore grievance and numerous open complaints. In an order just issued, the Government acknowledge that complaints have reached them of inconvenience and discomfort arising to persons using the tramcars and to the general public from the condition in which the rolling-stock and permanent-way of the tramway are maintained. Accordingly, they have decided that a careful inspection of the rolling-stock and permanent-way should be made now, and periodically repeated in order to see how far the company has been carrying out the obligations imposed on it . . . . . This order will be welcomed by the public. If it is carried out in the spirit in which it has been framed and issued, it is bonnd to prove of immense public satisfaction. The tramway is far from being a public convenience as it is. It cannot stand a moment's comparison with the state of things in Bombay and Calcutta. We hope the order now issued will result in a substantial improvement of this means of public conveyance in Madras, in the efficient and satisfactory maintenance of which depend the comfort and convenience of thousands of citizens who use it every day."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

4. Writing on the laying of the foundation stone of the new Ripon buildings by Lord Minto, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"After Lord Ripon, the only Viceroy that has evoked genuine popular enthusiasm and affection is Lord Minto; and the mind is lost in heaviness when, amidst the festivities of the day, it peers into the future to find, perhaps, another long span of mortal years between Lord Minto and another Viceroy who will remind us of him as he has reminded us of Lord Ripon. This city is now experiencing a feeling of joy and of welcome which it felt, to the same degree, many years ago when Lord Ripon visited it; and the thought is certainly discouraging that it will have to wait for many more years before the same feeling could be experienced again . . . . It has fallen to the lot of the premier Municipality in this presidency to be criticised in its work of administration very severely; and it has not hitherto fallen to its lot to do any act calculated to assert its importance and dignity. The Government of Madras had to remind it of its duty towards the upkeep of the tramcars in the city only lately; no grounds are lacking for those who are intent upon criticising the ways of the Corporation; and although the affairs of all Municipalities do not approach the ideal, the ideal is very far beyond the reach of our Corporation. Many of those who make up the Corporation do not contribute to its dignity, and of several Commissioners it cannot be said that their name or their presence infuse confidence or enthusiasm into the public mind in regard to the matters they deal with.

The Madras Corporation.

"It would be a discredit not only to themselves, but even to those whose names will be associated with the buildings in which they hold offices, if hereafter any criticism should be directed against the Corporation that calls in question the honesty or the earnestness of any employee in it. Those, who have devoted themselves to a study of the various drawbacks that have been associated with it, have given it as their deliberate opinion that everything has to be begun again from the very beginning. If that really be the case, no time is more opportune for it than when the new buildings would

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

be occupied. Talent and administrative ability are not wanting in those who are responsible for the management of the Corporation to-day, in the same manner as shrewdness and public spirit are not wanting in some of the Commissioners that represent the rate-payers' interest in it. But with all that could be said in its favour, there is still more that could be said against it. Something has been wrong somewhere for a long time, and no one has been able to find it out, although every one has been assured that it has to be set right . . . . A serious responsibility rests upon all connected with the management of the Corporation of Madras for raising it in the estimation of the public. The public have, as is generally the case, cherished in their memory the recollection of bad things that have been said about the Corporation, and are not inclined to concede, often refuse to be assured, that there are points to the credit of the management of the premier Municipality. An impression has been created in the public mind that everything connected with it is hopelessly in confusion, and this impression can only be described as due to a lack of confidence. That is a very serious charge against any institution to make. Yet the most zealous supporters of the Madras Corporation—and we are sure there are many grounds for their support—would not deny that the most ignorant ratepayer has not a contemptuous smile to give when matters connected with the Municipality are mentioned. A situation like the present is incompatible with either the dignity or the objects of self-government, and every employee under the Corporation must combine to improve it."

(*k*) *General.*

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras.* Dec. 5th, 1909.

5. The *Madras Standard*, of the 5th December, has the following:—

The Enlarged Councils.

"We must protest against the ruling of the Madras Government that Public Prosecutors are not officials and that they can stand as candidates for non-official seats for election to the local Legislative Council. . . . Since the publication of the Press Communique that the local Government would not allow officials to stand for election by popular constituencies, we were under the impression, indeed, we cherished the hope that officials as a class, big and small, irrespective of the degree in which they may be regarded as such, would withdraw altogether from the field and leave it open to the non-official representatives of the people. Our impression in this behalf was strengthened by the declaration made by His Excellency the Governor, some months ago, that the reform proposals, as they affected this Presidency, would be worked in the spirit in which they were conceived. But the present ruling of the Madras Government has removed that impression altogether and induces the belief that virtually and nominally the promised non-official majority in the local Legislative Council would never come into actual and active existence. . . . . Carping critics have said that the opposition to officials and quasi-officials seeking popular suffrages in order to get into the Council is due to a spirit of opposition to the Government. None are so deaf as those who will not hear. Lord Morley himself has pointed out the reason why he has introduced the elective system, has made provision for non-official majorities in the Provincial Legislative Councils and for additions to the Executive Councils. He is anxious to bring together for the discussion of public questions affecting the progress and the future of the country responsible men of all shades of thought and opinion—men who look at questions from different points of view. . . . . If the non-official section is weakened by the inclusion in it of officials or quasi-officials the very object of the new reform will be defeated. But the subject should not be left here. It must be taken up with a view to obtain a ruling more in consonance with the spirit of the new Act and the intentions of its authors."

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura,* Dec. 6th, 1909.

In an article headed "Bengal and the Reforms", the *South Indian Mail*, of the 6th December, writes:—"Now that the principle of partition has received additional strength by further confirmation in the passing of the reforms,

the Bengalees have now got a greater right to boycott the enlarged Councils than before, for the original partition was but a territorial partition which lumped the Muslims in the East End of Bengal, while the reforms have been proved to be a graver and more harmful partitition to distinctly and deliberately divide a united people into Hindus and Muslims with invidious distinctions.

"The next wrong to Bengal more atrocious than the partition was the deportation of nine patriotic, high-souled and innocent gentlemen who were sacrificing their all for the uplift of their fellow-countrymen and who were loved and venerated universally in Bengal and in other parts of India. Then they have those endless outrageous house-searches and wanton arrests at all hours of their lives. Will any self-respecting Bengalee come forward to court election to the New Councils under such humiliating and desperate conditions? He must be a pig-headed unimaginative human thing who says that the Bengalee has grown too fastidious to be pleased by any reform real or bogus. Even granting for the sake of argument that these reforms might be taken for real and valuable political rights won by or given to the people, what are they worth when we are deprived of that fundamental and inalienable right which no Government could give or take—even the 'security of person.' Any of us could be spirited away from his hearth and home at any time without any charge and without any trial and imprisoned in an unknown corner of the world till the end of eternity Our leaders all over the country ought to have stood in a solid ring and said 'We will reject any offer of reform or concession so long as that primary and inalienable right, viz., 'security of person' is not guaranteed to us.' Even the partition of Bengal is, in reality, an all-India grievance and is not as is wrongly supposed by some pseudo-patriots, merely a wrong done to Bengal. All the different populations of our country must be welded into a whole nation forming a body politic, which when in full health cannot fail to protest as a whole, even though the least part of it may be pricked. Till such a state of our national life is developed we must at least be so wise and generous as not to condemn a particular people of our country who fail to see things eye to eye with other peoples because they are confronted with dangers and difficulties all their own."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

Referring to His Majesty the King's speech in proroguing Parliament, so far as it relates to India, the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th December, observes:—"We have no doubt that the representatives of the people in the new Councils will co-operate heartily with Government officials. At the same time they have a right for sympathy and tolerance at the hands of the officials and they expect that the latter will aid in making the reform scheme a success by acting in the spirit in which it was conceived. Some recent instances, however, go to show that this has not been the case everywhere. We hope for better things in future."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

Referring to an announcement that a public meeting will be held at Royapetta to give an opportunity to the local candidates seeking to represent the Muhammadan community in the Legislative Council, to address the electors on their qualifications, the *Madras Standard*, of the 7th December, writes:—"The electors will have to know whether the candidates who seek their suffrages, possess the knowledge, the capacity, the power of speech, the independence, the readiness, the resource and judgment necessary to enable them to discharge their duties not only to their satisfaction but to the benefit of the country at large. Surely, the electors cannot have any idea of the merits of the candidates if they choose to be mere canvassers of votes. They must come forward, address public meetings and otherwise express their views, so that there can be no mystery or doubt about their qualifications. Doubtless it is true that with the exception of the Muhammadan community and the landholders, no other class or section has been given the right of direct voting and that so long as the franchise rests with a few local bodies, its exercise cannot give general satisfaction. But members of local bodies may be induced to give their vote not on personal but on public grounds."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

Commenting on the manner in which the Reform Scheme is being put into force in the various Provinces of India, the *Hindu*, of the 7th December, observes:—"Sir Edward Baker, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has shown marked alacrity in responding to the educated public opinion in Bengal. He got the Regulations amended in an important point as soon as the defect was pointed out in the public press, by widening the franchise in the district electorates—making a person eligible as a candidate for election who has had three years' past tenure as a Member of a District Board or Municipal Council. The defect in the Regulations is of precisely a similar character in Madras, and we regret to say that the Madras Government has turned a deaf ear to the representations on the point, and in consequence a representation by cable has had to be despatched to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, with what results remains to be seen."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

The same paper then remarks that the Government of the United Provinces have acted wisely in selecting a member of the Bar to the office of the Secretary to the new Legislative Council and says:—"We venture to think that the manner in which the Regulations have been construed and the Reform Scheme sought to be put in operation in Madras is the reverse of satisfactory. We have no need to go far to cite instances to show the muddling manner in which this most important subject is being dealt with. The nature of the business requires that persons imbued with legal instincts and principles of constitutional Government should have a potent voice in the administration of the new Regulations. The Reformed Councils must be fashioned, not by persons steeped in the traditions of bureaucratic government and resentful of innovations, but by those who, by training and knowledge, are qualified to understand and give the new system a sympathetic and appreciative trial. Sir John Hewett has, we think, rightly understood the requirements of the situation, and we earnestly hope that his example would be followed by the Madras Government."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

A correspondent writes to the *Indian Patriot*, of the 7th December:—"The decision of the Madras Government that all the District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors are not public officials will be viewed with dismay and disgust by all true lovers of reform. It is most unfortunate that Government should have, at this juncture, seen its way to bring them under the category of non-officials and thus give the fillip to the impression that is already gaining ground in certain circles that all these reforms are mere make-believes and shams. . . . ."

THE STANDARD MAGAZINE, *Madras*, November 1909.

The *Standard Magazine*, for November, contains an article headed "The effects of the new reforms," in which the following remarks appear:—"After all that is said and done, the new regimé in India is one whose good depends upon the mutual co-operation of the popular representatives and of the Government. It will take some time before the country realises the real fruit of the present arrangement. We must be prepared for a great many disappointments in the beginning. The Government will continue to view with a feeling not free from suspicion the expression of ambitious and extravagant opinions of the advanced party. The latter will probably distrust the Government. Such a temper and relationship will not produce any good result. The future progress will probably be one guided by a spirit of compromise and co-operation. It cannot be had all at once. The Government is conscious that it has surrendered some of its powers to the people. It cannot point out exactly where this surrender is made, but there is still that inner feeling. The people have also a vague sense of having gained something very tangible, though they too cannot exactly point out what and where it is. This sense of definite loss and gain on the part of both the Government and the people is only prospective. Naturally in proceeding to meet this contingency, one tries to avoid giving up, and the other to grasp too much, and this attitude is visible both in the Regulations and the criticisms they have evoked now. But when we remember well, but

not ignore, the real basis and the real principles on which the present reforms have been sanctioned, viz., the political awakening of the people of India which is making irresistible but ill-regulated demands, we are sure that the feeling of disappointment and pessimism that is created in a section of the public will be temporary. It is our duty to recognise the generous and large-minded manner in which Lord Morley and Lord Minto have ultimately sanctioned a scheme which serves as the basis of the future Parliament of India"

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 7th December, writes :—"The sense of responsibility, which the inauguration of the reforms, it was fondly hoped, would produce with miraculous quickness, does not as yet appear to have sprung into being, if we are to judge, on the one hand, from the manner in which, according to popular report, the election campaign is being conducted all over the country, and, on the other, from the grossly uncharitable spirit in which the acts and intentions of the Government in connection with the new measure are being criticised in quarters where the sense of responsibility is expected to be found. . . . . The decision that Government Pleaders are eligible for election to the Council is interpreted as a wicked and deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to nullify the spirit of the new measure and to be directed towards the end of making the new Council an official-ridden body. Criticism of this sort is really to be deplored, as much because of its manifest unfairness as because it must be taken as an indication that we still want the wholesome kind of public opinion which is essential if the people are really to be rendered efficient for the beneficial management of their own affairs. The habitual mistrust of the people in one another has retarded their own moral and material advancement, and the more there is of such mistrust, the more difficult will it be for the process of political development to proceed at anything like a desirable pace. All those Indian leaders who exercise influence over their countrymen should now lay themselves out to create a new political spirit in the country, remembering that while the Government is striving to emancipate the people politically, the people must themselves effect their own moral emancipation."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th December, has the following:—"We can scarcely understand the attitude of some of the Bengal leaders towards the reform scheme. Nobody claims perfection for it and the Governor General in Council has himself admitted that 'many of the details of the scheme which is being introduced may be found on trial to be unsatisfactory or capable of improvement.' Indeed, there are certain features in it which are open to objection and which are not in harmony with the spirit underlying the reforms. But that is no reason why the scheme should not be given a fair and hearty trial by the leaders in all the provinces of whose unselfish and patriotic agitation it is the direct outcome. . . . . It is surprising how a set of responsible men can take up such an attitude in the matter. We are told that there was a conference of the leaders where it was decided that none of them should contest the elections, as in their opinion, the general tenor of the regulations adversely affected the educated community. And when Sir Edward Baker specially exempted Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and freed him from his disqualification under the new regulations, the latter went back to consult his friends of the conference who stuck to their previous view and amplified it with the observation—that is the report in the papers—'that many of them feel that if they were to join the councils they would go violently against public opinion and forfeit their confidence.' We thought that in Bengal, as in other provinces, it was the leaders who formed public opinion and directed it and did not take their mandates from that elusive entity, the public. It amounts to a confession as sad as it is surprising that the public, *i.e.*, the general multitude advise the leaders as to what they should or should not do, and if the latter should exercise their own brains and dare to think for themselves they would straightway forfeit the confidence of the other and can expect no more

following. That is a pretty way of educating public opinion, when the process is reversed, the leaders obeying the whims of their so-called followers and the followers directing the leaders."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1909.

The Viceroy's visit to Madras.

6. Writing on this subject, the *Muhammadan*, of the 6th December, observes:—"Next to the late lamented Lord Ripon whose name has become an household word in India, no Viceroy can be said to have endeared himself to the people so much as our present Viceroy whose popularity has been so well demonstrated the other day when a cowardly attempt was made at Ahmedabad to take away his life . . . . We take this opportunity of congratulating their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto on the providential escape they have had in the Ahmedabad outrage, condemning, at the same time, the dastardly act as one proceeding from mad men who do not seem to know what they are doing. It is a fact that those anarchical youths who of late have been a source of great anxiety and terror to India are the chief mischief-makers because, we are certain, their acts, simply tend to set back the wheel of progress in our country. We believe that these unfortunate men are under the false impression that they are really working for the salvation of India and we cannot but cry with the great English poet who once said: 'Save me from my friends!' God alone should convert these people and remove the stain they have brought upon India. Coming to our beloved Viceroy, we once more rejoice that God has saved him from the jaws of death, and we hope that he will also join with us in our deplorations for those unfortunate men. The proposed Viceregal visit will be a great landmark in the history of the Presidency on account of its happy association with the reforms."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1909.

The University Member in the Madras Legislative Council.

7. Referring to the contest between T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Revd. Mr. Macphail for the University seat in the Madras Legislative Council, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 6th December, writes:—"We regret that the matter has been regarded in certain quarters as being a question of European *versus* Indian. That is not at all the issue. What we are concerned with is who will be most useful in the Council to represent, with zeal, ability and knowledge, the general interests of the country? It is, indeed, the contention of some that in electing a representative of the University to the Legislative Council, a graduate of the University itself should be chosen. That is a view which must largely appeal to the general body of our graduates. But it is based, we believe, on the assumption, that a local graduate can better represent the general public interests than an outsider who does not and cannot possess the same advantages of knowledge and experience, unless it is intended to imply that the representation granted to the University is intended for the graduates of our University and not for graduates of other Universities. But unfortunately, it is not local graduates that have the vote, but Fellows, many of whom are graduates of other Universities. And if the latter prevail as against the former, the inevitable inference will be that the University, as an electorate for the Legislative Council, has failed; for we do not admit, in spite of all narrow interpretations of representation of the University, that it was ever intended to give representation to the University as such."

THE HINDU *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

Mr. Kelkar's disqualification for a seat in the Legislative Council.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 7th December, has the following:—"We regret to see that the Bombay Government have made use of the new regulations to deprive a man of the abilities and high character of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of the right of standing for election to the Legislative Council. The real value of the Reform Scheme is, no doubt, revealed by an order of this sort. It is no small wonder to us that so wise a Ruler, like Sir George Clarke, should employ the weapon of repression instead of conciliation in the case of a man of such intrepid public spirit like Mr. Kelkar."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 8th December, writes :—" Mr Kelkar himself personally has done nothing which could morally disqualify him for a seat on the Legislative Council. With the exception of the contempt of court proceedings taken against him, so far as we are aware, he never got himself involved in any trouble. He holds advanced views with some of which we are not in agreement. But mere difference of opinion should not be made the basis of an action so drastic as to prevent a man from serving his people and the Government in the Councils in the land. We were given the assurance that the rules about disqualifications would not be rigorously enforced ; and yet we see that, even for the first time the Councils are to be re-constituted, they are enforced somewhat rigorously to exclude one at least of the candidates seeking election to a Legislative Council."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

Village self-government.

9. Referring to an article on village self-government published in the *Leader*, as the late Mr. R. C. Dutt's last writing, the *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th December, writes :—" No system of decentralisation in Government would be beneficial unless it reaches the unit of social organisation which in India is the village and which does not afford to that unit some opportunity to discharge public duties. We know that time lies heavily on the hands of many villagers who have the capacity and desire to do public work and that a good deal of the time of Taluk officers is wasted in looking to petty affairs of village administration which could safely and without expense be entrusted to the villagers themselves."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

Referring to the same article, the *Madras Standard*, of the 10th December, writes :—" For many years past Indian publicists of repute have urged the revival of village self-government as being in consonance with the genius of the people and being of great antiquity. There is no doubt that dignity, self-help and economy will result from the revival. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether the revival will be successful. Fears are entertained that village factions will make good administration very difficult. But if an institution has existed for ages it could not have been a failure. The people could not have lost all capacity for self-government in the village because in recent times the institution has been allowed to fall into decay. With a little sympathy and guidance from the officials and the leaders of the people, we have no doubt that self-government in the village will speedily become a success."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

His Majesty the King's speech.

10. Referring to His Majesty the King's speech in proroguing Parliament, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 8th December, writes :—" His Majesty's reference to the Indian reforms bears out his solicitude for the success of the scheme and the welfare of his Indian subjects. It is in perfect accord with the sentiments so nobly expressed in his message to the Indian people in November last. . . . . The speech referred to the Union of South Africa, but it is to be regretted the King overlooked the condition of Indians in the Transvaal."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR. *Calicut*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

His Excellency the Viceroy's tour.

11. The *Wednesday Review*, of the 8th December, has the following :—" We regret very much that the Viceroy has had to cancel his intended tour in the Southern districts of the presidency owing to indisposition, and the news has caused acute disappointment in all circles. Lord Minto would have been received everywhere as the conquering hero, not in the conventional sense but literally as a Viceroy who has had the courage to initiate far-reaching reforms in the administration of the country, when circumstances seemed to be most adverse to any change. . . . . If we may be permitted to do so, he would respectfully request His Excellency to visit Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura, at least after the visit to Madras. Even if Lord Minto should stay only for a few hours in these places it would give immense satisfaction to the people ; and, at any rate, render their disappointment much less keen. But if after all His Lordship cannot come, we

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

would suggest that a deputation consisting of the leading representatives of these districts should wait upon him at Madras assuring him of the deep-rooted loyalty of the people of Madras Presidency to the British Throne and conveying their profound gratitude for the reforms."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The addresses presented to the Viceroy in Madras.

12. Referring to the fact that certain Associations in Madras were required to omit passages of a controversial nature from their respective addresses presented to His Excellency the Viceroy, the *Hindu*, of the 9th December, observes:—"We feel bound to say that we greatly regret the demand which was made upon the associations concerned and upon their easy compliance. When Lord Curzon visited Madras, a great number of addresses was presented to him and he replied to each separately. The addresses by all were replete with a recitation of public grievances, real or imaginary, and we consider that it is one of the essential rights and privileges of the people to be able to present their grievances for redress in person to the representative of the Sovereign in a well-ordered and constitutional form of Government. The bodies of complaisant persons upon whom the demand was successfully made to delete passages in their addresses relating to particular subjects were the Provincial Congress Committee, the Mahajana Sabha and the Muhammadan Association. . . . . Detailed comment on the subject is not needed. The demand which was made in the name of the Viceroy to delete the passages in question which only gave expression to the feelings of the community on important national subjects was not supported by reasonable grounds, and was, in our opinion, unjustified. It was not complied with by the members of the Mahajana Sabha Committee without a strong dissentient minority in a meeting hurriedly got up. We fancy that it is doubtful whether such a demand would have been made at all of the people in any part of India except Madras which consists largely of public men who, in the words of a great writer, 'imagine that a spirit of moderation was properly shown in patiently bearing the sufferings of your friends, and that disinterestedness was chiefly manifested at the expense of other people's fortune.'"

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 10th December, remarks:—"We may state at once that some at least of the bodies which presented the addresses were not in a position freely to choose the subjects to be dealt with. In regard to the topics referred to in the various addresses, many of them were left untouched by the Viceroy because, as he said, he found himself unable to refer to particular points raised in them. He went on to add that he could not accept the present occasion as one upon which he could fittingly discuss contentious questions which necessarily must reach him through the local Government. Situated, as he was, Lord Minto could not deal with contentious questions. We do not, however, see our way to accepting the view that such questions should always be kept out of addresses of the kind . . . . The Provincial Congress Committee, we can assure Lord Minto, is a representative body which speaks with considerable authority; and we are glad to know that what it has said has been of special interest to His Excellency. The people of this Province are prepared to co-operate with the Government in making the working of the reform scheme a success. At the same time we must say that the points which have been raised in connection with the scheme are not minor and small issues but large questions of principle and of policy which should be dealt with in a broad spirit. The local Provincial Congress Committee has been fully alive to its responsibilities and to the responsibilities of the Government; and while the Government may rely upon its assistance, we hope that the Government will in turn lend an attentive ear to its representations—since they emanate not from an irresponsible and academic body of visionaries, but from a large and representative organisation anxious to establish more cordial relations between the Government and the people."

13. Referring to the Madras Government order directing the Director of Industries to close the sale and manufacture of boots, etc., at the Government Tannery at Sembiam and to restrict the work to the manufacture of water buckets and sandals for sale to ryots and Government departments and the antagonistic attitude taken by certain firms, the *Madras Standard*, of the 11th December, writes:—"We are sorry that the Madras Trades Association and the Madras Chamber of Commerce should have taken such an attitude in this important matter. It is not difficult to show the unsoundness of the arguments advanced by these bodies. The Government order issued on the subject effectively disposes of these arguments . . . . The attitude of the Government is thoroughly reasonable. We are sorry that the two bodies representing European commerce in this Presidency should have taken so unreasonable an attitude and one which is detrimental to the industrial advancement of the country, and hence to the interests of European commerce also."

The Government Tannery at Sembiam.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"It is, indeed, difficult to appreciate, if not to understand, the spirit in which the Madras Chamber of Commerce has been acting in thus protesting against what appears to us to be the eminently reasonable attitude of Government. We can understand Messrs. Chambers & Co.'s attitude It is the natural one for tradesmen who find expected orders diverted to another channel. But the Madras Chamber of Commerce's position can hardly be justified. A contraction of the field of industry, however advantageous to the traders who now complain, will certainly not benefit the country in the long run. . . . . Considering the fact that Government propose to turn their profitable concerns into limited liability companies, we should imagine the development of the industry ought to be welcomed and not deprecated. The important thing, therefore, is to compete successfully with the foreign goods in the market and instead of entering into competition among themselves, the manufacturers would be wise to devise means to capture the market. This is a direction in which the Government can do much to help in two ways. In the first place, it can encourage the spread of the industry, which it no doubt has been doing to some extent. In the second, it can foster the industry by preventing the market being flooded with cheap things, 'Made in Germany,' at any rate, until the industries are sufficiently strong to fight the foreigner effectively."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

14. Referring to the resolution passed by the Madras Landholders' Association in regard to the establishment of a Rajkumar College in Madras, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"We do not doubt that the Government will be ready to afford such assistance and guidance as they may legitimately be expected to afford; and they can command facilities which the Zamindars themselves do not enjoy. Elsewhere they have rendered substantial aid to Rajkumar Colleges . . . . It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that Government will afford very liberal assistance in Madras also; but then the Zamindars here will have to show, by their own enthusiasm and efforts and by the sacrifice they are prepared to make, that they deserve the support which they seek. They must themselves provide the bulk of the funds, and Government will not promise their help except on this condition. The Zamindars are a wealthy class, and must necessarily provide for the education of their sons. They must also be able to start the institution with a certain number of pupils of their class."

A Rajkumar College for Madras.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

15 The *Hindu*, of the 10th December, writes:—"It is, indeed, gratifying to note the marked progress which Cochin has been making in all directions during the past

Administration of Cochin.

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

two or three years. We have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., the Diwan, on the zeal, ability and thoroughness with which he has been guiding the administration of the State. We have before us the report on the administration for the past Malabar year, and every page of it has some interesting and useful account to give of the efforts made to improve and reform this or that department . . . . The result has been that the internal administration of the State has been thoroughly remodelled and set on the most up-to-date lines. Mr. Banerji deserves every credit for the admirable work he has been doing as Diwan."

THE MALABAR HERALD, *British Cochin*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The *Malabar Herald*, of the 11th December, concludes a leader on the administration of the Cochin State, with the following remarks:—"Viewing the general administration of the State, we have no hesitation in saying that a high standard of efficiency has been maintained throughout the year, and the report we have just reviewed is indicative of an era of financial prosperity and an efficient and progressive administration, for which Mr. Banerji, the Diwan, deserves the highest credit."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

Visits between the Viceroy and the ruling Princes of Travancore and Cochin.

16. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th December, writes:—"Formal visits were exchanged to-day between the two great ruling Princes in our Presidency and His Excellency the Viceroy. Nothing, in the crowded programme that he has drawn up for himself during his short stay here, would have been more interesting to Lord Minto than the opportunity he had to see and to talk with two highly intelligent rulers like His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin. To the high opinion that the Viceroy has always entertained of them, and the personal friendship that he has often told us he values in them, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore would have added, by his dignified bearing and by his sound knowledgment and judgment, further reason to set a high value upon Indian Ruling Princes as a whole. Regret was expressed, in these columns, that Lord Minto did not visit Travancore, because that visit might have been an opportunity for the exchange of mutual compliments between two great statesmen, like His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Excellency Lord Minto. There are features in the administration of Travancore upon which His Excellency could have complemented the Government of His Highness as it had never fallen to him to compliment any other State, except Baroda.

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"Not so progressive as Travancore, and with a Government that is decidedly unpopular with his very intelligent subjects, His Highness the Raja of Cochin would yet have added to the high opinion that Lord Minto entertains about ruling Princes. His intelligence and shrewdness no one would question, although his loyal subjects would desire—and the desire found forcible vent yesterday in our columns—that his intelligence and shrewdness were employed on behalf of them, instead of, as now, to their prejudice. Lord Minto could not congratulate the Raja of Cochin as he was able to congratulate Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, for example, upon any exertions on his part to rule his little State with the help and by the enthusiastic co-operation of his subjects. Two years ago, the Viceroy might have enquired with more anxiety than now, as to the financial position of the State. Upon the brighter side of this question, at any rate, as set forth in the administration reports, hearty congratulations are due to the statesmanship that brought about the change. Although his administration has not been so far popular, the present ruler of Cochin is not an incapable statesman. That he has not the largeness of mind to put his theory into practice, and often permits himself to take a narrow, instead of a broad view, of a question is his only drawback. His Highness is a scholar, and of no mean order. He has been known to enter into administrative details only too often, although no good or continuity of policy has been known to result out of that policy."

17. The *United India*, of the 11th December, has the following:—"We are not the admirers of the policy of swamping public service in Native States with Europeans. We are not also in sympathy with those objects to secure which certain high posts in the States have come to be regarded as a monopoly of Europeans, irrespective of the requirements of the public service and the merits of the individuals selected. But this does not make us blind to circumstances which sometimes do require capable Europeans at the head of particular departments, or branches of such departments, in order to guide the operations that are both difficult and delicate. The Irrigation Branch of the Nizam's Public Works Department is an instance in point, and it does require now and for some years to come, at its head a European whose professional ability, knowledge of details, independence and impartiality, and, above all, official status will carry weight not only with the Government of His Highness, but with the Government of Madras, which sometimes plays the dog in the manger where it fancies that its own interests are adversely affected by the Nizam's irrigation policy."

The Irrigation Superintending Engineer in the Hyderabad State.

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

18. The *Malabar Daily News*, of the 9th December, has the following:—"Reports of which we await confirmation, have reached us from Travancore to the effect that the Government of that State has found it necessary and expedient to order the deportation of Mr. K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., the editor of the tri-weekly vernacular paper known as the *Swadesabhimani* and published at Trivandrum. We shall not be at all surprised to learn that the deportation has actually been ordered and carried out. The Travancore Government has always tolerated fair criticism of its acts and measures, and has also at times taken with philosophic equanimity a good deal of criticism that was far from being fair or reasonable, and we do not think that anyone could charge the Government with any tendency to restrict the legitimate liberty of the newspaper press. Of late the *Swadesabhimani* has been carrying on against the Government a campagin of calumny and vilification that has exceeded the bounds of journalistic propriety and decency. The most heinous and offensive accusation have been recklessly brought against the present Diwan, and worse than this, foul insinuations have also been indulged in against the Sovereign of the State. In the face of all this, it should not surprise anybody if, in the interest of public decency and tranquility, the Travancore Government has taken a step, which it would have been justified in taking under even far less provoking circumstances.

Deportation of the editor of the *Swadesabhimani* of Trivandrum.

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"We are constrained to remark that the tone assumed of late by the *Swadesabhimani* newspaper is not such as can truthfully be described as that of a journal with a proper sense of responsibility either to the State, or to the general community. There has been appearing in this journal of late a series of articles, of which it can only be said that they are calculated not only to bring into contempt the constituted authority of the State, but also, it is with deep regret we have to say it, to cause righteous indignation to the Ruler and pain to his loyal subjects. We know that surprise has been expressed in many quarters at these calumnies having been permitted to appear without any attempt on the part of the authorities to put a stop to the tirade of vilification, and if the present report of the deportation of the editor is well founded, we do not think that the sensible and fair-minded section of the Travancore public will accuse the Government of barbarous repression."

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The *Mysore Times*, of the 8th December, writes:—"We wish Their Excellencies a cordial farewell and in behalf of the public of Mysore we assure them that their visit to this country will always be remembered by the people with

Lord and Lady Minto.

THE MYSORE TIMES, *Bangalore City*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

gratitude and loyalty. Both Lord and Lady Minto had been uniformly courteous to all concerned, and some of the officials in this Province and elsewhere might take a leaf from their book. It is courtesy that begets courtesy and in all their tours through the various parts of India, Their Excellencies have shown that it is possible to win the affection of the people by courtesy and kindness. We draw special attention of these lines to those officials who put on a rigid and approach-me-not attitude."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

In an article welcoming His Excellency Lord Minto to Madras, the *Madras Standard*, of the 9th December, writes:—"He has surely been the most popular Viceroy of India since Lord Ripon. Lord Minto came to us with a message of peace and goodwill to all. He had, however, to face and wrestle with difficulties not surely of his own making; and he did it with a courage, equanimity and firmness which had extorted admiration. While he was thus engaged, he realised that the time had come for giving the people of India a large share in the administration of their own country. His sympathetic heart and clear vision made him survey the situation in India in all its many sided aspects, and he shaped his policy accordingly. One of his earliest acts was to take the first step towards the broadening of the basis of British rule in India, and he now comes to us after having accomplished the task in a manner which has endeared him to the millions of this land. Lord Minto belongs to a family of rulers. He has the instinct, the courage and the sympathy of the true and high-born statesman in him; and never has he displayed these qualities to greater advantage than during the past four years. The names of Lord Minto and Lord Morley will live in the memory of the people of India as those of two of the noblest Englishmen to whom the destinies of this country have been entrusted."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 9th December, offers a cordial welcome to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, and observes:—"Lord Minto succeeded a Viceroy who contrived on the largest scale to alienate the affections and sympathies of the people from the Government. Lord Minto took the reins of office at a time when the state of the country was such that the most sedate statesmanship was necessary to preserve peace and order and to restore contentment to the people. If any proof were needed to show that His Excellency proved fully equal to the occasion, it is to be seen in the repeated declarations made by that high-souled statesman, Lord Morley, that in all the wise, liberal and humane measures which have been conceived and devised for the political development and material prosperity of India, Lord Minto has been in many cases the prime mover and, in all, a staunch supporter."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th December, writes:—"The welcome which the City and Presidency of Madras offer to Lord Minto is not a mere matter of formality, gone through from a sense of duty to the representative of the King-Emperor, but is prompted by a deep feeling of personal esteem and affection. His Excellency presents to the minds of the people of all classes and creeds in this country an embodiment of regal sympathy and concern for them, and of statesmanship which has laid the foundation of the Empire deep in the appreciation and gratitude of the people. The four years that His Excellency has been at the head of Government in India have been a period of troubles and difficulties bequeathed to him when he took charge; and those troubles and difficulties have been dealt with in a manner to command admiration and gratitude. In the great Indian community, which we have been frequently told, is constituted of diverse races that can never be treated as one, there is but one feeling, and that is, of greatful appreciation of what Lord Minto has done for them all. The Congress, it was said, never represented any body but those who formed it; but it is just the concession of claims urged by the Congress that has so well gratified every section of the Indian community, and has drawn them all much nearer to the Government."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The same paper continues in another article:—"The extraordinary police precautions that are taken would dispirit the people from voluntarily way-laying His Excellency with flowers and coloured water; and little boys

and little girls who feel most, would feel a restraining force upon their spontaneous inclination to pay homage to Their Excellencies. More dispiriting than the police precautions has been the incident of the arrest of a suspicious Bengali in the town, an indication that the precautions are but too well justified . . . . No intelligent citizen would blame police precautions, although he might wish that they could be carried out with courtesy and with the absence of insolence, of which some of our policemen are incapable on occasions like this when they are most needed; but every intelligent citizen would regret that such police precautions have been found necessary, and no one would be more anxious than he that no incident should occur here to spoil the fair name of his city. The utmost regret will be felt by the citizens of Madras that the misbehaviour of others elsewhere should rob them of opportunities to demonstrate their loyalty and regard to one of the most popular of Viceroys."

The Indian National Congress.

20. The *Hindu*, of the 8th December, writes:—"The resignation by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta of the office of President-elect of the National Congress to be held at Lahore will be widely regretted, and it will be, we fear, a great drawback to the success of the forthcoming Session. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is one of the very few surviving veterans who have helped to float the Congress movement in the Indian political waters, and steered it through fair weather and foul. He is a man of commanding abilities and force of character, possessing a high degree of intellectual culture and literary grace. A Presidential address from him and a pronouncement on the Reform Scheme would be of great value, and we have no doubt that there would be an acute feeling of disappointment in the mind of the public at his inability to occupy the Presidential chair."

THE HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 9th December, writes:—"It is difficult for us to know what the combination of unexpected circumstances is to which Sir Pherozeshah refers. When two months ago he accepted the Presidentship of the Congress the situation, so far as the Congress was concerned, was indeed difficult. If we may say so, the political sky then was more clouded. The controversy regarding the holding of a united Congress was going on vigorously, and attempts were made in Bengal to effect a compromise. But they proved fruitless, and it will be remembered that the Extremists made a furious attack on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In Bengal some of those who are known as Moderates joined the Extremists and declared that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta should not be made the President of the Congress this year. In the Punjab, too, opinion was divided. In spite, however, of the attacks on him the Congress Committees throughout India, with one or two exceptions, elected him for the high office; and when the offer was formally made Sir Pherozeshah accepted it, of course, knowing full well that he had a most difficult task to perform. Since then the situation has improved, and now the prospects of a successful session of the Congress are more assured. Sir Pherozeshah cannot then be referring to the controversies within the Congress camp . . . . What other extraneous circumstances have intervened which have prevented him at such a late hour to relinquish the honour of presiding at the Congress we do not know. In justice to the general body of Congressmen and to himself we hope that he will take an early opportunity of taking them into his confidence. Whether the circumstances he refers to will reveal themselves or not, it is due to him and to those who elected him to the Presidentship that he should himself state in a less mysterious manner the reasons which induced him to resign the office at a time when the Reception Committee at Lahore could not find it convenient, of course even with the help of the All-India Congress Committee, to select a suitable successor."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th December, remarks:—"Whatever be the reasons which have prompted Sir Pherozesha Mehta to take the grave step of resignation, and we hope that these reasons when disclosed will

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

vindicate his action at this juncture, the Congress must be held in Lahore as resolved upon. On this, it is impossible to entertain any doubt. The Congress, as a national institution, must go on regardless of individual considerations. If one person is not available as its President, another must be found; and though the time is short it is inevitable that a substitute should be furnished from among the leaders. Perhaps, for want of time, a new man may not be able to discharge the functions to his fullest possibility; but the functions should be discharged anyhow. Any one of our leading men can fill the office, even at a short notice, and a choice has to be immediately made."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, writes:—"It has been given out that Sir P. M. Mehta is not for the inclusion of Extremists in the Congress camp, and he may be justified in holding that opinion. So far as we are concerned, we think that all those who accept the creed, which after all is innocent, should be welcomed. But Bengal, for reasons we cannot understand, is against signing the creed. Now that Sir P. M. Mehta has resigned, it remains to be seen whether Bengal will succeed in her attempt to make the acceptance of the creed optional, and to thrust her will on the other provinces. We are afraid that there is little chance of the other provinces saying ditto to Bengal. This is by the way. There are only two weeks before us, and a President should be elected without any delay."

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

Referring to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's resignation of the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress, the *United India*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"This was hardly expected at this eleventh hour. We fear that there was some "devilish" work going on behind the scene, which was too much for Sir Mehta. Otherwise there is no reason to think that Sir Mehta would have disappointed the expectations of the thousands of his countrymen. We anxiously await the future."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th December, has the following:—"In Calcutta the name of Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, is freely mentioned as a fit person for the vacant Presidentship. We do not exactly know what the views of Mr. Mitter are on the various issues now before the country. He is an able, sturdy and independent man who has taken a correct view of general Indian politics; and we are inclined to think his nomination to the Presidentship would not be unpopular. It is, however, significant that a Calcutta paper, which has not seen eye to eye with Mr. Gokhale on many questions since the Surat split, now suggests his name for the office of President. Responsible congressmen throughout the country will surely approve of his election. No Indian politician has been following the course of political affairs in this country more closely, carefully and intelligently. He has completely mastered the reform scheme in all its aspects, and his utterances have always carried the greatest weight with all sections of representative and responsible congressmen. In our judgement he is one of the fittest men to take up the position now vacated by Sir Pherozesha Mehta. He will have to throw himself into the breach, and if he is called upon to do so, we are strongly persuaded that he will not decline the task . . . . Whatever may be the difficulties that beset the path of the All-India Congress Committee, we hope that they will all be overcome and that a satisfactory compromise arrived at which will in no way diminish the importance, the prestige and the responsible character of the great national assembly."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Indian labour in the Transvaal.

21. Referring to the fact that Indian labour is in great demand in the Transvaal and that the owners of mines have made representations to Government that Indian coolies are capable of doing more and better work than local men, the *Veerakesari*, of the 4th December, observes that as the Transvaal Government is extremely callous to the interests of Indian immigrants, it devolves upon the Government of India not to render any help to the South African Colonies in securing Indian labour. The paper says that it is understood that the Viceroy is in communication with Lord Morley on this subject, and that it would still augment popular discontent in this country, if Government should let go the present opportunity of securing the rights of the Indians.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

The Hitavadi sedition case.

22. The *Veerakesari*, of the 4th December, referring to the Hitavadi sedition case, observes that in some parts of India, Magistrates prefer to try sedition cases without the help of a jury. In deciding whether an article is seditious, it must certainly make a vast difference between whether it is tried by a jury having a thorough knowledge of the vernacular in which the article is written, or by a European Magistrate who is totally ignorant of it; still, in the Hitavadi sedition case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta decided to try the case without the help of a jury and (strangely enough) the High Court has approved this procedure. It is quite easy for an administrator of justice to punish an accused, but there is one thing which he ought to remember in this connection and that is to bring home to the mind of the accused that he has committed an offence and that he has been justly punished. A verdict of guilty by a jury knowing the vernacular is therefore of very great value in all sedition cases.

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

(k) *General.*

Mr. K. G. Gupta on the reforms.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, observes:—We are in entire agreement with the view expressed by Mr. K. G. Gupta, who is now in Calcutta, when he told a Press representative who interviewed him that the educated classes would be committing a grave blunder if they should keep aloof without signifying their approval of the reforms. These reforms will not give us complete satisfaction in spite of any amount of sympathy which the Government may feel for us in introducing them. But if the educated classes should on that account keep aloof, such an attitude will simply intensify the distrust which the Government already entertains towards them. Nor are we in a position to change the reforms which do not commend themselves to us by our attitude of keeping aloof? If the educated classes stand aloof, the uneducated and those who are guided by the officials will swell the Councils to the detriment of the country's interests. If we only

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

approve of the reforms after stating our objections to them and co-operate with the Government in carrying them out, these reforms may in course of time be changed according to necessity. We do not know how far Mr. Gupta's prophesy that the new Government that will be formed after the Parliamentary elections in January next will grant our wishes will be fulfilled; but we are of opinion that leaders like Babu Surendranath Banerjee should not at present keep aloof.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1909.

The Public Prosecutor of Coimbatore as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December writes:—Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar, who is the Public Prosecutor of the Coimbatore district, has announced his candidature to a seat in the Legislative Council evidently as a rival to Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar, a vakil who has already published his manifesto inviting votes in his favour. The voters need not have any doubts as to whom they should vote for, since the one fact of Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar being an official is enough to decide the question against him. As a Government official, he will have to be under the mercy of not only the Government, but of the District Collector and the Police Superintendent also, and as such how can he plead the cause of the people in the Legislative Council against the wishes of the officials? We understand that he was asked to resign his appointment as Public Prosecutor before standing as a candidate, but that he did not consent to it. It may be thought that Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar's position will be strengthened by the influence of Police officers and Magistrates inasmuch as they may be under obligations to him as Public Prosecutor. But there is no reason to think that the members of Municipalities and District and Taluk Boards will not, as men of position, intelligence and self-respect, allow themselves to be influenced by those officers and give their votes against their conscience. Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar has not published any manifesto setting forth his qualifications to be nominated for the seat to which he now stands as a candidate, nor do we know that he has ever taken any interest in Congress matters or in other matters of public welfare, such as the industrial, educational or social movements. Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar, who now wishes to come forward as a representative of the people, became known to them in general only by the mention of his name in the newspapers when he discharged his duties as Public Prosecutor in connection with the case of Chidambaram Pillai and the prosecution of Krishnaswami Sarma. He evidently thinks that he can win the Legislative seat by virtue of his official position, without trying to win them over to his side by making known his qualifications to them and thus get their votes. This very attitude of his may be taken as indicating that he has no respect for the people. It is only those who respect the people and wish to act in such a way as to gain their approval and good opinion by sympathising with them in their likes and dislikes that deserve to become the people's representatives and not those who disregard them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras* Dec. 7th, 1909.

Certain defects in the new regulations.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, writes:—Nawab Sayyad Muhammad Bahadur, President of the Madras Congress Committee, has sent a wire to the Viceroy pointing out certain defects in the new regulations and praying that the Regulations should be notified in the light of the alterations made in Bengal. We doubt if the Nawab's prayer will be complied with, but the regulations which declare capapble men like Salem Vijayaraghavachariar to be ineligible for election on the ground that they are not members of municipal or other boards, while permitting the candidature of salaried officials as Public Prosecutors, will doubtless impair the usefulness of the elective system.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 21st, 1909.

The Muhammadans and Lord Morley's reforms.

26. The *Suryodayam*, of the 21st November*, observes:—According to the regulations of the new reforms of Lord Morley, praised by some as having been introduced for the sake of the Indians out of grace, the

* Received during the current week.

Muhammadans have been given the privilege of electing their own representatives to the Legislative Council. But this has created in the minds of the Hindus the idea that the Government is bent upon putting down the power of the Hindus and raising that of the Muhammadans. The Government allege that the Muhammadan population is very small in India, and that such a regulation is necessary for their interests. But we are not at all satisfied with this explanation; because if such a privilege has been given to them on account of their being in a minority, why should not the same privilege be extended to other minorities such as the Sikhs, the Parsis and the Christians? How are the latter disqualified from being given the same privilege of separate election? It is at present impossible to measure the depth of dissatisfaction of the Hindus. It is only when the details of these regulations have been published and the elections have taken place and the Legislative Councils have begun to work and the people have come to learn that the side of the Government is more powerful—it is only then that the good and bad results of these reforms will become patent. But a sort of anger and despondency have taken possession of the heart of the Hindus. Just as there was a revolution at the time of the partition of Bengal, the greatest blunder of Lord Curzon, so there is likely to be another confusion when the privilege of election given to the Muhammadans, the blunder of Lord Morley, is exercised. The Muhammadans themselves will then realise the effects of the constant fight that they will have to carry on with the Hindus at the instigation of the Government. The partition of Bengal was the first fanatic act of the British statesman and the favour shown to the Muhammadans in the reforms of Lord Morley is the second. So, we cannot in the least approve of the deceptive reforms of Lord Morley which do not give to the people real freedom, long-standing authority and a voice in the administration and are not based on the principles of democratic Government.

27. The *Suryodayam*, of the 28th November,* observes:—After all, the new reforms, which were introduced with much labour by Lord Morley, Lord Minto, Mr. Gokhale and others, have come into force. It is very necessary to consider why these reforms were made and what benefits they would confer on us. Since 1905, a new spirit has arisen in India. The people have understood the poverty of our country and the booty that is being carried away by foreigners. The system of boycott was begun in order to prevent wealth from going to foreign countries in the guise of trade and to improve our industries. National education was introduced so that our young children may not swerve from our national principles and adopt foreign manners. Moreover, the patriots of the country began to preach to the Indians by means of newspapers and lectures that the British uselessly spend the wealth of the Indians on Military reforms and that they tax the people too heavily. It is to pacify this new spirit among the people and to afford all convenience to them that the new reforms were introduced. Now, the chief grievances of the people are the increasing famine in the country, owing to the extinction of the industries, the illiteracy of the masses and the heavy taxation. Let us consider whether the new reforms remove any of these grievances. According to the new reforms, there are more non-official members in the Legislative Council. But the Governor has the power to veto any of the propositions brought forward by these non-official members against the official minority, and again great men like Tilak, Aravinda Ghose and others who sincerely love the race of Bharata, are declared unfit to be members of the Legislative Council. Apart from this, can these non-official members remove any of the aforesaid grievances? Can they prevent foreign goods from being brought into India? Can they improve our industries by any means? Can they reduce the exorbitant taxes levied on our lands? Can they reduce the military expenses? Can they prevent famine in India? They can do none of these things. So, we need not pay any heed to these reforms, which were not introduced to redress our grievances.

The new reforms.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 28th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 21st, 1909.

28. The *Suryodayam*, of the 21st November,* makes the following remarks on the speech delivered by the Master of Elibank, before the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow :—

The Master of Elibank on Indian affairs.

(1) The Master of Elibank has said that the object of the British in ruling India is not trade. As against this, we may refer to a lecture delivered by Lord Curzon while he was the Viceroy of India, in which he said "Administration is for exploitation and exploitation for administration." But the Master of Elibank was not then employed in the India Office. Therefore he could not have heard about the lecture of Lord Curzon.

(2) He has further said that both Englishmen and Indians are being treated alike. Readers of newspapers can very well understand how far this is true. There is no space here to mention how many murders have been committed by Europeans in India and how many persons have been punished as they deserved.

(3) He has said that since Lieutenant-Governors and Collectors mix freely with the masses, there is a harmonious blending of the civilisations of the Englishmen and the Indians. Our readers may ascertain the truth of this statement by enquiring of an ordinary ryot how many District Collectors he is acquainted with and what points of civilisation he has learnt.

(4) He has added that there is chronic famine in India. The truth of this may be tested by enquiring any persons above 50 years of age, for they will be in a position to tell us what the price of foodstuffs was in their younger days.

(5) Lastly, he has said that Lord Morley would deal with everything efficiently. Newspaper readers know Lord Morley too well. The reforms recently introduced by him and his silence concerning the future of the deportees will bear sufficient testimony to his efficiency.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

29. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, writes :—Mr. N. C. Kélkar of Poona having stood as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay has passed an order that he is not fit to stand as a candidate and that his nomination would be vetoed. Mr. Kélkar is a Hindu Brahman and a friend of Bál Gangadhar Tilak. He is a Bachelor of Arts and Laws and is the editor of the English weekly the *Mahratta*. It is not clear why the Government prohibits the election of this gentleman as a representative to the Legislative Council. It is true that the Government of India has framed regulations to the effect that the Government can prevent, without assigning any reason, the election of a candidate, when it does not like him, and Lord Morley has also approved of them. And it may be said that Mr. Kélkar was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a certain period for having published certain articles derogatory to the High Court of Bombay, when that Court passed a sentence on Bál Gangadhar Tilak; but this incident does not come under the provision prohibiting a person from being elected to the Legislative Council. He must have been prevented under the regulation which provides for the prohibition of a member whose presence in the Council is, in the opinion of the Local Government, against public interests. It may be that the Government considered it as one of the reasons that the views of Mr. Kélkar are not those of the Moderates. But Mr. Kélkar was not convicted by any court of justice for holding such views. The prohibition is not in itself so serious in the case of an individual like Mr. Kélkar, though the prevention of such an able and experienced patriot from being elected is, in our opinion, a loss to the Council, as it will be in the case of other candidates, in that it may affect their interests by becoming a general precedent. If the representatives elected by the people were to plead the people's cause a little vehemently in the Council and incur the displeasure of the Government, it is likely that the Government may prevent them from being returned to the Council when the next election is held. Messrs. S. Vijiaraghavachariar and G. Kesava Pillai are held by the

Persons disqualified for election.

* Received in the current week.

people to be fearless advocates of the popular cause without caring to be in the good graces of the Government, and the Government may, if it likes, prevent their election on the ground of disqualification. As Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar is not at present a member of Municipal Council or a District Board, he is disqualified to stand as a candidate according to the Madras regulations. Nor has he been nominated by the Government as non-members have been in such districts as Nellore, Madura and Tinnevelly. Even if the Madras Government were to amend the disqualifying regulation in the case of non-members as has been done in Bengal and thereby Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar becomes eligible for election, the Government may prevent his election. Though the Government has not so far passed any adverse orders against Mr. Kesava Pillai, it is very likely that, if he speaks in the new Council as before and provokes the official members, he may be prevented from being re-elected in the next election. We do not mean to say that the Government will do so. But it is enough if it should create a fear in the minds of the representative members that it can do so. And if Public Prosecutors become Members of the Legislative Council, how can they boldly speak when they think of the existence of such a regulation? Or how can those who aspire for Public Prosecutor's posts or who wish to win the favour of District Collectors and other officials have the boldness to criticise the acts of Government! We do not deny that it is necessary for the Members of the Legislative Council to speak with the care and moderation. As, however, there should be care and moderation on the one hand and independence and courage on the other, how many members will there be who can weigh their words and speak in such a way as to cause the least displeasure to Government? Are there many such members even in the House of Commons? Those who are afraid of incurring the displeasure of the Government do not deserve to be called representative members. Hence, this one regulation of the Government will curtail the benefits that are expected to follow from the elective system.

The Viceroy in Madras and addresses of welcome by public bodies.

30. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, says:—As the various addresses presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Banqueting Hall yesterday eschewed references to any grievances at the instance of the Government, the Viceroy made a general reply to all of them. His Excellency gave in his reply his reasons for taking exception to allow reference being made to grievances in such addresses. He said that if the people wanted to represent their grievances in matters disputed, they should do so through the Local Government and that he could then consider them. If this is the rule that is to prevail when the people's representatives desire to have audience with the Viceroy, it will become impossible for the people to represent in person their grievances to the highest authority in the State. The right of petitioning to the King and his representatives is one of the chief liberties granted to the people by the British constitution. The Indians also, as British subjects, believe in their claim to such a right; but it seems that it will now end in a vain hope. The Mahajana Sabha and the local Congress Committee had originally made mention in their addresses of the sufferings of our Indian brethren in South Africa and the deportees. These two items are foremost in the popular mind at the present moment and these are the very points that have been subsequently omitted from the addresses under instructions from Government. It may be that the Viceroy thought that a public expression of his views on these questions would be irrelevant. Even then, he might have listened to what the people had to say and then replied that he could not relevantly touch upon those points in public. Have not questions been put in the Parliament many a time? Was there any prohibition then that such questions should not be asked or that making replies to them would be irrelevant? Even the Master of Elibank is exercising all his ingenuity in giving evasive replies, but never disallows the questions themselves. It is a right of the Members of Parliament to put

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1909.

questions and that of the Ministers to reply to them. Whatever trouble might be caused by these interpellations to the Minister who has to reply to them, it is always stated in reply that answering such questions would be irrelevant or that the questions would be answered after due enquiry, but the Minister has no right to silence the questioners. Similarly, it is a right of the people of India where there is no Parliament, to represent their grievances and that of the Government authorities to listen to them, though it may depend upon the pleasure of the latter as to what reply should be given and how. Lord Minto might have replied to the above two questions like the Master of Elibank, for political wisdom consists in giving free scope to the people's rights and not in trying to suppress them. The disallowance of this very ordinary right at this juncture, when the Government is congratulating itself on granting extended rights to the people, creates apprehension in our mind.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1909.

India Council salaries.

31. Referring to the emoluments of the members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th November, received this week, remarks that, owing to the machinations of the permanent officials of the Secretary of State's office, the salary of the members has been reduced from £1,200 to £1,000 and the term of their service from 10 to 7 years. It suspects that the reduction was effected either with a view to scare away the members or on account of the malice of the permanent officials who naturally do not like to be scrutinised by the members. It thinks that the machinations must have emanated from the retired Anglo-Indians, who, in addition to their pensions, want to enjoy the salaries from the India Office. Strictly speaking, retired Anglo-Indians must work in the Council *gratis* as a matter of gratitude for India. Salaries must be paid only in the case of those who get barely enough to maintain two families, one in India and another in England. The Anglo-Indians including European members of Civil Service who are prone to question the propriety of Indians practising as lawyers or taking up some other profession after retiring from high positions as those of Judges of High Court do not, however, hesitate to practice as lawyers in England after their retirement from service in India.

AKASAVANI, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

Patriotism.

32. Distinguishing true from false patriotism, the *Akasavani*, of the 9th December, remarks that it is very difficult to predicate the characteristics of the former, while the latter is characterised by dislike towards foreign countries, which is the cause of endless troubles. It states that love of one's own country does not include dislike for foreign countries. The Indians should not hate foreign countries from whom they have to learn many things. Violation of law and holding up every action of Government to ridicule are the characteristic features of false patriotism. As Government also is human, it is liable to commit mistakes. The people must not take advantage of those mistakes and try to bring Government into contempt.

The people are advised to adopt constitutional means for the rectification of the mistakes committed by Government, and, if even such means fail, they must have recourse to methods of passive resistance without creating ill-will between the rulers and the ruled.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

Landing fees on river traffic in Mangalore.

33. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 3rd December, observes that in the port of Mangalore landing fees are henceforth to be levied on all merchandise conveyed by boats over rivers from the interior parts whether intended for export to foreign countries or for local consumption and a committee has already been appointed to propose a scale of such fees to Government. Although it is too late now to object to this measure which obviously leads to double taxation on the same goods (as most of the goods brought in by boats are again shipped to other ports), yet it must be pointed out that the committee that now exists for the levy of landing and shipping fees consists entirely of merchants who are engaged in sea traffic only, and there

is none on it who is interested in the new duty over river traffic. As it is several years since this committee was formed, it would be well to reconstitute it by appointing one or two members who pay a comparatively larger amount of port fees and are also likely to be affected by the new duty, and it is hoped that the District Collector will give a kind consideration to this proposal. It is unmistakably the policy of Government at present to ascertain real public opinion in all administrative measures of any importance. But it is unfortunate that although the members on the present committee are non-officials, there is none among them who can effectually represent that section of the merchant community that will be affected by the new duty. The majority of the traders are still ignorant of the duty under contemplation. The paper finally hopes that the present Collector who takes a living interest in the welfare of the public will remove the shortcomings of the present committee.

34. The *Veerakesari*, of the 4th December, observes that although Babu Surendranath Bannerjee is barred by two disqualifications to be a member of the Enlarged Council under the Reform Regulations it is understood that the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker wrote a letter to Babu Surendranath informing him, that as a special case, these disqualifications have been removed and that he might offer himself as a candidate for election. The paper says that it is suspected that the Bengalees, instead of welcoming the reform measures, have conspired to boycott the new Councils, and that it is conjectured that the Lieutenant-Governor wrote this letter only to ascertain the truth of the rumour.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

Babu Surendranath Bannerjee and the Bengal Council.

35. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th November (received 9th December), records with great regret the bomb incident at Ahmedabad and says that the news of this attack on His Excellency Lord Minto will, undoubtedly, be received by all loyal inhabitants throughout India with deep regret, because no Viceroy has done so much for the well-being of the inhabitants as His Excellency and that without even a thought for his own ease and comfort.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Nov. 25th, 1909.

The Ahmedabad bomb incident.

III.—LEGISLATION.

36. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, referring to the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, writes as follows:—The reforms now introduced cannot be called an administrative reform and they are not calculated to effect any change in the administrative policy of the Government of India. If a separation of the executive and the judicial functions had been effected it would certainly have been an administrative reform. The reforms at presnt introduced relate only to the reconstitution of Legislative Councils on an enlarged basis; no doubt it might be asked whether the enlarged Legislative Councils could not enact laws for improving the administration of the country. But it would be difficult for natives to enact any laws which they may deem desirable. For out of the forty-eight members, twenty-six members are non-officials, of whom eighteen only are elected. The members elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, who are included in the eighteen, may for practical purposes be reckoned as official members. The remaining eight members are nominated by the Government, but they will only support the Government so that they may be renominated. Practically speaking, out of the forty-eight members thirty-two will be on the side of the Government. Under these circumstances it is merely a farce to say that there will be a non-official majority in the Council. The only benefit one could derive from these reforms is that any member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question. But as the Government is not bound to answer a supplementary question, this so-called benefit is illusory. Another great evil which the reforms have brought about is racial ill-feeling. Take, for

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

The reform of the Legislative Councils will not meet with the requirements of the people.

example, Malabar. Nobody will raise any objection to giving separate seats to Hindu landlords and Muhammadans, but no one would certainly like that partiality should be shown to one community. And this is exemplified by the fact that when there are only seven electors from among the Rajas of Malabar who once ruled the country, there are twenty-eight Muhammadans in the district who claim the same right. It seems to be the administrative policy of a Government to make its subjects fall out with each other. But the question for consideration is whether the time has yet arrived in India for applying that policy. However, if the members returned to these Councils, be they Hindus or Muhammadans, combine and work harmoniously, no evil will arise.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

The inaccuracy of the electoral roll of landholders in the district of Malabar.

37. The *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, while giving the list as well as the income of the landholders in the district of Malabar who are qualified to vote for the election of an additional member to the local Legislative Council, says that the list is inaccurate and incomplete. For example, the Zamorin of Calicut pays an assessment of nearly a lakh of rupees and if his income is taken to be equal to assessment, it must be more than what is stated in the electoral roll. Further, no income from land is entered against the names of the Eralpad Raja of Calicut and the Raja of Wallavanad who own extensive landed properties in the district. The Kizhakka Kovilakom family at Kottakkal pays on the whole an assessment of more than Rs. 50,000. But the income of that family is stated to be Rs. 15,500 even excluding the malikhana allowance of that family. Similar mistakes have, it appears, been committed in other cases also. It is therefore hoped that these mistakes will soon be rectified.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

Personal qualifications of candidates for election to the Legislative Councils.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th December, comments on the qualifications of candidates for election to the Legislative Councils, and says that such a candidate should be elected for the Imperial Legislative Council as is sympathetically disposed towards the community. His deeds should be such as to recall to memory the dignity of the community. He should strive for the good name and requirements of the community. The *Jaridah*, after the above preface, thinks that for the Imperial Legislative Council the election of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahmud Sahib and for the Local Legislative Council, the election of Saiyid Qadir Badshah Sahib would be hailed with satisfaction as these gentlemen are experienced retired officers of Government, they would try to strengthen the loyalty of the community and would discuss public matters in an able manner.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *and* SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, and 6th, 1909.

Meeting of Muhammadans for judging the abilities of candidates.

39. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th and the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th December, publish a notice announcing the holding of a public meeting of Muhammadans on the 7th instant at the Harris High School, Royapetta, for the purpose of judging the abilities of intending candidates for election to the Legislative Councils.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th December, reports that the public meeting of Muhammadans for judging the abilities of candidates for election to the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils has been postponed owing to the fact that the electors and candidates who attended on the day fixed were insufficient for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the meeting.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

Notice calling upon electors to vote for certain gentlemen.

40. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th December, also publishes a notice issued by the gentry and grandees of Madras calling upon voters to vote for Muhammad Anwar-ud-din Khan Bahadur, brother of the Prince of Arcot, who is a candidate for the Local Legislative Council, and also for Ahmad Muhai-ud-din Kham Bahadur who is a candidate for the Imperial Legislative Council.

IV.—Native States.

41. The *Suryodayam*, of 11th November, reports that a correspondent to the *Hindu* writes thus:—In the course of a speech delivered at a dinner in the house of the Maharaja of Udaipur, His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Minto said that the Government of India do not at all interfere with the Native Princes in the administration of their States. But it is evident, on examination, that the above statement is honored only in its breach, as will be seen from the following instance. Mr. Setlur of Bombay was appointed one of the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore some months ago. This gentleman is ardently devoted to Mr. Tilak and brought out some years ago a book entitled 'Tilak's Trial'. The Government of India, on coming to know both the above facts a few days ago, became enraged and issued a notice to the Maharaja of Mysore that Mr. Setlur should be removed from the post of Judge of the Chief Court. On looking, however, at the manner in which Mr. Setlur heard all cases and gave impartial judgments, the Maharaja of Mysore had a great liking to retain Mr. Setlur as one of the permanent Judges of his Court. In spite of all this, the Maharaja being afraid of the notice issued by the Englishmen, replied to the Government of India that he would soon remove Mr. Setlur from his Court.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 11th, 1909.

British rule and Native States in India.

42. The *Suryodayam*, of the 21st November, * observes:—For some time past, the Native States in the Punjab and Rajputana vie with one another in harassing their subjects by introducing cruel laws intended to put down sedition and conspiracy. What they try to suppress is not sedition against their own Government, but against the foreign Government. Thereby the Native States profess to exhibit their loyalty towards the British, the foreign rulers. Else there is no other reason to prevent the circulation of such newspapers as the *Bengalee* and the *Mahratta*, which are unmolested even by the British, who are notorious for their hunting down sedition. The majority of the Native States in India, except such independent States as Baroda, are under the control and supervision of British Residents. Oh! How powerless the Native Princes and their subordinates are before the British Resident. We shall take an instance—the sedition case of Patiala. Hundreds of persons in Patiala were daily arrested and put in jail without trial. Hundreds of houses were searched without warrant. The police are hesitating to institute proceedings in the High Court specially appointed by the Prince of Patiala to enquire into the above case. The meaning of this delay is that the police have not gathered sufficient evidence to prove the case in the High Court It is a custom of the present policemen, who are entrusted with sedition cases, to arrest persons on suspicion and then concoct evidence necessary to prove the crime. Even if those persons arrested on suspicion in the Patiala State were real offenders, the manner in which the police have been dealing with the case hitherto will not be approved of in any land where justice and equity are established.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 21st, 1909.

Native States and sedition.

43. The *Veerakesari*, of the 4th December, contains an article in English as follows:—In his reply the Viceroy said in his Mysore speech: "I deeply appreciate the words you have addressed to me on behalf of your *brother chiefs*. What is the meaning of the word chief? There are 'princes' and 'peoples' of India to whom reference is made in the speeches of the late Queen-Empress and the present King Emperor. Who are the "princes" of India and who are the 'chiefs'? Could not the Mysore Maharaja be called a 'prince' and referred to as such? We know of frontier tribes and frontier chiefs, but why did the Viceroy remember these terms while speaking in Mysore? Perhaps this is a mistake which was not readily seen. Loyal Mysoreans, whose loyalty is appreciated by the Viceroy, feel that the word 'chief' should not be applied

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

Brother "Chiefs".

* Received in the current week.

to their Maharaja. He belongs to a royal family and he should be referred to as such. A 'chief' is different. Englishmen may not understand Indian words. The right word is 'Maharaja.'"

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1909.

Dissolution of the British Parliament and the coming Ministry.

44. Commenting on the recent dissolution of the British Parliament, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, remarks:—All things considered, we think there is every likelihood of the Liberal party succeeding to the Ministry. So far as India is concerned, its interests will be served best only if the Liberal party comes to power. Though it is not possible for any one hereafter to change the new reforms, no decision has as yet been come to as regards the appointment of four instead of two Members to the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay and the creation of a new Executive Council for Bengal. In case Lord Curzon or any one like him from the Unionist Ministry becomes the Secretary of State for India, we may not secure all the benefits which we are otherwise likely to have.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1909.

Sir Curzon Wyllie's memorial.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, writes:—At a meeting held in London last month to consider how to utilise the funds that have been collected for Sir Curzon Wyllie's memorial, Lord Lamington suggested a slight alteration in the original proposal for perpetuating Sir Curzon's memory by combining with it Dr. Lalcaca's name. This motion, however, fell through, as it was not supported on the ground that the original subscribers to the fund had not made any such recommendation to the memorial committee. While all are agreed in appreciating the courage and rare self-sacrifice which Dr. Lalcaca showed on the occasion of Sir Curzon's murder and Lord Lamington also emphasized this fact, it is to be very much regretted that Dr. Lalcaca's name was omitted for a trivial reason. Had the committee which approved of Sir William Lee-Warner's proposition decided to combine the name of Lalcaca as well, would the original subscribers to the fund have refused to such a decision? Dr. Lalcaca's magnanimous act has been praised on suitable occasions both in England and India, and it will be a matter of disappointment to us that when a fit opportunity has offered itself, his name has been omitted to be perpetuated along with that of Sir Curzon Wyllie. In whatever form Dr. Lalcaca's memory might be kept green in India, should there not a memorial be raised to remind the British posterity as to how an Indian gave up his life in order to save that of an Englishman.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

High prices of food-grains.

46. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, says:—The *Madras Mail* is of opinion that the increased facility afforded to communication now-a-days all over the world accounts for the general increase in the prices of certain food-grains and that consequently when the prices rise high in Europe, there is a corresponding rise in India also. While we accept this view, we have to remark the *Madras Mail* forgets that if the food-grains growing in India are not exported to European countries, the prices of those countries will not affect India. Though it may not be possible to stop completely those exports by a system of taxation, the prices will not rise so high in this country if there is a decrease in the exports. If we can only impose such heavy duties on the exported articles as would make their sale in Europe unprofitable, we can successfully prevent our food-grains and other articles such as cotton which are very necessary for our livelihood from leaving our shores to foreign countries.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 11th, 1909.

The *Deepavali* feast.

47. The *Suryodayam*, of the 11th November, observes:—This day is intended to celebrate the triumph of our God Krishna over the demon Narakasura, who was terrorising men and gods in the Dwapara age. In those days, God saved our ancestors from the troubles experienced by them at the hands of that

demon. Now the Goddess of Liberty has incarnated to check the pride of the Englishmen and thereby save us from the hands of these people who resemble Narakasura in that they have taken away from us our industries, our trade and all our various sources of wealth. She roams about to reduce to powder all such fiendish missiles as foreign goods and foreign education by means of her celestial weapons called Boycott and National Education. The Tuticorin Steam Navigation Company is the conch which she blows, while "unity" is the divine bow which she bends and by the twang of that bow string, she gathers together all the people of Bharata and preaches to them the righteous principles of "ourselves enjoying the wealth produced in our country". O! sons of Bharata, arise to listen to her preaching. Be ready to receive the good that she is waiting to bestow upon you. Do not sleep! keep awake!

48. The *Suryodayam*, of the 21st November, * observes:—In a recent lecture delivered at Poona, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale said that the Indians should never attempt at self-government. The reason for this is that, when Lord Curzon some years ago threatened in a lecture that the British would fight to the bitter end if they should have to lose India, Mr. Gokhale really became afraid of it. He did not understand that Lord Curzon only spoke in fun. Mr. Gokhale was some time Professor of History in the Fergusson College, Bombay. He must necessarily have had some knowledge of the histories of many countries. We shall quote an instance from the history of the British themselves to prove that Lord Curzon did not mean anything serious. When America tried to free herself from the authority of the British, a war took place between the two countries. Then in a council of Lords held in England, one Mr. Richmond said that it was very necessary that the Englishmen should make peace with the Americans. In reply to that, the Earl of Sandwich said: "I wholly disapprove of the counsel of the previous speaker Richmond. I cannot endure such a counsel, since he is both an Englishman and a friend of my countrymen. I cannot in the least approve of a council that would be dishonourable to the character and interests of my countrymen. I would rather be prepared to lose everything than consent to that. I am ready to lose the last shilling of our country and every drop of blood that is in me in order to restore America to independence". At last America gained her independence. Mr. Gokhale must understand that the Budget Estimate does not go to the last shilling of the British.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on self-government.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 21st, 1909.

49. The *Suryodayam*, of the 14th November *, publishes a leader under the heading "Editor's Appeal" in which the following are adduced as its grounds for discussing British politics:—French India cannot enjoy to the full extent the liberty given to her when her neighbours in British India are immersed in slavery. If we should enjoy liberty, our brethren in British India should also acquire the same. I have one other ground for interfering with British politics. We, in French India, enjoy at least a small amount of liberty, whereas our brethren, the British Indians, who are submerged in slavery, have lost their manliness, courage, education and wealth and have at last been reduced to starvation. Not being able to endure this, I have entered into the region of British politics, and I advocate the policy of *Swaraj* with the grace of Bhārata Māta.

Editor's appeal.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 14th, 1909.

50. While commenting on certain facts and figures mentioned in an address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Minto, during his recent visit to Mysore, by the Board of the Kolar Gold Mines, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, remarks as follows:—Out of the 46½ crores of rupees worth of gold yielded by these mines, the royalty of 2½ crores of rupees paid to the Maharaja of Mysore and about 4½ crores being the wages paid to the Indians

The Kolar gold mines.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

working in the mines, seem to be the only gain accruing to the sons of the soil, while the remaining 40 crores go to the pockets of foreigners. From this, it would appear that though as many as 80,000 Indians work in these mines, the Englishmen derive eight times as much gain as the Indians by dint of perseverance, unanimity, vast resources and scientific knowledge. The European nations colonise in very small numbers in many a country in the world, and planting a pole in the places thus colonised, they assert: "This is our country and neither the Asiatics nor any others have the right to set foot here". But in India, which has been our home from time immemorial, even the riches to which we have a natural right are denied to us and taken away elsewhere. This is nothing but one of the several anomalies of this worldly life.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Viceroy.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, observes:—The members of the Mahajana Sabha committee will, as usual, present an address to the Viceroy. But there is something novel about it this time. It would appear that the draft address was submitted for the perusal of the Government, but that as it made mention of a few of our prominent grievances the Government advised their omission. So the address which is to be read to the Viceroy may be called so, only by way of courtesy, as no grievances will be enumerated therein. The address which was presented to Lord Curzon ventilated enough of grievances and he also had the candour to reply to it, while during the visit of Lord Elgin, the Mahajana Sabha refrained from reading any address at all as it was stated that no address containing any grievances would be accepted. But times have changed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1909.

The annual meeting of the Madras Zamindars' Association.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, says:—Of the many resolutions which were passed at the annual meeting of the Madras Zamindars' Association held last Tuesday, two deserve prominent mention. The one related to the formation of the "Imperial League", while the other was about the establishment of a Rajkumar College for the education of the youths of the landed aristocracy in the Madras Presidency. As regards the first resolution, though the necessity and usefulness of such a league for the suppression of anarchical and fanatic acts may be generally obvious, it is doubtful whether such a body will always have work to do, as there will be very few occasions to preach loyalty and obedience to constituted authority, which are ingrained in the very nature of the people. As for the other resolution, the establishment of a Rajkumar College similar to the one in Northern India will cost at least 15 lakhs of rupees. If the Zamindars pay half the expenses, the Government may contribute the remainder, and an institution bearing the pompous name of Rajkumar College may come into existence. We believe that the necessary funds for the initial expenses will be forthcoming, as the Maharaja of Bobbili has already come forward with an offer of a lakh of rupees and the other Maharajas and Zamindars seeking after name and fame are likely to contribute liberally. But there is some difficulty in the matter of Government contributing its share, as it is not possible to spend such a large sum without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The latter will not, without mature consideration, consent to sanction an initial expenditure of lakhs of rupees and an annual expenditure of thousands of rupees for the benefit of such a small class as the Zamindars, when the education of the masses is defective in many respects owing to inadequate expenditure therefor. Supposing that the Secretary of State accords his sanction and a Rajkumar College is established, how many Rajkumar youths are there to avail themselves of this institution? In all Southern India, there may not be more than 100 families of Zamindars of standing. Of these 100 families, there may be scarcely 10 or 15 which have the facilities to send their youths to this institution. Under such circumstances, the authorities responsible for spending public funds will not, we think, fail to consider whether it is necessary to spend lakhs of rupees for such a minority.

53. The *Veerakesari*, of the 4th December, in an English article, observes as follows:—There was a report spread that the Government of India prohibited the circulation of the *Review of Reviews*. Mr. Stead had challenged in his journal that he would publish an article from the *Swaraj* for which a Bombay news agent had been sent to jail. Mr. Stead evidently thinks that strong criticism is not sedition. He sympathises deeply with the Indian victims of Indian sedition. What occurred was that the Bombay news agents were personally prevailed upon not to circulate the October *Review* which is said to have contained some objectionable matter. No prohibition order has been issued and we hope none will be. We are proud of enjoying peace and the Viceroy has said that the reform measures will bring contentment to India The future looks bright and free from trouble. We sincerely hope that no fresh troubles will be created.

Mr. Stead and India.

VEERAKESARI, Madras, Dec. 4th, 1909.

54. A leader in the *Mitavadi*, of the 2nd December, says that several members of the Mappilla community of Cannanore have joined together and are molesting, in various ways, the members of a section of that community who follows an improved interpretation put upon certain tenets of their religion by a Muhammadan preacher and that a breach of the peace is likely to be caused thereby. The article, after dwelling at some length, on the subject and also on the ill-feeling existing between the sections, invites the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar and the Superintendent of Police to the desirability of taking prompt measures in the matter.

Breach of peace likely to be caused by the Mappillas of Cannanore.

MITAVADI, Dec. 2nd, 1909.

55. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 6th December, in its leading article on the appointment of the Right Hon'ble Amir Ali to the membership of the Privy Council, discusses at great length the prejudiced views of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* in connection with the appointment, and observes that the Right Hon'ble Amir Ali is the first Indian who has been elevated to such a high position, and he well deserves it owing to his scholarship in English and his vast experience in legal matters. He is an author of several law books, and had been for several years a Judge of the High Court. Nothing but racial hatred prompts the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to misconstrue matters and to hold the view that "Mr. Amir Ali is an enemy of the Hindus". On the contrary, the Mussalmans have expressed their extreme pleasure on the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. In conclusion, the *Shams*, on behalf of the Muhammadan community, thanks, with a truly sincere heart, the King-Emperor Edward VII, Lord Morley and Lord Minto for the great distinction conferred upon a distinguished member of their community.

The Right Hon'ble Amir Ali.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Madras, Dec. 6th, 1909.

ERRATA.

On page 989 of Report No. 49 of 1909, in line 11 of article No. 23, read *paid* for *payed*, and *heed* for *head*.

[Issued 14th December 1909.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 51 of 1909.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th December 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 11TH DECEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years.	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 36 years.	430
10	Brahmavádin	Brahmavádin Press, No. 14, Baker's street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	Do.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	370
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 28 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; and A. Ramaseeha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 46 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Saraswati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramaseeha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
	Arcot, North.				
39	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Bi-monthly ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
40	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
41	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
42	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	250
43	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
44	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
45	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
46	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
47	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
48	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
49	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
50	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	225
51	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
52	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	650
53	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rolle Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
54	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
55	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
56	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
57	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
58	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
59	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore, 62 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
60	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
61	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
62	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I.; Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	200
63	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
64	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
65	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*	200
	Travancore State.				
66	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	263
67	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
68	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
69	Eucharist and Priest ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	950
70	Travancore Mail† ..	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
71	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
72	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srirangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
73	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for. † Temporarily discontinued since the 2nd October 1909.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th December 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. M. Kunga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	331
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñana Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chandrika	Printed at the Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Tanjore, and published at Kumbakonam.	Weekly ..	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Brahman * ..	1,000
11	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
12	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
13	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
14	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
15	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
16	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
17	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hithakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	165
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thoshan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	... *
27	Kaliyuga Varthamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	300
28	Kamalasini	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Sussinatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 23 years.	500
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
33	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	180

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Monthly ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar, Hindu, Vaisya, 32 years.	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{Daily / Tri-weekly}	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{1,200 / 1,500}
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Sarasvathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vinodha Bhashithan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
62	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
63	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppusvami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
66	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
67	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
68	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
69	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
70	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 18th December 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Beswada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhirâma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 37 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	300
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Beswada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Daily	D. Séshácháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Beswada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshácháchalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácháriu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangáchâryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Doraśámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jagannmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,300
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore	Do. ..	Not known	4,000
39	Sudarsini	Sudarsini press, Viswasarayapuram, Nagaram taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payenidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahmin, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	891
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oerigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	740
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,377

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	700
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	711
5	Dhánvantari	Kottakal Press, Kottakkal ..	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	423
6	Dwijá Rajan	Kerala Varma Press, Changanacherry.	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	300
7	Jenmi	Kottakal Press, Kottakal ..	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,510
10	Kerala Kahalam	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	315
12	Kerala Chintamani ..	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	1,300
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	750
14	Kérala Sanchari	Do.	Do. ..	C P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	650
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	570
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	471
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malabar News	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	920
22	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Do.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
23	Malankara Sabha Tharaka	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
24	Malankara Suriani Swiviseshakan.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	1,500
25	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	985
26	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,497
27	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	377
28	Mangalodayam	Mangalodayam Press, Desamangalam.	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
29	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
30	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
31	Mithavadi	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	880
32	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
33	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	504
34	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	313
35	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 23 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	680
36	Subhashini *	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Weekly ..	Not known; called for	1,170
37	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
38	Swadesamitran †	Varnaprakasam Press, Máyanád.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
39	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155

* This was started again in July 1909.

† Ceased to exist during the quarter ending 31st August 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
40	Sudarsanam	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur. Published at Palghat.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
41	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
42	Swedashabhimani ..	Swedashabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,347
43	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	500
44	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 20 years.	1,250
45	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhava, 34 years.	950
46	Vyavasáya Chandrika * ..	Swarnaratna Press, Kayamcolam.	Monthly ..	Not known	650

* This was started in April 1909.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th June 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Effendi, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
23	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
24	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
25	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(Revised up to the 20th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

Note.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The House of Lords.

1. Referring to the enthusiasm displayed at the Liberal Demonstration in Albert Hall, the *Hindu*, of the 13th December, observes:—"Nothing seems to us clearer than the unparallelled absurdity of the claim in support of which the Lords have determined to throw Great Britain into political and financial chaos. The abolition of the absolute veto of the Lords is, therefore, the first necessity of the constitution and the struggle for the same, even if it is not decided by the coming general election, is bound to continue until it is won, as won it must be in a country possessing representative government. It will not do for Mr. Balfour, as he does in his manifesto, to blink the issue by saying that the Liberals want a Single Chamber Legislature. The constitutional crisis in England is the gravest known till now, since the days of the Reform Bill, and we are sure the electors are fully conscious of its importance."

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1909.

The Madras Corporation.

2. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Madras Corporation, in which he said that "a growing prosperity might justify an expansion of revenue from municipal assessments, etc.," the *Madras Standard*, of the 12th December, remarks:—"We know Madras and its citizens and inhabitants; and, speaking generally, we must say that they are unable to bear any further burden of municipal taxation. Madras is one of the poorest cities of India, and yet the cost of living has been going up by leaps and bounds. If, therefore, there is to be an addition to municipal taxation, apart from automatic growth of revenue such as the Viceroy refers to, overcrowding and all that it gives rise to will be the result. Lord Minto spoke from his knowledge of Calcutta and other wealthy Indian cities. But Madras cannot meet its needs without financial help from Government though we admit that in certain respects economies may be made and increase of revenue shown without having recourse to fresh taxation."

(k) *General.*

The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

Mr. Kelkar's disqualification for a seat in the Legislative Council.

3. Referring to the proceedings of the Deccan Sabha meeting, protesting against the action of the Government of Bombay disqualifying Mr. Kelkar for a seat in the Legislative Council, at which Mr. Gokhale criticised the action of Government, the *Hindu*, of the 14th December, writes:—"The value of Mr. Gokhale's pronouncement in this matter will, we hope, not be lost sight of by the Government in India as well as in England. On the very day on which the Reform Regulations were published in Simla and wired to all parts of the country, it was pointed out in these columns that the disabling clauses in the Regulations confer 'an improper and irresponsible power on the Executive which is liable to much abuse' There can be no more swift justification of this view than the action of the Bombay Government in declaring the ineligibility for election of Mr. Kelkar. No notice has been given to him of the grounds on which he

has been disqualified. He has not been asked to show cause why he should not be declared ineligible. Does the Bombay Government hold that the right of sitting as an elected representative of the people in its Legislative Chamber is of so little value that it can be taken away so summarily? . . . . . There is no ostensible ground for holding that Mr. Kelkar is a candidate who would bring discredit to the Council or is an unworthy person who would lower the dignity and representative character of the Council. If there were any, it could and should be alleged in as public a manner as Mr. Kelkar has been made to suffer the consequences of an insidious charge or suspicion levelled at him behind his back. On the contrary, the public testimony given by an Indian leader of the acknowledged authority of Mr. Gokhale, and of other fellow-citizens who were assembled at the Deccan Sabha meeting, shows that Mr. Kelkar is a man of character and abilities and an honourable citizen. That the disqualifying provision under the present Regulations is much more retrograde than the previous law, is clear from the fact which is mentioned in the Government Resolution that, though the old system of nomination reserved to the Government the power of rejection of any undesirable candidate, yet it was never exercised and that under the new Regulations, under which the Government of India have said that the power of exclusion reserved to the Government would be rarely exercised, it has been put in operation in the very first instance under circumstances which are exceedingly mystifying to the general public."

Writing on the same subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th December, remarks:—"The Bombay Government have been unwise in debarring Mr. Kelkar who was never known to be a fire brand or one with such antecedents and reputation as would make it undesirable that he should sit in the Legislative Council. The power vested in the Government by the provision is arbitrary, and the Bombay Government seem to have exercised it without due consideration of Mr. Kelkar's antecedents. Except that he was a friend of Mr. Tilak, that he was for some time the editor of the *Mahratta*, and that he once committed contempt of Court in connection with Mr. Tilak's case, there is apparently nothing for which the Government can take hostile a view against his candidature. The testimony borne by Mr. Gokhale to his character is the testimony many others have borne to us about him, and the precedent which the Government have established by debarring him from election will not be regarded with approval by informed or intelligent public opinion. The regulations should not open the way for such injustice to individuals" THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 15th December, observes:—"The 'exclusion' clauses have been subjected to severe though just criticism. The principles on which they are based were unknown in this country before. Hope was entertained, however, that resort would be had to them only in very exceptional and grave cases. But the recent exclusion of Mr. Kelkar by the Bombay Government has come as a disillusionment. Even so sober a politician as Mr. Gokhale has been compelled to condemn the action of the Bombay Government in no uncertain terms. The Indian press throughout the country has agreed with Mr. Gokhale. There is, as we have ourselves remarked, nothing in the character or the antecedents of Mr. Kelkar which would make his entry into the portals of the Legislative Chamber detrimental to the public interests. These are by no means small details as some have been led to think. They relate to matters of principle. Indian public opinion as formulated and expressed recently has spoken in no uncertain terms in this connection." THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1909.

4. Referring to the Master of Elibank's speech at Currie, in which he dwelt on the disastrous consequences which would result from Tariff reform in India, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th December, remarks:—"The question from the point of view of the Under Secretary of State for India is how to utilise India to the best advantage of Great Britain, irrespective of any consideration

Tariff reform.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1909.

how India will be affected by the adoption of a certain economic policy. The advantages and disadvantages of a policy are thus calculated solely with reference to the gain or loss to the capitalists of Great Britain. If the working of a certain scheme, however injurious it may be to India and Indians, is calculated to bring more money into the pockets of mill-owners in Manchester, that scheme has to be adopted and worked up. This is exactly the dictum which the Master of Elibank wants his audience to adopt, and this is also the bait that he throws to the electorates of Great Britain to win their support in the general election. The career of the Master of Elibank in the India Office has not till now been marked by any acts of wisdom, tact or statesmanship. He has always tried to come into prominence in the House of Commons as a sympathiser and admirer of Mr. Rees and his party. His knowledge of India, as can only be expected from a man of his experience, is meagre; and he has not up till now shown any readiness to make a real study of Indian questions. The result is that the Under Secretary is enabled oftentimes to air his erroneous views on Indian questions at public meetings in England. Whether free trade or protection will be beneficial to English merchants and people is a question with which we are little concerned. But Indian economists and public men have been urging times without number upon the attention of the rulers the dire necessity of protecting our industries against foreign competition."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

The Enlarged Councils.

5. Referring to the manifesto issued by Bengali leaders in regard to the reforms, the *Madras Standard*, of the 14th December, writes:—"Bengal has rightly taken action in the matter to make its opinions known in a most authoritative manner. There is no doubt about what Dr. Rashbehari Ghose and others say. They have felt the public pulse: they have surveyed the wide field of criticism; and have decided to draw pointed attention to the defects in these Regulations and the spirit of unfairness which pervades there."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

Referring to the lists of candidates nominated for election as additional members of the Imperial and Madras Legislative Councils, the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 14th December, writes:—"Now that the vast scheme is materialising, we cannot help wondering what are the thoughts at present filling the minds of the official minorities, who have to recognise that, in the future as in the past, it is they that will be held responsible for results. Part of their burden is being transferred to shoulders unused to the weight, but it is problematical if thereby those who had hitherto borne practically the whole of the burden will find their load any the lighter in the future. It would not, perhaps, be fair or courteous on our part to be personal, but we are certainly justified in entertaining doubts as to whether Sir Arthur Lawley and his official colleagues would feel happy at the prospect of this candidate or that being evolved into a responsible legislator by the artificial forcing process that has necessarily to be employed for the manufacture of a non-official majority. To be sure, there are not wanting among the candidates public men of proven worth, whose co-operation the Government must be glad to enlist, but how far would anybody be justified in asserting that these men are samples of the sack?

"When the situation is studied as a whole, the prospect ahead of the country does not appear to be roseate, and it is some relief to think that the rules and regulations under the new Act were not made as elastic as a certain class of political visionaries desired them to be. If the rules and regulations are powerless to keep ineptness, vanity, and dilettantism outside the Councils, they fortunately possess the power of rigidly excluding dangerous forces whose entry is calculated to mar the destiny which British statesmanship is engaged in working out for the people of this country."

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th December, has the following leader:—"As we ventured to prophesy a few weeks ago, the reform scheme, which created great hopes in the earlier stages, has fallen flat on the educated community, owing to the retrograde and needlessly hard rules and regulations announced with a flourish of trumpets by the Government of India.

The frothy verbiage of Lord Morley and the dramatic utterances of Lord Minto created great enthusiasm in this country, and we hoped that we were to have at last a real step forward in the direction of self-government. Our hopes have now been falsified, and the unfortunate rules and regulations have taken the grace out of the reforms. Even the staunchest Moderates have been disheartened and the manifesto issued by the Bengal leaders should be regarded as reflecting the opinion of the educated classes in this country. The manifesto is not the production of irresponsible politicians and hare-brained Extremists who are antagonistic to the Government. It is the mature production of the most respected leaders who have been for long moulding and directing public opinion, who have a stake in the country, and who are the staunchest supporters of British rule in India. The manifesto should not, therefore, be lightly brushed aside by the Government; and it should give Lord Morley and Lord Minto ample food for reflection. A note of despair has been struck, and it should not be misinterpreted as a defiance and as a meaningless condemnation of the reforms. The wish that the reforms should be given a trial and the people should co-operate with Government to put them into working order was uppermost in the minds of the people. And it was this wish that made educated India shut its eyes to the minor defects of the scheme; it even consented to special representation for Musalmans, and attacks on the scheme were rigorously condemned. . . . . We agree with the Bengal leaders when they say that in the main the regulations have reduced the educated community to an insignificant minority in a scheme of reforms *which was largely due to their efforts*. The glaring defects of the regulations were pointed out, but they still remain to be removed. This has resulted in shutting out of the Councils, as we have said, our best men and the return of mediocrities in whom the people have little or no confidence. We cannot let this opportunity pass without noticing the so-called non-official majority in Provincial Councils. This is but a pretentious sham. There will be a non-official majority if the nominated councillors side with the elected non-officials. But this is a thing which we need not be sure of. We all know what class of men are generally nominated by Government. The creatures of Government will certainly not go against the latter's wishes. It would have been a different thing were we to have an *elected* non-official majority. The mockery of the thing is patent even to the ordinary man, and we cannot understand why men who are expected to know better are going into ecstasies over the so-called majority and indulging in meaningless cant."

IV.—Native States.

Administration of Cochin.

6. In a leader on this subject, the *Western Star*, of the 14th December, remarks:—"Ever since Mr. Banerji took charge of the ministerial portfolio various important questions, pertaining to the administration of the country, engaged his earnest and careful attention, and he took them up with his characteristic vigour and statesmanship. He also studied the questions in all their bearings and introduced various schemes of reform to improve the administrative machinery of the State. The results of these reforms, which were introduced during the latter part of 1082 and during the year under report or just previous to it, we are glad to state, have been eminently satisfactory and have justified Mr. Banerji's anticipations."

The Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

Appointments in the Mysore State.

7. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar to be the Third Judge of the Chief Court, Mysore, and that of Mr. Balasundara Aiyar as Secretary of the Revenue and General Departments, the *United India*, of the 18th December, remarks:—"A great deal of questionable tactics must have been resorted to give an impression to His Highness the Maharaja that Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar is superior to Mr. Paramasiva Aiyar as a Judge. And the tactics must have prevailed. . . . . It is to say

The United India, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

the least, a downright injustice. Was it necessary to supersede the claims of many of their seniors at one and the same time? Was there not a single Mysorean who could be appointed to the post vacated by Mr. Chendrasekhara Aiyar. We wonder how His Highness the Maharaja approved of the recommendations which bear unmistakable signs of blindness to superior merit, so glaringly imprinted upon them. Can we not after this regard Mysore as very unfortunate? Will it be too much if we were to say that the interests of the people of Mysore are not properly cared for either by His Highness the Maharaja or the representative of the Government of India in Mysore."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The Viceroy's responsibility.

8. A correspondent writes to the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th December, as follows:—"It is not at all a pleasant thing to be a Viceroy, it has never been so of any responsible post; it was particularly not so since Lord Curzon left the office. We hold him responsible for every thing bad somehow. And of Lord Minto it could be said that he feels every thing bad as done by himself. Otherwise it would have been impossible that he could have achieved so much. The situation in Bengal will have an engrossing anxiety for him. The bomb that flew upon him at Ahmedabad would have less of gratification for him that it missed him, than grief that it should have ever been directed towards him. Why should the bomb exist here? When will the villains be hunted down to death? "And they attempted his life?" That was the question I put to myself as I sat upon a chair in a corner—and I felt ashamed I was an Indian an I felt proud I was not a Bengali or a Poona Extremist! I admire the Bengalis; I can vouchsafe that they are all clever and honourable men, but, as the *Indian Patriot* wrote once, 'All Bengalis are not anarchists, but all anarchists have been Bengalis' Now, that is a very serious thing, from which Bengal might take a lesson if it likes. If I had been the Viceroy—I will have to thank Lord Minto if I ever become one, for he has put the mile-stones in that pathway—well, I do not know what I would have done, but I would not have certainly recommended these reforms—and I would simply kill all whom I suspected. That is the oriental way, and that is what my ancestor would have done, were he the Viceroy."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The situation in Bengal.

9. Referring to the transportation of some of the prisoners in the Alipore bomb case, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th December, writes:—"The news that we publish to-day regarding the arrangements and the carrying out of the transportation sentence upon the small band of young men who were found to have conspired against the Government of this country, will, we earnestly hope, make a profound impression on the minds of the Indian public, especially on the minds of the people of Bengal. There is a ring of something solemn, almost sacred, in the small paragraph that our Calcutta correspondent wires to-day, and the picture that it involves is one that is as deplorable as it is touching to the patriotic heart. . . . . The partition of Bengal is a grievance; no self-respecting Bengali could think of it without humiliation, perhaps indignation. But no grievance is of such a nature that it is to be expressed, as the Bengalis have expressed in the case of the partition of Bengal, with crime, lawlessness, anarchy and assassination. No more dire result of their propaganda could be pointed out to them, who enthusiastically moulded public opinion and agitation in Bengal by writing violently and without thought of the consequences that are to follow, than the fate of these young men. . . . . There is no Bengali who does not feel proud that Arabinda Ghosh is a Bengali; and those who acknowledge his influence cannot help being animated by a higher ideal and a nobler effort. That is good, so long as the ideal is attainable and the effort is lawful, but all young men have not the resignation of the inspiration of him, and it is easy for them to fall into questionable hands, as they have certainly fallen in many instances. The result has been the destruction of the flower of the youth of

Bengal. A craze has set in, a hollow patriotism, a recklessness of life and its ends, that have all inevitably tended to bring about the situation which we find in Bengal. Young men have been unbound; thay have been permitted to go out of their circle and to wander far away, and they have wandered into the hands of undesirables and to destruction.

Upon such wayward wanderers, we earnestly hope, the effect of the terrible sentence that was carried out in Calcutta yesterday, will not have been in vain."

The Viceroy's visit to Madras.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 13th December, writes:—The people of Madras have been intensely gratified with the Viceregal visit, and they will ever retain a most pleasant recollection of the event. We hope His Excellency is as well pleased with the loyal and heartfelt reception which the people loved to give him as they are gratified by his presence among them. His lofty statesmanship of four years has filled the public mind with enthusiastic appreciation, esteem and affection; and his personality has been no less inspiring than his statesmanship. A nobleman of the genuinest type, animated by large sympathy and love for the people of this land, anxious not only to advance their political status and rights, but to find them realising their responsibilites and making the best of the boons that he has been instrumental in granting them. Lord Minto fills, and will fill for ever, a large space in their grateful hearts. He has conquered their affection, esteem and gratitude by what he has done for them, and what it is his most earnest and anxious desire that they should do for themselves. The justification of his broadminded policy is, we feel, more in our hands; and it behoves us to act with the utmost wisdom and circumspection in exercising the new rights and privileges, which have been so generously granted to us, so as not to prejudice us in the estimation of right-minded on-lookers. We are not sure that we have been successful in according to His Excellency a welcome which fully satisfies our heart. But we can, with confidence, assure His Excellency that he will carry back with him our abiding love and gratitude and our admiration of the qualities which distinguish His Excellency's policy and his personality."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1909.

Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the several addresses presented to him in Madras, in which he said that he should not be expected to discuss contentious questions on that occasion, the *Muhammadan*, of the 13th December, remarks:—"Though some may not like this kind of procedure, we are of opinion that such a course is better than that adopted by Lord Curzon who, as we all know, said one thing and did another. Moreover the words quoted above are very reasonable because mere addresses and replies would never mend matters unless our grievances and requests are represented through our local Government. In this joint reply he made reference to certain points relating to our community. . . . We fully believe that His Excellency's sympathy is always with us and will not in the least be relaxed for a long time to come. We thank him once more and Lord Morley in the name not only of our community but also of the other communities in India for the inexpressible boon they have conferred on India by strictly adhering, to use His Excellency's own language, to the principles of administration."

MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 14th December, has the following:—"The Viceroy has made only two speeches in Madras. His reply to the address of the Madras Corporation was not expected to be more comprehensive than the one he actually delivered. With regard to the speech he made at the Banqueting Hall in reply to the addresses of the various deputations that waited upon him it cannot be said that it fulfilled expectations. Not less than eight addresses were presented to him by eight different bodies. On the last occasion, Lord Minto's predecessor replied to each address separately, dealing with nearly all the subjects discussed in the addresses and then spoke a few words jointly to the various deputations. Lord Minto replied to the addresses in a single speech of a few minutes' duration without discussing the subjects

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

dealt with. In some cases there was only a reference in the reply to the body presenting the address. It is not generally known that some of the public bodies like the Mahajana Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee were not even given a free hand in the selection of subjects. If Lord Minto had made up his mind not to discuss the questions raised, we do not know what objection he had to including in the addresses such subjects of vital moment as the treatment of Indians in South Africa. We cannot also accept the dictum that addresses to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India should contain only words of welcome. The Viceroy is also the Governor-General, the head of the executive Government in India, who is directly and personally responsible for its policy and measures. It, therefore, lies in his province to discuss public questions and try to understand the wants of the people as often as he could during his official tours. As we said on the last occasion, however much Lord Minto, owing to the state of his health, may be justified in declining to deal with some of the topics shadowed forth in the addresses, the precedent set by him should not, in our judgment, be followed by his successors since it will not make the Viceroy and Governor-General understand and realise local feeling and opinion on many a question of the utmost importance."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

11. Referring to the promptness with which arrangements have been made for the selection of a President to the ensuing Congress, owing to the resignation of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 15th December, remarks:—"Mr. Harikissen Lal and his co-workers in the Punjab must be congratulated on the firm and courageous way they have faced an unprecedented and unthought-of situation. Far from losing heart, they persevered in their work with confidence and courage. If they had got disconcerted over the affair, and felt diffident of success, a violent disorganisation and confusion would have been the result. But they proceeded as if nothing amiss had happened and with perfect coolness; and the result is that congressmen throughout the country have been enabled to derive confidence and hope from the attitude and example of their brethren in Lahore. The sky is now almost clear, and there is little to make us apprehensive about the ensuing session. We may, for the present, believe that Sir Pherozeshah has good and strong reasons for the step he has taken, and until the Congress is over, we may discard the incident from our minds."

THE MALABAR DAILY NEWS, *Calicut*, Dec. 16th, 1909.

The Imperial League, Madras.

12. Referring to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Madras Landholders' Association in regard to the establishment of an Imperial League for strengthening the sentiment of loyalty and obedience to constituted authority among the people, etc., the *Malabar Daily News*, of the 16th December, writes:—"In this Presidency, there is, we are glad to think, no rabid active sedition, no organised subterranean conspiracy against the Government, no political dacoities, no vernacular press which is openly pledged to the policy of bringing constituted authority into contempt and of fomenting race hatred, but for all that, it is unhappily only too true that the germs of sedition have been wafted to portions of our Presidency and are floating here and there in the atmosphere. It is also only too true that we are not without newspapers, between whose professed allegiance to the Government and whose rancorous writings, there is plenty of room for the bacteria of sedition to flit about and insidiously work their evil ends.

"We are of opinion that one of the primary objects of the League should be an active and constant endeavour to discourage this noxious type of journalism. Among the masses, and among the educated minority too, for that matter, the baneful movement of disloyalty and sedition is slowly yet steadily spread through the agency of professedly loyal but really seditious newspapers. These prints are freely distributed, and are popular, not because of their ability, for most of them possess little, but solely because of the wild sensationalisms they systematically indulge in. Many of them are

subscribed for by Government officials, in some cases to escape pillorying, in others out of mere curiosity to read the latest sensation, and the dangerous fiction gets abroad that the paper is influential and that it is thought much of in Government circles. Put down seditious journalism, by which we also mean journals that, in one column proclaim undying loyalty to the King-Emperor and, in all the other columns, fling mud indiscriminately and unjustly at Government and its officials and breed race bias and we feel sure that the seditious movement will quickly disappear from this Presidency. We hope, therefore, one of the chief activities of the League will be to help in crushing dangerous journalism and in thereby indirectly helping the development of a wholesome and useful newspaper press".

The *Cochin Argus*, of the 18th December, concludes a leader on the "Imperial League," with the following remarks:—"Since the seditionist is up in arms against Government and society, the two latter ought to combine for the destruction of their common enemy. Hitherto this combination has not been effected. The Government has been left to carry on the fight single-handed, and worse than this, it has often had to bear calumny from just those whose battle it is fighting. It is to be hoped that the Imperial League now being formed will not be an inert, useless organisation, deserving only ridicule, but that it will make a brave effort to fulfil its declared objects. Although we may have no violent or active sedition anywhere in this Presidency, it cannot be said that the seditious movement is altogether unknown here. It exists to an extent that justifies the formation of a body like the Imperial League, but if that body does no more than hold an inaugural meeting, draw up a set of rules and regulations and then lapse into Oriental torpor, it would be as well not to bring it into existence at all. Fortunately, when we read the names of those who are supporting the movement, we have very fair reason for hoping that this time a genuine effort will be made to render popular co-operation to the Government in the suppression of political crime and in the dissemination of healthy political ideas."

THE COCHIN ARGUS, *British Cochin*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

13. A correspondent to the *United India*, of the 18th December, criticises the proposal for the establishment of a Rajkumar College in Madras, in the following terms:—"We regret we cannot commend the wisdom of those who advocate the establishment of a separate college in Madras for the education of the members of the landed aristocracy in South India. An institution like the Rajkumar College, if founded and conducted on the lines that similar institutions are managed elsewhere, is bound to be an exclusive one and at the present time nothing should be more strongly deprecated than anything calculated to strengthen this exclusive spirit. There are several excellent educational institutions in Madras maintained in the highest state of efficiency and there is no conceivable reason why the scions of South Indian nobility should not attend these institutions and sit side by side with students drawn from the middle classes. Such an association more than anything else is calculated to deprive these zamindars of any false notions they may entertain about themselves. Surely the students attending the Presidency, Christian and Pachaiyappa's Colleges are not 'untouchables,' unworthy to be associated with the sons of zamindars and landed proprietors. We therefore condemn the proposed measure as a retrograde step not calculated to instil wholesome notions into the minds of the young zamindars who form, at any rate so far as South India is concerned, a backward class in point of enlightenment and in several other respects."

A Rajkumar College for Madras.

THE UNITED INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 28th, 1909.

House searches.

14. The *Suryodayam*, of the 28th November, says:—House searches used to be made to prevent crimes in civilised countries where justice and equity are established. Such searches would however be made by the Police only when they get sufficient information that articles necessary for the perpetration of a crime are secreted or that the offenders have hidden themselves in such houses. But in the British Empire house searches have become matters of daily occurrence. Instead of enquiring into an offence that has been committed, it has become usual for the Police, out of thirst for money, to act upon false information given by low people or upon their own conclusions, to enter into houses in season and out of season and to search females whether their husbands are present or not and to confiscate private letters between husband and wife, trade accounts and other ordinary books sold in shops. Instead of finding out proofs of guilt, they search houses to see if they could find out an offence even before any offence has been committed. In a short time it will be a common thing to search our ladies at home. The Police gain nothing by it; only we are put to unnecessary trouble. By this, they only exasperate the Indians who are already dissatisfied with the British administration. If the higher authorities do not use their commonsense in this matter, they will have to suffer the consequences of that exasperation.

(b) *Courts.*

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore*, Dec. 8th, 1909.

The judgment in the Alipore bomb case.

15. The *Desabhimani*, of the 8th December, writes in English as follows:—"The Alipore case, with the long drawn-out agony thereof has at last reached its close some one week ago, with the judgment of the Calcutta High Court. Manicktolla will henceforth be pointed to as the infamous centre of a widespread conspiracy and the dreaded hider of the dastardly bomb factory. Nineteen months have elapsed since the attention of India was drawn to the abode of murder at Manicktolla by the foul and wicked murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzzaferpore on May 1st of last year. The persons found guilty of the dastardly crime have received their condign punishment after a trial, the prolonged character of which well nigh rendered it a public scandal.

The High Court of Calcutta was singularly free from the least appearance of being vindictive, and there is every certainty of great relief being felt at the fact that a substantial proportion of the offenders have been brought to justice by the ordinary methods of law and procedure obtaining in the land.

The judgment confirms, in most vital particulars, the findings of Mr. Beachcroft, the Sessions Judge. It is true that the two chief culprits have the good luck to escape conviction and death sentence for an offence under section 121, Indian Penal Code. They are, nevertheless, transported for life. There is no hiding the feeling that the Bengal Government have not been managing this case as might be expected. It is equally true that Mr. Carnduff differed from his chief in respect of the innocence or guilt of four prisoners—again, indeed, an unfortunate circumstance, which has led the matter to be necessarily laid before a Third Judge. And surely, after a trial of such unique

thoroughness that leads to little or no doubt as to the guilt of the offenders, some of the members of this murder plot have been brought to book, though some more are yet to be found before they are put up before the bar of justice.

However, the feeling that met the country and was spreading fast subsequent to the Midnapore case, that one could not have unshaken confidence in the capacity of the law in Bengal, has now given place to a reassuring faith in the fact that justice, though somewhat slow in pace, has after all overtaken a set of monsters, who have wrought the disgrace of the land, and have placed a foul blot on the harmless and peaceful nature of the character of India's children

The first incident in this story of unparalleled wickedness is the cruel murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Muzzaferpore with the fiendish bomb intended for Mr. Kingsford. Manicktolla is discovered to us next and the organisation behind it. The band of assassins had their eye on Mr. Allen and they had already hit on the unholy notion that Sir Andrew Fraser's train should be wrecked. Then comes the Alipore trial and its wearisome career and its most troubled course. Desperadoes were at work and they began to punctuate it with violent crime. The murder of Gossain, the assassination of Inspector Bannerji and the killing of Babu Biswas, are all the saddest of the features of this extraordinary conspiracy to take away human lives. Both Europeans and Indians were the marked objects of this set of inhuman wretches. Their aims were cruel and wicked beyond words, and they had no manner of regard for the sacred life of man. However good and noble, true hearted and friendly, the victims might have been before murder, these monsters never paused and were never moved by the touch of human feeling. These men are not like the ordinary class of criminals known to the country. But they had amongst them men with education and intelligence. That is just the aspect which the people of Bengal ought to feel keenly for, as it is doubtless a most significant factor in the consideration of the degree of punishment these culprits deserved and that so richly.

From May 1st, 1908, to November 23rd, 1909, it is over a year by well nigh on six months, that is from the murder of the Kennedies to the punishment of the majority of these offenders and the case is not over yet. This is rather a dreadful proof of the proverbial delay of law. Such a long interval is apt to bring about one of two results. It deprives the sentences of most of their moral in the first place, and much of their deterrent effect is lost next. In this case, then, the long duration directly led to the violent murder of Gossain, Bannerji and Biswas. Consequently the lessons of this trial cannot be lost on the public and the managers of State trials like unto the Alipore trial. The one supreme lesson of it all is that the arms of British justice are long enough to reach these dastardly wretches and the country must make it intolerable for these peace-breakers to keep on to their wickedness and yet live in the midst of society. In the event of society taking upon itself the function of throwing out the evil doer and keeping him away, much of the danger of the wrong man being got at by the Police, will be at an end."

(*d*) *Education.*

16. A correspondent in the *Malabari*, of the 8th December, after touching briefly upon the advantages of primary education and commending the educational policy of the Travancore Government in imparting primary education free in the State, views with disfavour the varying scales of fees levied by the Palghat Taluk Board in the Primary schools under its control. He proposes that enquiries should be made to ascertain if this is a fact and matters mended by reducing the fees to a low scale, making them uniform throughout and

MALABARI, Dec. 8th, 1909.

Remarks on the collection of fees in the primary schools under the Palghat Taluk Board.

appeals to sympathies of the Board to impart free education to poor boys. He further remarks that if the Taluk Board would be generous enough to do this, it would be a great blessing to the poor.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, observes:—Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao has written a letter to the *Madras Mail*, in which he quotes Mr. R. C. Dutt to say that the despotism of the Tahsildar presiding over the taluk is the cause of the failure of the Village Panchayets in village administration, and that if the Tahsildar of the taluk, in which the panchayets fail to discharge their duties, is made responsible therefor and admonished by the Government, the Village Panchayets will not prove a failure. Though the Village Panchayets may, in certain matters, betray a lack of unity and a factious spirit it is none of the duties of a Tahsildar to find fault with, or slight them; but, on the other hand, it is his duty to remove faults by giving proper advice in a conciliatory spirit. The Village Panchayet's functions are honorary and if they are to command the respect and confidence of the village folks, they should be treated by the superior officers with honour. The village officers are not mere menials, but they are the basis of the grand edifice, called "the State," and it is by them that the people should secure their happiness in most cases. If the superior officers will only treat the village officers and panchayets in this spirit, village administration will not fail to be satisfactorily carried out. Though the destinies of the people for good or bad are in the hands of the statesmen at the top of the Government, they are also dependent upon the conduct of the local officers who are charged with the putting into operation of the laws and regulations framed by the former. The district officers, being Englishmen, stand in need of the assistance of their Indian subordinates. If these Indian subordinates do not exercise their power in such a manner as to promote the interests of the State and to carry out the wishes of the Government, the people will not be happy, however salutary the laws and regulations may be. Even if the laws are severe, the local authorities may, by their good nature, lessen their severity, while good laws and regulations may do harm by the despotism of the local powers. Therefore, if any Tahsildar who worries the panchayets carrying on the village administration by constantly finding faults is warned by the Government that he is unfit to hold his post, many of the evils which, the people think, are due to the British Government, will cease and the people will be happy. When it had been recently arranged that the Viceroy was to come to Madras *viâ* Tanjore, a Tahsildar issued orders to the village officers in his taluk that they should be waiting at every telegraph post on the railway with torch lights. Whoever it may be that issued this order, be he the Collector or the Tahsildar, is it honourable to the village officers?

Village administration.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

18. The *India*, of the 27th November *, publishes a cartoon in which Lord Morley is depicted as a pregnant elephant and as having brought forth in the end mere dung instead of a calf, and explains it thus:—The elephant, Lord Morley, has been pregnant for the last three years. The Moderates implicitly obeyed him, thinking that the elephant would bring forth a good calf. What has the elephant brought forth now? Surely, it was not a calf, but merely seven masses of dung. There were one or two wood-apples also in them. The Moderates and all the loyal people ran eagerly to see what it was. Of course, it was all dung and there was nothing inside the wood-apple. According to the saying, "To go out for wool and come home shorn", the new reforms have split the united Indians into Hindus and Muhammadans. Zero will be nothing more than a zero, by whatever number you may multiply it. The new flood has washed away the old flood also. The Hindus and the Muhammadans having been duped, blink at this.

The New Reforms.

* Received during the current week.

19. The *India*, of the 27th November*, observes:—It is now 52 years since the war of liberty took place in Hindustan. Recently there was a battle at Nasik, and the leader of the rebellion was Ganesh Damodar Savarkar. He had no implements of war, such as swords, bows, etc. Nor did he possess the weapons used in modern warfare, such as pistols, revolvers, maxim guns, etc. All that he did was that he versified Sri Rajendra Chatrapati Sivaji's life in the Marathi tongue. And for this, the Sessions Judge of Nasik has sentenced him to transportation for life, on the ground that he excited war with the King and incited others to do likewise. The Judge has further ordered that all his property should be confiscated and forfeited to the Crown. On appeal, Justices Chandavarkar and Heeton of the Bombay High Court confirmed the judgment of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal. In India, under the British administration, the existence of a peculiar mode of warfare has thus been discovered. It is enough that a person should scribble some two verses on a piece of paper according to his pleasure. He becomes a formidable warrior. If warriors like Savarkar should be taken on board to England, there is no necessity for her to be afraid of the Dreadnought of Germany, the airships of France, or the swift guns of America. If these warriors should compose two stanzas, England could easily conquer such countries as Germany, France and others. We make this recommendation with the best of altruistic motives and we do not want any title or Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in return for this.

The New Campaign

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 27th, 1909.

20. The *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December*, says:—The election of members to the old Councils was regulated by classes, whereas the election to the reformed Councils is to proceed upon castes and communities. According to the old system, the administration of India was in the hands of two classes, viz., the superior Englishmen and the inferior Indians, while the new system has entrusted it to three classes of persons, viz., the all-powerful Englishman, the superior Muhammadan and the inferior Hindu. The term "Indian," which was in vogue under the old system, has now given place to the two terms Hindu and Muhammadan. This is the first evil that has befallen the Hindus and the Muhammadans alike, although some among the latter do not consider it to be harmful to their interests. Though, according to the new system, the official members will be in a minority and the non-official members will preponderate, nothing good will come out of this. For persons holding independent views like Babu Surendranath Banerji, who was removed from Government service, become ineligible to be representatives, while real devotees of Bharta Mata, like Tilak, who have been convicted or sentenced to pay a fine are, of course, disqualified for election. As for persons like Lala Lajpat Rai, Aswini Kumara Dutt and Krishna Kumara Mitter, who are disliked by the Government, they cannot even think of becoming members in the new Council. Therefore only half-educated persons like a few rich landholders and vakils, and Muhammadans who get on the average more than Rs. 500 by means of house-rent, trade in carriages and betel leaves and Komittis will be elected as non-official members. Very few among these will have an independent opinion of their own. Though they may bring forward propositions really beneficial to the people, the Governor, as President of the Provincial Council, has the discretionary power to veto all such motions. The new scheme for reformed Councils has not produced any good except that it has split the harmonious life of the Indians into two—the Hindu and the Muhammadan.

The difference between the old and the reformed Councils.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, says:—In reviewing the reforms, we have often stated that they are calculated to undermine the influence and strength of the educated class. Since the time of Lord Curzon, the intention of the Government to lower the prestige of this class is becoming patent. This idea was in evidence in the original

The reforms and the educated classes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

* Received in the current week.

resolution issued by the Government of India with regard to the reforms in which it was said that vakils should not be admitted into the Legislative Councils and that as the landholders and traders form the majority of the population, provision should be made for their election to those Councils. When, subsequently, Lord Morley said in the Parliament that the Government should rally the moderates, it was believed that he did not hold the idea of excluding the educated classes. But a perusal of the new regulations shows that the Government has not given up that idea. It would appear that even among the Muhammadans who have been granted exclusive and special rights, the educated people are dissatisfied. The causes for such dissatisfaction are briefly these—In the first place, the Government has the discretionary power to declare unfit any candidate it dislikes. In the second place, the rule that candidates for election on behalf of Municipalities, etc., should be members of those bodies is likely to exclude the educated classes. In the third place, the rule that a candidate should be a resident of the electorate whose votes he seeks will also produce the same result. Then the decision of the Government permitting officials like Public Prosecutors to stand as candidates will likewise preclude Indians of independent views. Rules such as these have chilled the enthusiasm which the educated classes felt for these reforms at first. The Hindu society as a whole feels annoyed to see these regulations seeking to raise the Muhammadans and to lower the Hindus on grounds of religious differences and regards them as being opposed to the spirit of equality and impartiality which has till now characterized the British Government.

Lord Minto, speaking at Madras last Thursday, said that there was no use of complaining about minor things in these reforms and that it was essential for the educated classes to patiently co-operate with the Government in carrying out the reforms. Now it is not minor things which have caused dissatisfaction to the Hindus. The grant to the Muhammadans, who are in a minority, of privileges which are denied to the Hindus and snubbing the educated classes are not things of minor importance, but are, on the other hand, opposed to the very elements of British Governments. They have given rise to deep discontent in the provinces of Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab. The fact that no less a personage than Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, a prominent moderate, is one of the signatories to the manifesto issued by the Bengali leaders protesting against the reforms will show the extent of discontent in Bengal. All the Hindus in the Punjab are disgusted with them and have consequently refrained from joining the Congress this year. On account of this very reason. Sir Pherozshah Mehta in Bombay has refused to accept the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress. It was hitherto believed that so long as Sir Pherozshah wields his influence as the leader of the moderates, he will not admit the Extremists in the Congress and that with the co-operation of such moderates as himself and Mr. Gokhale the reforms can be carried out and peace restored among the people, but such an idea can no longer be entertained. The Government may be disposed to reject the Extremists for obvious reasons, but is it willing to confide in the moderates at least and treat them with kindness? Persons like Sir Pherozshah will feel abashed hereafter to speak about the good intentions of the Government. How, then, can the advice of Lord Minto that the educated classes should co-operate with the Government be carried out? Lord Morley said that the Government should be carried on by conciliating the people and gaining their good will and yet the policy of repression remains unchanged.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, [Dec. 15th, 1909.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, observes:—Several bodies such as the Social Conference, the Industrial Conference, etc., hold their sittings along with the Congress sitting year after year during the Christmas holidays which afford a suitable opportunity for them. Before the time of Lord Curzon, the Christmas holidays extended to two weeks and this was very convenient to the people. The curtailment of these holidays is one of the many good things that Lord Curzon did for us. It will be a

The annual conferences during the Christmas.

great help if the Government increases the number of Christmas holidays, considering the beneficial results of these conferences. If 15 days are at least given for this vacation, people who come from distant parts of the country will have ample time to discuss leisurely the various important propositions which are brought forward in those assemblies and can return home without being in a great hurry.

23. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th December, in an article on the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras, says that the 9th of December will certainly become a very important day with the people of India and the morning of the day will always retain a place on the pages of the history of Muhammadans. Among the towns which have been visited by His Excellency, Madras is the only city, perhaps, in which fear of British rule remains firmly established as all communities—Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsis, Christian alike—are loyal and faithful and are not affected by any seditious ideas. His Excellency has visited Madras at a time when his name has been especially remembered and every one has been very anxious to see him, at a time when all have been endeavouring to benefit by the reform law which has created an impression that His Britannic Majesty is kind and sympathetic towards the people.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The visit of His Excellency Lord Minto to Madras.

There is no doubt that the present visit of the Viceroy is interesting and auspicious and it has also afforded an opportunity for the realisation of the long-cherished expectations of the inhabitants. The *Jaridah*, in conclusion, heartily welcomes His Excellency to this city.

24. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th December, has an article on the Muhammadan associations of Madras, and His Excellency the Viceroy, in which it expresses with feelings of gratitude the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy, while in Madras, allowed the Muhammadan associations of Madras to present their addresses to him and thus placed the Muhammadans of Southern India under a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency. The paper adds that the addresses were couched in suitable terms and did not contain any request for special concessions. It hopes that the community will in future regard requests for special concessions as derogatory to their dignity.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1909.

The Muhammadan associations of Madras and His Excellency the Viceroy.

III.—LEGISLATION.

25. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th December, observes that if the regulations relating to the election of candidates for membership in the Legislative Council in the Madras Presidency by the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards be not amended in the light of the observations made in Bengal, there would be great disability in the case of candidates who cannot win the favour of the Collector. According to the regulation one ought to be either a Municipal Councillor or a District or Taluk Board member if he is to be eligible for election. If he is neither, that he cannot be elected unless he, by the favour of the Collector, gets himself nominated to the Councils or Boards above referred to. That means he is entirely at the mercy of the Collector. So the disability lies in the fact that though he may be very much liked by the people, yet if he is not in the good graces of the Collector he cannot hope to become a member of the Legislative Council.

KERALA SANCHARI, Dec. 8th, 1909.

Regulations relating to the election of members to the Legislative Council by the Local Boards to be amended.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

26. The *Suryodayam*, of the 28th November, observes:—The Maharaja of Gwalior, like other Rajas, has ordered that none of his subjects should either speak or write against the British Government. It is all good. In British India

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 28th, 1909.

The Maharaja of Gwalior.

there are some newspapers which are being edited from a very long time by respectable persons. The Maharaja of Gwalior imagines that these papers preach sedition and he has issued an order that those of his subjects who subscribe for and get these newspapers would be punished. These papers will not cease to be edited out of fear for him. We are sorry that he, more than any poor Indian living in British India, is afraid of his masters. Perhaps he has issued this order with the knowledge that the publication of the fact of a Native rule being more tyrannical than that of the British is likely to do good to the British. Does he gain any reputation by this? Or is there any good for us?

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

Viceroys and the Ruling Chiefs.

27. The *Veerakesari*, of the 11th December, contains an article in English as follows:—Viceroys and Governors may think it a part of their duty to eulogise the loyalty of Ruling Chiefs, just as much as the latter have come to regard it essential to issue loyalty manifestoes and to condemn the "nonsense talk" of the reform party and no one can have a right to complain against the harmless pastime. But the line must be drawn somewhere, writes the *Leader*. Is Lord Minto quite sure that he did right to have commended the notorious Press Gagging Act of the Mysore State perpetrated last year as he did in his speech on Thursday night at the State Banquet? The criticisms against that shameful piece of legislative blundering were no doubt "angry" as His Excellency said, but could they well have been otherwise? Would Lord Minto make himself responsible for similar legislation for British India, though he may think that the country is not fit for unrestricted freedom of the Press?

MALAYALI, Dec. 8th, 1909.

Vagaries of some of the High officials in Travancore.

28. A leader in the *Malayali*, of the 8th December, referring to the vagaries of some of the high officials in Travancore, says that these officials steadily maintain the practice of attending office at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon and hold their office till 9 or 10 o'clock in the night thereby causing great inconvenience and trouble to the clerks and parties coming from distant places. It is remarked that these officials do not attend office for days together and they, it appears, order the clerks and others to go several times a day to their houses which are generally three and four miles away from the office. It is a custom quite in vogue in several places for officials to attend their offices at improper times or do not attend at all. If the Diwan were to make an enquiry to ascertain the number of days the Peishkars, Assistant Conservators and others attend their office while at their head-quarters, several interesting facts would, no doubt, be divulged. Another matter of complaint is that peons are made to do menial domestic work in the houses of their officials. There may be some officials who may be free from this, but the majority are guilty of this practice. The attention of the Diwan is drawn to these facts and it is hoped that proper measures will be adopted to put a stop to such vagaries.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 28th, 1909.

The tail moves the dog.

29. The *Suryodayam*, of 28th November, observes:—Everywhere it is the dog that wags its tail. But in the British kingdom, it is the tail that moves a dog. In reply to the whites of South Africa who said, "we will not grant the rights of citizenship in our land to any but the whites, even though this may be contrary to the principles of Christianity and liberty", the Britishers say "Just as you please". Therefore union in South Africa is like the superstructure raised upon the ashes of the principles of Christianity and liberty. We remember to have read from their histories that the British always adopt the method of following the middle course. But, perhaps, at present they are deteriorating, or we have read their histories incorrectly or it may be that their histories give a wrong account of them.

30. The *India*, of the 27th November, publishes a letter from its London correspondent of which the following is a summary:—Slavery in Hindustan is the great disease, which it is the duty of all to remove. It is very necessary for us to know that we have neither the liberty of speech, nor the liberty of writing. There are certain so-called patriots who speak of the existence of these things only in the British administration. It was announced in the papers that Pandit Bhoja Dutt would speak on Hinduism. At once, a white magistrate ordered that he should not speak anywhere for two months. What madness! What liberty have we? We have the liberty to praise the English Government. But we cannot open our mouths if some mean dog of an Englishman should think that what we speak and write is against that Government. In Calcutta, people should not assemble after sunset. A law has been passed to punish a person if more than twenty people assemble in his house even for marriages or deaths. Let our people understand all this. Our leaders should make the people understand that all the wealth of our country is taken by shiploads to foreign lands. Even the gold and silver guns which were ornaments in the Darbar of a Native Prince had to be melted to save them from the avarice of the British. A native Raja began to demolish his fortifications with the object of extending his fort. When he began to lay the foundation, the British Resident prevented it by saying that no additions should be made. Then the Raja said he would restore at least the demolished portions, but the Resident would not permit it. This is also the result of slavery. Education and justice have also declined. All the people have become eunuchs, having been deprived of the use of arms. The Indians should not keep revolvers to save themselves from thieves and wild beasts. There is nothing more disgraceful than this. Besides, what literary work have the Hindus produced during the past 150 years? What scientific researches have they made? What discoveries have been made by them in machinery? In the land of slavery, only the prickly-pear can grow. Even the reed cannot flourish in it. Then, again, look at the moral depravity of the people of Hindustan. How many spies live by telling lies against the interests of their own men? Abominal men! The profession of a pimp is better than that of a betrayer. Never in the history of our land did we find such men as these. What wonder it is that this holy land of ours, where such great persons as Prahlada and Narada lived, is infested with spies and Policemen crawling like worms. Let our readers impress this fact also on the minds of our countrymen. It is our next duty to instruct all our men in the ancient history of Hindustan. We must publish the histories of our heroes in small pamphlets. The most suitable subjects are the histories of Vizianagar and Rajputana. All can read Todd's Rajasthan written in English. The English language has become familiar to us though we do not know Hindi which is the direct daughter of Sanskrit. What horror is it? It is most essential that we should read and write about the histories of our heroes. Our people cannot have better education than that of listening to the lectures of religious preachers (Bhagavatars) on the lives of such holy persons as Durgadas, Guru Govind and others. Should they always be narrating only such stories as Seetha Kalyanam and Ramdoss Charitram? It is certainly essential to promote piety, but it must also be understood that it is a great sin to forget devotion to Mother Earth. Along with this, it is necessary to preach Boycott. We, Hindus and Muhammadans, must unite and boycott all foreign goods. Except the coal of the Englishmen, we must burn everything. We must preach to the people not to take up Government service and those who enter Government service must be treated with contempt. We must establish societies in villages and towns. If each and every workman should form separate associations and decide all disputes among themselves, half the *Swaraj* will have been attained. We should try to ask even the Government servants to follow this lead. If all the Government servants in a district should combine, they could propose measures to have their salaries and holidays increased. All the Railway servants should combine likewise. In

Slavery in India.

Indra, Pondicherry, Nov. 27th, 1909.

every village a school of physical culture should be opened. There the people should be taught gymnastics, sword fight, wrestling and archery. Examinations should be held at the time of Deepavali and titles should be given to the experts in each art. This institution is very essential for the promotion of physical strength, self-confidence and self-respect among the people. A Panchayat should be created for every street or village consisting of 400 men. None of these should go to the Court on any ground whatever and they must abide by the decision of the Panchayat embodied in a stamped paper according to section 509, C.P.C. We must improve our industries and trade. We should send for machines from America and Germany and other countries for producing such articles as cannot be made by the human hand and should make arrangements to produce all other goods in India itself. If we should continuously persevere in all these things for five years, we can attain *Swaraj* in the near future and the Englishmen would leave India to us and quit our shores. If they do not do so, we will then have the necessary capacity and qualification to act in such an emergency. We will then act according to the circumstances present at that time. In the meanwhile, let our countrymen begin to act as pointed out above in order to be prepared for it.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

Conquer your enemy.

31. The *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December, says:—For some time past, an enemy has set his foot in the land of Bharata. He was hitherto unrecognised by the people of this land. It is natural for people to begin to think about the enemy only after he has made his depradations. Thus, our enemy has blindfolded us. We are patiently enduring the evils caused by him. In this land, which was once governed by the laws of Manu and in which once flourished the just rules of Dharma, the Indian Penal Code and the Gagging Act are now in force. O! Mother, what a wonderful change time has wrought! Now, who is this enemy and how to conquer him? He is none but Maya. From the time the Englishmen established themselves in this land, this Maya has settled here with its attendants, viz., ignorance, timidity, famine, plague, slavery and injustice, and it is Maya and its attendants that are now ruling our country with absolute power. We have been sleeping for a very long time without realising all this. Would you not wake up now at least? The Sun of liberty has risen in the East. Have a bath in the flood of the new spirit and come out bolder. Cast off the clothes of slavery and put on the dress of the new movement. You are now slaves to Maya. Injustice has spread itself throughout the land of Bharata. Arise to put down injustice and establish justice. If Maya should obstruct you any more, conquer it like Arjuna. Lord Krishna, who lives in Brindhavana, is on your side, and he will bless you with victory. Because Lord Krishna has told Arjuna that *He* would incarnate in all ages to establish justice by destroying the wicked and protecting the pious whenever He should see iniquity growing and justice going down.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

Christian idea of charity and the Indian Factory Act.

32. The *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December, observes:—Workmen in England attempt to destroy Indian industries under the guise of charity. They want that taxes levied on cotton goods imported into India from America should be increased and that those levied on cloths imported from Manchester should be decreased. They want that Government should provide that Sunday should be a holiday for the Hindus and Muhammadans who work in factories. How can these suggestions imply an idea of charity? The laws that workmen in England desire to be introduced for our benefit are in fact unnecessary and likely to cause harm. We shall prove this: by mixing the threads brought from America with Indian threads and weaving them, the textile industry improves and becomes more profitable. If taxes are levied on American threads and their import is decreased, then we can hardly get superior threads and our fabrics will have to be woven only from thick yarns. As a result of this, Manchester cloths will have a larger sale. If they really wish that our coolies should have rest on Sundays,

then why should they not recommend holidays to be given for Hindu and Muhammadan feasts? In fact, there are more feasting days than Sundays. Why should traders in Manchester cloths take interest in the difficulties of the workmen in Indian factories? If they take interest out of sympathy, there are ever so many ways of manifesting it. If they should try to elevate the condition of the hard-worked taluk gumastahs who get a petty salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, that would be real sympathy. To listen to the advice of the traders of Manchester in introducing reforms in Indian factories would be just the same as listening to the words of a cat before covering a milk pot.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

The Englishmen and the Frenchmen in subject States.

33. The *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December, writes:—The Englishmen say that the Indians are unfit to have self-government and many of the Indians who have had too much of English education play second fiddle to them. If we examine the truth of this, we learn that we have been enjoying self-government from time immemorial. Though there was a king in ancient days, he was reigning according to the counsel of a national assembly. Even in mediæval days, democracies flourished. The Sikhs were ruled by the council of five representatives know as the "Khalsa". The Panchayats in the villages settled all matters among the Hindus. From the time the British set foot in India, our united assemblies and customs began to decline. The British administration is being carried on with a view to cause disunion amongst us. Wherever the British go, they have in view their own gain in the matter of their government, their trade and their religion. The French, on the other hand, establish democracies, wherever possible, and earnestly labour for the welfare of the country. In 1847, the whole of Algeria in North Africa came under the rule of the French. From that time, institutions having the principles of self-government were established one after another until at last in 1879 even a Parliament was created there. It took 32 years for the French to have complete self-government. But even 300 years will not suffice for the British to give self-government a trial in India.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

How are we to come forward?

34. The *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December, says:—"The English Government is best known for its just administration and yet we are in a much worse condition than we were in during the Muhammadan rule. Though we had all sorts of oppressions during the latter rule, yet all the wealth of our country was spent in our land itself, and as our industries were in a flourishing state, all the gain went to our pockets. But a major portion of the income from the above two sources now goes to foreign countries. Our industries have altogether declined. Trade follows suit. All the higher appointments are given to foreigners. What remains is only cooly work and agriculture. Can the whole population find employment there? Even in this there are many difficulties. There is the excessive land tax which has brought about scarcity of food. In a few years we will be reduced to starvation and be subject to all kinds of disease and harassed by creditors, so much so that our very race will become a thing of the past. We have also forgotten our former state owing to the work of time and we have begun to live like slaves. Not only are we treated badly in our own country, but even our brethren, who go to foreign countries to eke out their livelihood, are treated there very cruelly. We are in the sad predicament of cringing the foreigners to save ourselves, and we are unable to protect ourselves independently of others. At this crisis, God has opened our eyes. We will never more sleep for we have slept enough and a new spirit has dawned upon us. The gloom that spread over us is now gone and we have now come to realise our former state. We will never give up our enthusiasm on any ground whatsoever. As soon as we wake up from our slumber, many will undertake to lead us forward. We are bound to follow them. We shall be traitors to our country if we do not labour to remove our poverty and the low condition in which we are placed and get back our ancient wealth and fame.

SURYODAYAM, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 5th, 1909.

35. A correspondent of the *Suryodayam*, of the 5th December, writes as follows :—It is a well-known fact that in the Transvaal and Natal the Indians are every day being sent to jail one after another. If we examine why this is so, the following moral can be deduced from it. No man should lose his liberty. It is better to live in jail than to be a slave to another. Our brethren in the Transvaal do not struggle for seats in the Parliament. They only want the rights of ordinary men, viz., to travel in railways, to walk on the beach, to trade and to learn in schools. The Whites ask, "Why should these rights be given to the Indians who are a race of slaves?" A recent issue of the *African Varthamani* contained the news that the Judge of the Supreme Court ordered a Muhammadan boy to be expelled from school, as he was over 14 years of age. It was so ordered because he was an Indian. The Christians, Muhammadans and Hindus of India may be granted new Council reforms which are deceptive, the Muhammadans may get independent privileges which are but toys, the Christians may have faith in the Whites and many of the Hindus may be loyal to the Government. But in South Africa, these cannot have higher education. Neither can they have free air to breathe. Will the goddess of Dharma bear it patiently if you remain inactive after reading all the news of South Africa? Will any other nation remain indifferent like you? Does not the blood of the heroes Arjuna, Guru Govind and Sivaji run in your veins? If a Japanese should suffer such a disgrace, what will happen? All readers of history know very well that about 300 years ago, a war took place between England and Spain, because a Spaniard cut the ear of an Englishman. Though the people of Bharata do not perform heroic deeds, can they not at least adopt the effiminate plan of "Boycotting"? Instead of attempting to boycott foreign goods, Legislative Councils and Government service, they come forward as candidates for election to the Legislative Councils like so many winged white ants during the winter season. When will the general public acquire the courage to excommunicate such men? Oh! Bharata Mata! Why are you silent? Christ said, "If thy neighbour give a slap on thy cheek, show thy other cheek." Lord Krishna said, "Destroy your enemies, live comfortably and put down injustice. Then only you can have salvation." The disciples of these two prophets have exchanged the doctrines preached to them. Swami Vivekananda says that the Europeans please Lord Krishna and the Aryans, Christ. Only one or two among the Aryans can become saints, but not the rest, who must therefore try to do their duties as good householders. Oh! Aryans, impress these sayings on your mind. On this, the editor makes the following comment :—Will the blind Christians and hypocritical Hindus of French India who read this take a lesson and remove the work of servitude allotted to us by the Whites? Will they recognise that the Whites and the Hindus are equal in all respects and choose for themselves an Indian as their Viceroy?

The people of Bharata in South Africa.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1909.

36. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, writes :—The white sugar imported from Java is working great harm to those who are engaged in sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry in India. Though Java is not more fertile in its soil than India, the help that it gets from its Dutch Government coupled with the scientific process of cultivation which it adopts, makes it possible for that country to have a great advantage over India where the people do not enjoy such benefits. Hence it is necessary to reduce the quantity of foreign imported sugar, as it is not possible in India to compete with Java at present. This point was referred to in the address presented to the Viceroy by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and though His Excellency did not give any proper reply to it, there is no doubt that the Government of India will shortly have to watch it with anxiety. If no heed is paid to it, the sugarcane plantation and sugar industry of this country are sure to meet with extinction. If an import duty is levied on

Tax on sugar imported into India.

foreign sugar, it will raise its price and the people will go in for indigenous sugar. And if the Government employs agricultural experts in various places and issues instructions for the cultivation of sugarcane according to scientific methods, we can have the same profit here as the people derive in Java. As the imposition of import duties is opposed to the policy of free trade, the Madras Chamber of Commerce suggests the levy of import tax on the white sugar manufactured in India and thus make both the foreign sugar and the indigenous stuff to sell at the same price. It is on this ground that a tax has been imposed on the piece-goods manufactured in Indian factories, evidently frightened by the cry raised by the Manchester merchants, though we have been complaining that it is unjust and that the manufacture of cloths in India by the establishment of mills sustains considerable loss by this tax. Though it may be necessary to fear the cry of the Manchester merchants, it is not so in the case of the Java merchants. It is true that the price of white sugar will be raised a little by imposing a tax on it, but as only the higher classes make use of it, it matters not if they have to pay a little more for it. If only the foreign sugar is stopped and facilities are afforded for the increased manufacture of the indigenous article, the indigenous industry will come to a flourishing condition in about ten years and even the foreign sugar will then become cheap. At such a stage, even the import levied on foreign sugar may be stopped.

37. The *Veerakesari*, of the 11th December, observes that almost the entire machinery of the Government of India is in the hands of the Civilians consisting mostly of Europeans. The difficulties in the way of the Indians entering the service are numerous, the chief among them being the enormous expense which the examination entails. Even when a few Indians are able to surmount these difficulties and enter the service, the higher and the more responsible administrative posts are invariably denied to them. But now the English candidates are scared by the unrest in India and hesitate to accept the Indian service and thus the Government is unable to secure the services of the best class of the English candidates. Will it not be expedient, therefore, to institute the Civil Service Examination in India so as to give all the ablest among the Indians an opportunity of entering the service? The increase of the Indian element in the Civil Service cannot fail to increase popular confidence in the Government in the same degree. Such a scheme would be quite in consonance with the present policy of the British Government. It is now generally admitted that the Indians belong to the same order of intellect and possess as high administrative capacity as the Europeans. What hinders the Government, then, from conferring on the Indians the higher administrative posts?

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The Indian Civil Service.

38. Referring to the fact that Sir P. M. Mehta resigned the presidentship of the next session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore, the *Mysore Star*, of the 13th December, says that the recognition of Muhammadan interests as a separate class in the new reforms, so as to constitute nearly three-fifths of the total representative element in the enlarged councils which the community itself forms only one-fifth of the entire population of the country, the fear that the Bengalis might move resolutions about boycott and *Swadeshism* to which Sir Mehta is opposed, and also the fear that obstacles might be thrown in the way of the next session of the Congress owing to the Hindu opposition to the Muhammadans under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai in connection with the ensuing elections, these are the various conjectures made by the people in connexion with Sir Mehta's refusal to take the presidential chair.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The Indian National Congress.

39. The *Mysore Star*, of the 13th December, observes that the *Army and Civil News* (a newspaper published in the Bangalore Cantonment) published a certain advertisement relating to lottery, and that the District Magistrate seeing that it amounted to an offence under the Indian Penal Code, applied for the Resident's permission to prosecute

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

Administration of justice by the British Government and the Native States.

the publisher. The Resident observed that this was the first time that such an offence was committed in Bangalore, and therefore the accused might be let off with a simple warning. Would the same leniency have been shown to the accused if he were not an English man but an Indian? Recently a printer in Mysore (City) was sentenced to pay a fine for failing to print the name of the press on a monthly journal. Thus for the offence of publishing certain matter implying a deliberate attempt to swindle the people by means of lottery, the punishment is a simple warning, while nothing short of a conviction for a far trivial offence. Does this rightly point out the relative consideration towards the subjects shown by the British Government and the Native States?

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th December 1909.

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LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 25TH DECEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Catholic Watchman ..	Vest & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 37 years.	400
2	Christian Patriot	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Krishna Rao, Native Christian, 57 years.	820
3	Anglo-Indian	M.L.V. Press, No. 379, Mint Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	Fernandez, East Indian, 45 years ..	1,500
4	Hindu	National Press, No. 100, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	*4,000
5	Madras Law Journal ..	Ananda Steam Press, Stringer's Street, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,300
6	Madras Mail	Madras Mail Press, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily	Arthur E. Lawson, European, 45 years	*4,692
7	Madras Standard	Madras Standard Printing Press, No. 167, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Malayali, 40 years.	2,150
8	Madras Times	Madras Times Press, No. 159 (a), Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	G. Romilly, European, 56 years ..	†1,880
9	Muhammadan	Muhammadan Press, No. 24, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	Abdullah Khan of Kasmandi, Muhammadan, 35 years.	430
10	Brahmavâdin	Brahmavâdin Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	R. A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
11	Mylapore Catholic Register.	Price Current Press, Sambudass Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	The Rev. Father Doyle, Eurasian, 49 years.	290
12	Christian College Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Rev. E. Macphail, M.A., European, 43 years.	450
13	Educational Review ..	Srinivasa, Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years.	550
14	Young Men of Madras ..	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	1,150
15	Progress	S.P.C.K. Press, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Madras Religious Tract Society ..	1,800
16	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	De.	Do. ..	The Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., European, 79 years.	350
17	Indian Review	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,400
18	Astrological Magazine ..	Albinion Press, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	750
19	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Methodist Episcopal Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Native Christian, 37 years.	870
20	United India	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. W. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Malayali, 45 years.	350
21	Echo	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	4,250
22	Indian Patriot	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras	Daily	C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 49 years.	‡1,650
23	Educationist	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras..	Weekly ..	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	300
24	National Missionary Intelligencer.	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	The National Missionary Society of India.	1,600
25	New Reformer	G.R.C. Press, No. 2, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar caste, 41 years.	550
26	Citator	Riverdale Press, Vedavinayagar Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	About 1,500
27	International Police Service Magazine.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	650
28	Madras Law Times ..	Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	K. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
29	Planter's Chronicle ..	Messrs. Addison & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Harry Ormerod, European, 48 years ..	500
30	People's Doctor	Artistic Press, No. 20, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	J. W. Wilson, European, 40 years ..	200
31	Oriental Mystic Myna ..	Ramanilayam Vivekananda Press, No. 4, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	R. S. Vedachalam Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	About 300
32	Criminal Law Replenisher.	Progressive Press, No. 14, Baker's Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	300
33	Standard Magazine ..	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramani Street, Krishnampet, Madras	Do. ..	Mysore M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	About 500

* Including tri-weekly and weekly editions. † Including weekly edition. ‡ Including tri-weekly edition.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
34	Arya	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; and A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	700
35	Canara High School Magazine.	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown.	Do. ..	A. Vasudeva Rao, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 16 years.	About 500
36	Indian Interpreter ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly ..	The Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., European, 41 years; and the Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., European, 38 years.	1,000
37	Pavar's Advertiser ..	Pavar & Co. Press, Patters Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	A. R. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 25 years.	500
38	Weekly Advertiser ..	Saraswati Publishing House, Broadway, but printed at the India Steam Printing works, No. 15, Broadway, Madras.	Do ..	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	2,000
39	Critic	Nos. 2 and 3, Venkatachala Asari Street, Komaleswarapet, Madras; but printed at the Guardian Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Jayaram Nayakkar, Hindu, Vanniya, 35 years.	500
	Arcot, North.				
40	Patriot	Vani Niketana Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore.	Do. ..	P. S. Raghava Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.	130
41	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	Criminal Investigation Press, Sitarama Mudali Street, Vellore.	Do. ..	T. K. Sundara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	* 1,200
	Bangalore (Civil and Military Station).				
42	Daily Post	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Daily	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 35 years.	† 1,250
43	Army and Civil News ..	Army and Civil News Press, No. 12, Residency Road.	Do.	H. Plumbe, European	* 250
44	Bangalore Brigade Directory.	Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing Press, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	The Officer Commanding, "C" Company, Second Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Printing School, Bangalore.	80
	Canara, South.				
45	Mangalore Magazine ..	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Quarterly ..	The Revd. Father Denis Fernandes, Native Christian, about 41 years.	750
	Chingleput.				
46	Adyar Bulletin	Vasanta Press, Adyar ..	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 64 years.	1,000
47	Theosophist	Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2,500
	Godavari.				
48	Carlylean	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Bi-monthly ..	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
49	Gospel Witness	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	The Revd. C. F. Kuder	450
	Madura.				
50	South Indian Mail ..	Victoria Press, West Masi Street, Madura.	Weekly ..	T. G. Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	450
	Malabar.				
51	Cochin Argus	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 38 years.	235
52	West Coast Spectator ..	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Bi-weekly ..	M. S. Damodaran Nair, Malayali, 26 years.	900
53	Malabar Herald	Union Press, British Cochin ..	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 45 years ..	658
54	Malabar Daily News ..	Norman Printing Bureau, Calicut.	Tri-weekly ..	Rolle Robin Platel, Eurasian, 41 years.	450
	Mysore State.				
55	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Weekly ..	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 57 years ..	400
56	Harvest Field	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	The Revd. E. W. Thompson, M.A., European, 38 years.	556
57	Gnanodaya	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	Brahmasri Srinivasa Bhagavata Swami, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,100
58	Gnanin	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Govindacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	100
59	Mysore and South Indian Review.	Do.	Do. ..	K. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	450
60	Mysore Times	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City.	Bi-weekly ..	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, Advocate, Bangalore, 62 years.	100
	The Nilgiris.				
61	South of India Observer ..	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 35 years ..	About 300

* Including 400 copies distributed free

† Both morning and evening issues.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Pondicherry.				
62	Bala Bharata	Imprimerie Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	200
	Tanjore.				
63	Agricultural and Industrial Progress.	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam.	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I.; Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	200
64	Tanjore Times	Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. P. Duraiswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
	Tinnevelly.				
65	Kalpaka	Tinnevelly Bridge, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	850
66	Self Culture	Kilanattam village, but printed at the Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Quarterly ..	*....	200
	Travancore State.				
67	Travancore Times ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil ..	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 44 years.	203
68	Western Star	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 48 years.	662
69	Diocesan Record	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in two months.	The Rev. F. N. Asquith, M.A., Christian, 48 years.	312
70	Eucharist and Priest ..	Puthenpalli Seminary, Verapoly, in the Parur taluk; but printed at the *Cochin Argus* Press, British Cochin.	Monthly ..	The Rev. Father Casper, D.D., European, 45 years.	950
71	Travancore Mail† ..	Malabar Mail Press, Main road, Trivandrum.	Weekly ..	S. Padmanabha Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
	Trichinopoly.				
72	Wednesday Review ..	Wednesday Review Press ..	Weekly ..	S. M. Rajarama Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	450
73	Sri Krishna Review ..	Sri Vani Vilasa Press, Srírangam.	Monthly ..	Babu Devendra Nath Sen, M.A., B.L., of Allahabad.	2,000
	Vizagapatam.				
74	East Coast News and Advertiser.	Alma Press, Waltair	Weekly ..	D. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 56 years.	400

* Information called for.

† Temporarily discontinued since the 2nd October 1909.

LIST OF TAMIL AND ANGLO-TAMIL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 25th December 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Agricultural Association..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 80 years.	600
2	Agriculturist	No. 5, Mount Road, Madras ..	Do. ..	J. R. Runga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 35 years.	900
3	Alyathama	Muhammadiya Mitran Press, Amburpet, Vániyambádi, Salem district.	Tri-monthly ..	G. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib Labbai, Muhammadan, 40 years.	250
4	Arunodayam	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. D. Boxwell, European, 48 years.	831
5	Arya Mitran	Tiruválúr, Tanjore district ..	Bi-monthly ..	Marudur Raghava Aiyangar Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahman, Vaishnavite, 49 years.	1,000
6	Astikan	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 43 years.	200
7	Bhulokajanamitran ..	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudaliyar street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. Nambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years.	170
8	Bhuloka Vyasan	Bhuloka Vyasan Press, No. 51, St. Xavier street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Muthuviran Pillai, Hindu, Valluvan, 42 years.	350
9	Brahmajñána Vilakkam (Light of Theosophy).	Niyayabimani Press, Karikal.	Do. ..	P. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman.*	800
10	Chandrika	Printed at the Kalyanasundaram Power Press, Tanjore, and published at Kumbakonam.	Weekly ..	R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Brahman * ..	1,000
11	Chakravartini	Vani Bhushanam Press, No. 3, Sydoji Lane, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. S. Appasami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	250
12	Children's Herald ..	Nazareth	Do. ..	Revd. Asirvadham, Native Christian, 35 years.	4,200
13	Children's Magazine or Baliar Nesan.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	G. J. Arthur, Native Christian, 45 years.	16,500
14	Coimbatore Crescent ..	The Crescent Press, Coimbatore.	Bi-monthly ..	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, about 52 years.	200
15	Desabhimani	Patriot Press, Sorakkalpattu, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	Weekly ..	P. T. Satakopa Chariyar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	400
16	Dravidabhimani	Patriot Press, Salem	Do. ..	John Nadar, Protestant Christian, 45 years.	780
17	Friendly Instructor ..	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	D. M. Pakkianadan, Native Christian, 50 years.	3,180
18	Hindu Nesan	South Indian Press, No. 6, Thumbu Chetti street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	480
19	Hitakarini	Guardian Press, 2/3 Blackers Road, near Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit Visalakshi Ammal, Brahman, 29 years.	450
20	Homiletic Magazine ..	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Revd. H. Frykholm, European, Swedish, 30 years.	161
21	India	Saraswati Press, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Subramania Barati, Hindu, Brahman, about 27 years.	1,500
22	Indian Law Gazette ..	No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
23	Indian Law Reports ..	Máyavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	A. Natesa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years.	300
24	Indian Missionary News.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	Azariah, Native Christian, 34 years ..	9,750
25	Jananukulan	Poorna Chandrodaya Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 51 years.	1,000
26	Kalikala Thoshan ..	Madras	Do. ..	.... *	.. *
27	Kaliyuga Vartamani ..	Golden Press, No. 17, Kalathiyappa Mudali street, Choolay, Madras.	Bi-monthly ..	Kaviraya Kandaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	300
28	Kamalasani	Tiruválúr	Monthly ..	T. S. Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, Hindu, Vellala, 28 years.	500
29	Lawyer	Star of India Press, No. 152, Mint street, Madras.	Do. ..	M. A. Lokanatha Chetti, Hindu, Kavarai, 43 years.	500
30	Le Soleil	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly ..	Susainatha Udaiyar, Native Christian, about 32 years.	100
31	Liva-ul-Islam	Muhammadiya Press, No. 80, Angappa Naikan street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Mulvi Sheik Mira Mohidin, Muhammadan, 33 years.	600
32	Lokanukulan	Aryan Press, Kumbakónam ..	Do. ..	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	200
33	Lokopakari	No. 38, Nallathambi Mudali street, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	720
34	Magazine for students, teachers and children.	Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Monthly ..	Miss G. M. Walford, European, 40 years.	100

* Information called for.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
35	Monthly Witness ..	Trichinopoly	Monthly ..	Revd. Mr. R. Smailes	275
36	Moonlight or Chandrodayam.	Ela Kandappen street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	M. L. Babu Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 34 years.	600
37	Nagai Nilalochani ..	Nilalochani Press, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	G. Sadasiva Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 42 years.	250
38	Pilaikkum Vazhi or Practical Life.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	300
39	Santosha Seidi	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	The Revd. J. P. Jones, M.A., D.D., American, 59 years.	885
40	Sarva Vyapi	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic Priests	450
41	Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.	Memorial Hall, Madras ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. J. A. Lazarus, B.A., Native Christian, 60 years.	2,950
42	Sentamil	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Vadaku Veli street, Madura.	Do. ..	M. Raghava Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
43	Sentamil Selvi	Negapatam	Do. ..	Arunachala Thevan, Ahambadia, 40 years.	450
44	Sourar Kula Vivekabodhini.	Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Govindasami Nadan, Shanar, 45 years.	1,000
45	South Indian Agriculture or Ten India Vyavasayam.	Chengalroya Orphan Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadavah, 44 years.	350
46	South Indian Friend ..	Sri Krishna Vilasa Press, Kumbakónam.	Weekly ..	T. R. Viraraghava Chettiar, Hindu, Vaisya, 32 years.	1,000
47	Srivanivilasini	Srivanivilasini Press, Srírangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	T. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
48	Sunday Friend	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Weekly ..	Revd. A. Fellberg, European, Prussian, 30 years.	1,109
49	Supplement to Arunodayam.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Monthly ..	Revd. H. Frykhom, European, Swedish, 30 years.	369
50	Suryodayam	Impremerie L. Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Weekly ..	Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Native Christian, about 44 years.	300
51	Swadesamitran	Swadesamitran Press, Armenian street, Madras.	{ Daily / Tri-weekly }	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	{ 1,200 / 1,500
52	Tamilian	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	Pandit C. Ayodya Doss, Buddhist, 56 years.	400
53	Trained Teacher or Nallasiriyan.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi street, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years.	450
54	Travancore Abhimani ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore.	Weekly ..	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Native Christian, 42 years.	200
55	Ulaga Nesan	No. 23, Aiyah Mudali street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	600
56	United Free Church Herald.	Minerva Press, No. 33, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	Revd. F. Kingsbury, European, 37 years.	600
57	Vidya Viharini	No. 32, Thambu Chetti street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. N. Krishnasami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	2,000
58	Vijaya	Saraswathi Press, Pondicherry.	Daily ..	Subramania Bharati	300
59	Vijaya Vikatan	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam Road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 32 years.	600
60	Vikata Dutan	Price Current Press, No. 1, Chembudoss street, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. I. Swamikannu Pillai, Native Christian, 36 years.	600
61	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Native Christian, 50 years.	150
62	Vivekabhanu	Madura Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura district.	Monthly ..	(1) M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years. (2) Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	300
63	Viveka Bodhini	No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	800
64	Viveka Chintamani ..	India Steam Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	350
65	Water of Life	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	S. G. Maduram, Native Christian, 42 years.	6,000
66	Women's Friend or Madar Mitri.	M.E. Press, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss G. Stephens, European, 40 years.	600
67	World (Prapancham) ..	Friends' Association Press, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	C. R. Padmanabhaiyar, Brahman, about 40 years.	250
68	Yathartha Vachani ..	Kumbakónam	Weekly ..	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,000
69	Youngmen's Friend ..	Nazareth	Monthly ..	D. Devavaram, Native Christian, 34 years.	1,950
70	Zenana Magazine or Madar Manoranjani.	Ripon Press, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	400

LIST OF TELUGU AND ANGLO-TELUGU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 20th December 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Abhinavasaraswati ..	Printed at Vani Press, Bezwada, and published at Janapadu, Palnad taluk (Guntúr district).	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Bráhman, 39 years.	200
2	Agriculture	Rammohan Press, Ellore ..	Do. ..	G. Náráyanaswámy Naidu, B.A., Receiver, Nidadavole and Medur Estates.	500
3	Ákásaváni	Vidyanilaya Press, Rajahmundry.	Weekly ..	T. Venkatasubba Ráo, Bráhman, 27 years.	400
4	Ándhrakésari	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Chilukuri Virabhadra Ráo, Brahman ..	1,250
5	Ándhraprakásika ..	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	A. C. Párthasárathi Naidu, Balija, 56 years.	600
6	Arogyaprabodhini ..	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Hakim Shaik Ahmed Sahib, 50 years, Rajahmundry.	800
7	Áryamatabódhini ..	Saraswati Press, Jagannaickpur.	Do. ..	Mutnuri Gopáldás, Bráhman, 40 years.	500
8	Árya Vysya	Printed at Durga Press, Bezwada, and published at Guntúr.	Fortnightly ..	S. Rámaswámi Gupta, Vysya, 41 years.	Not known.
9	Bháratamáta	Sri Virayogindra Silpa Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	B. V. Náth, Bráhman, 21 years ..	1,000
10	Bhaváni	Swadeshini Press, Nellore ..	Do. ..	B. Nánayya Naidu, Balija, about 29 years.	400
11	Desábhimáni	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Daily	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	300
12	Elementary School Journal.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	V. Narasimharáyudu, Bráhman, 37 years.	1,500
13	Hindú Sundári	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Sattiráju Sitárámayya, Bráhman, 42 years.	800
14	Hitavádi	Printed at C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam, and published at Bezwada.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	600
15	Kalpavalli	Prabodhini Press, Duggirála, Guntúr district.	Fortnightly ..	Jampala Venkataratnam, Kamma, 25 years.	150
16	Kistnápatrika	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	C. V. Narasimha Ráo, Manager, Kistna Press.	1,200
17	Manórama	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	C. L. Narasimham, Bráhman, 41 years.	350
18	Messenger of Truth ..	Printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, and published at the Religious and Tract Book Society, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. D. Anantam, B.A., Native Christian, 58 years.	5,490
19	Millenial Light	Messrs. K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Do. ..	D. Thiruvéngadam, Native Christian, 54 years.	750
20	Nyáyabódhini	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Ráo, Madhva Bráhman, 42 years.	30
21	Prabódhini	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntúr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sástri, Kamsála, 36 years.	450
22	Ravi	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	The Revd. R. E. Smith, Christian, 39 years.	800
23	Sámrájyapradáyini ..	Printed at Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, and published at Velattur, Guntúr district.	Monthly ..	T. Lakshmínáráyana Sástri, Bráhman, 42 years.	250
24	Saraswati	Saraswati Press, Cocanada ..	Do. ..	Srí K. R. V. Krishna Ráo Bahadur Gáru, Bráhman, 42 years.	350
25	Sasilékha	Sasilekha Press, No. 27, Thathamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly ..	G. Séshácharlu, Bráhman, 51 years ..	450
26	Sávitri	Savitri Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	Srímati Pulugurta Lakshmí Narasamámba, Brahman lady, 29 years.	500
27	Sunday School Lesson Book with News (A.E.L. Mission News).	A. E. L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	The Revd. Dr. J. Aberley, M.A., American, 47 years.	500
28	Susíla	Sree Venkataramana Vilasa Press, Woodpeta, Anakápalle.	Weekly ..	N. Venkatarangácháryulu, Vaishnava Bráhman, 56 years.	135
29	Swadharmaprakásini ..	Printed at Sree Rama Vilasam Press, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, and published at No. 6, Sunkuwar Agraharam, Narasingapuram, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Márkandéya Sarma, Bráhman, 24 years.	250
30	Suggiana	Karvetnagar, S.B.L.S. Press.	Do. ..	N. Gopalasawmy Naidu, Photographer.	1,000
31	Telugu Baptist	Albinion Press, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. C. Stillwell of Samalkota, Canadian, 42 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
32	United Church Herald ..	Printed at the Minerva Press, Broadway, and published at Christian Literature Society, Memorial Hall, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Mr. S. B. Simon, European, 37 years ..	525
33	Vasundhara	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	Vanguri Subba Rao, merchant, 22 years.	200
34	Vidyávati	Printed at K. R. Press, Thumbu Chetty Street, and published at No. 288, Thumbu Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Dorasámiah, Sátáni, 41 years ..	100
35	Voice of Social Reform, Social Purity and Loyalty.	Jaganmanoranjani Press, Pittapúr.	Do ..	N. Kódandarámayya, Bráhman, 50 years.	500
36	Vysya	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly ..	Chimakurti Basavayya, Vysya, 30 years.	1,200
37	Yuddha Dhvani	Bharatavilas Press, Bápatla ..	Monthly ..	Staff Captain C. A. Mackenzie, European, 31 years.	500
38	Industry	Manjavani Press, Ellore	Do. ..	Not known	4,000
39	Sudarsini	Sudarsini press, Viswasarayapuram, Nagaram taluk, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	Kusturi Sivasankara Kavi	..

LIST OF CANARESE, ANGLO-CANARESE AND CANARESE-SANSKRIT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 19th October 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
N 1	Bhakta Vijaya	Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Brahman, born 26th November 1868.	100
2	Bodhaka Bodhini ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	190
N 3	Examiner	Sankara Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	E. Puttaya, Lingayet, born 1880 ..	300
N 4	Dhanurdhari	Kaipeta Sachidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. Muddalingappa Hardaikar, Saiva Lingayet, born 1st January 1879.	350
5	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	500
6	Kannada Law Report ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Mallaradya, Hindu, Lingayat, 41 years.	225
7	Karnátaka Chandrika ..	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Brahmen, 24 years.	450
8	Karnátaka Granthamala.	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Brahman, 39 years.	299
9	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Brahman, 44 years.	237
N 10	Law Gazette	S. D. Press, Mandya, Bangalore.	Do. ..	B. Narasinga Rao, Bangalore, Madhva Brahman, 46 years.	500
11	Mahilasakhi	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Miss C. E. Parsons, European, Wesleyan Missionary, born 30th October 1864.	301
12	Mysore Star	The Star Press, Mysore ..	Weekly ..	Y. Virupakshaya, 36 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	2,000
13	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Cháturya Press, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Janardhana Rao, Vaishnava Brahman, 25 years.	150
14	Sad Bhakti Chandrika ..	Sampradaya Prabodhini Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Sachidananda Jois, Smartha Brahman, 27 years.	1,200
15	Sádhvi	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	H. S. Venkata Rao, Brahman, 29 years.	1,000
16	Sanátana Dharma Pátaka.	Sanátana Dharma Pracharaka Mudralaya, Mandya.	Monthly ..	Jinadas Sastri, Jain, 31 years	391
17	Sarvajana Hithopakarini.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. N. Bettiah, Vokkaliga, born 10th September 1882.	800
18	Satya Deepika	The Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Risch, Christian Missionary, Mangalore.	915
19	Savinudi	Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Monthly ..	S. K. Bharathi *alias* Bharathi Sampangi Ramaiya, Hoskote, 44 years.	2,700
20	Shri Krishna Sukthi ..	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 47 years, and N. Rajagopalkrishna Rao, 24 years; both Carnatic Brahmans.	1,000
21	Swadeshábhimani ..	The Mangalore Trading Association, Sharada Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	V. Srinivasa Kamath, Gowd Saraswath Brahman, 28 years.	1,025
22	Vaidya Sindhu	Caxton Press, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station.	Monthly ..	V. D. Pandit, Smartha Brahman, 36 years.	300
23	Vaisyakula Vardhini ..	The Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Bi-monthly ..	B. C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Vaishnava Brahman, 47 years.	200
24	Vakkaligara Patrika ..	Vokkaligar Sangha Press, Bangalore.	Weekly ..	Oorigaum Byannah, Vakkaligar caste, 45 years.	1,476
25	Veerakesari	Standard Magazine Press, No. 3/40, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Madras.	Do. ..	M. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, Brahmin, 35 years.	749
26	Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	P. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 61 years, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, 36 years; both Veerashaivas.	300
27	Vidyádáyini	Do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, 39 years ..	1,781
28	Sri Krishna Raja Vignana Vaibhava.	Do.	Do. ..	Pandit Gundu Sastri, Smartha Brahman, 41 years.	300
N 29	Vikatamanjari	K. G. Press, No. 12, Arunachala Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly ..	M. S. Nadesa Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 23 years; commission agent and landholder.	150
30	Vikatapratapa	Sri Gouri Nilaya Press, Arlepete, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	P. M. Chakrapaniah, son of Munisami Nayudu, 31 years.	1,000
N 31	Visishta Dvaiti	Kshira Sagara Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	B. C. Srinivasaiengar, Brahman, 48 years.	100
32	Vivekodaya	The Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	S. Venkataramaya, Hindu, Sudra, 32 years.	250
33	Vrittánta Patrika ..	The Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	The Revd. H. Gulliford, Wesleyan Missionary, 57 years.	4,377

LIST OF MALAYALAM AND ANGLO-MALAYALAM NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 27th November 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Atma Vidya	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur.	Monthly ..	A. Krishnan Embrandiri, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	100
2	Balamitram	Printed at the B.G.M. Press, Mangalore, and published at Calicut.	Do. ..	C. H. Reruz, Christian, 32 years ..	700
3	Bharata Sobhini	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey.	Weekly ..	Neelakhandan Pillai, Nayar, 29 years.	1,500
4	Bhashá Poshini	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. C. Maman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 34 years.	711
5	Dhánvantari	Kottakal Press, Kottakkal ..	Do. ..	P. Sankunni Variyar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 41 years.	433
6	Dwijá Rajan	Kerala Varma Press, Changanacherry.	Weekly ..	K. C. Veeramani Aiyar, Brahmin, 27 years.	800
7	Jenmi	Kottakal Press, Kottakal ..	Monthly ..	Mannarkat Mooppil Nayar, Nayar, 42 years.	500
8	Ezhuthachan	Kerala Sobhini Press, Ottappalam.	Do. ..	Govindan Ezhuthachchan, Ezhuthachchan, 21 years.	100
9	Flower of Karmal ..	The St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam.	Do. ..	The Very Revd. Father Aloysius, Christian, 44 years.	1,510
10	Kerala Kahalam	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Bi-monthly ..	M. P. Lonappan, Christian, 25 years.	1,800
11	Keralan	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	315
12	Kerala Chintamani ..	Kerala Kalppadrumam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Murkoth Kumaren, Tiyyan, 34 years ..	1,300
13	Kérala Patríka	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	750
14	Kérala Sanchari	De.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 51 years.	650
15	Kérala Tháraka	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,250
16	Kéralópakári	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Bi-monthly ..	The Revd. J. Meyer, Christian ..	570
17	Krishikaran	Ottappalam	Monthly ..	Not known; called for	150
18	Kudumba Priya Vadini (Family Friend).	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Do. ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	471
19	Lakshmi Bhai	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.	Do. ..	Vellakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
20	Lakshmi Vilasam	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Trichur, and published at Kóttakkal.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan; 40 years.	357
21	Malabar News	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	920
22	Malankara Idavaka Patrika.	Do.	Do. ..	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 50 years.	800
23	Malankara Sabha Tharaka	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Do. ..	P. T. Umman, Syrian Christian, 36 years.	1,400
24	Malankara Suriani Swiviseshakan.	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	Not known; called for	1,500
25	Malayali	Manomohan Press, Tangasséri.	Bi-weekly ..	E. V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years.	985
26	Malayala Manorama ..	Malayala Manorama Press, Kóttayam.	Do. ..	K. M. Mathula, Syrian Christian, 30 years.	1,497
27	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of Knowledge.	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Monthly ..	The Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Christian, 39 years.	377
28	Mangalodayam	Mangalodayam Press, Desamangalam.	Do. ..	Desamangalath Narayanan Nambudiri, Hindu, Brahmin, 38 years.	1,000
29	Manorama	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	600
30	Missionary Intelligence ..	C.M.S. Press, Kóttayam ..	Once in three months.	Revd. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 55 years.	1,100
31	Mithavadi	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Weekly ..	T. Sivasankaran, Hindu, Tiya, 28 years.	350
32	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.	Monthly ..	Revd. Father Thomas Muller, Native Christian, 38 years.	400
33	Nasrani Dipika	St. Joseph's Convent Press, Mannanam.	Weekly ..	M. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	504
34	Prachina Tharaka ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elthurithi.	Bi-monthly ..	C. L. Joseph, Christian, 26 years ..	313
35	Sarada	Swadeshabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Monthly ..	T. C. Kalliani Amma, 28 years; T. B. Kalliani Amma, 26 years; and T. Ammukkutty Amma, 28 years, Hindu, Nayar ladies.	680
36	Subhashini *	Nayar Press, Trivandrum ..	Weekly ..	Not known; called for	1,170
37	Suvishesha Venmazhu ..	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam.	Once in two months.	K. M. Stoop, Christian, 40 years ..	95
38	Swadesamitran †	Varnaprakasam Press, Máyanád.	Bi-monthly ..	Kunchu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	500
39	Vidyollasini	Published in the Ponnáni taluk; printed at the Jnanodayam Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Krishnan Vydier, Tiya, 25 years ..	155

* This was started again in July 1909.

† Ceased to exist during the quarter ending 31st August 1909.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
40	Sudarsanam	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur. Published at Palghat.	Monthly ..	K. Janardana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years.	500
41	Syrian Evangelist ..	Mar Thomas Press, Kóttayam.	Monthly ..	K. J. Alexander, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	1,000
42	Swedasabhimani ..	Swedasabhimani Press, Trivandrum.	Tri-weekly ..	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	1,347
43	Thathuvanvishani ..	Dharma Vilasam Press, Tiruvella.	Monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	500
44	Vijnana Manjari ..	Keralasandanam Press, Alleppey.	Tri-monthly ..	T. K. Ramavarma koil Tampuran, Hindu, 30 years.	1,250
45	Vivekodayam	Anantha Press, Trivandrum ..	Monthly ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Eshava, 34 years.	950
46	Vyavasáya Chandrika * ..	Swarnaratna Press, Kayamcolam.	Monthly ..	Not known	650

* This was started in April 1909.

LIST OF HINDUSTANI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(As it stood on the 30th September 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
	Madras City.				
1	Aftab-i-Dakhan	No. 14, Tippu Sahib street, Triplicane; Ata-ur-rahman Press.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	90
2	Alhami	Islamia Press, No. 3/1, Appavu Gramany street, Triplicane.	Do. ..	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurullah Husain Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 50 years.	70
3	Jaridah-i-Rozgar	No. 34/2, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Matba-i-Haidari.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 31 years.	370
4	Mukhbir-i-Dakhan ..	No. 34/1, Peter's Road, Royapetta; Sultani Press.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sunni, Muhammadan, 42 years.	375
5	Shams-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane; Shamsia Press.	Do. ..	Zahir-ud-din Sahib, Ghattala, Muhammadan, 60 years; proprietor of an English journal called the *Muhammadan*.	300
6	Akhbar-i-Showkat-ul-Islam.	As in No. 1, column 3 ..	Fortnightly ..	Hajee Kurtan Muhammad Qasim, Muhammadan, 67 years.	70
	Bangalore.				
7	Qasim-ul-Akhbar ..	No. 136, Narain Pillai street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Chamraj Press.	Twice a week.	M. Abdul Hamid Sharief Sahib, Muhammadan, 30 years.	575
8	Al Mysore	Kishna Rajah Press, Mysore.	Fortnightly ..	Nawab Abu Isa Ghaus Ahmad Ali Khan Afser, Muhammadan, 27 years.	50
9	Burq-i-Sakhun	No. 29, Police line C, Muhammadi Press.	Do. ..	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years.	500
10	The Subh-i-Bahar ..	Ahmadi Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib, Azad Muhammadan, born 27th September 1888.	525
	Hyderabad.				
11	A'in-i-Dakhan	A'in-i-Dakhan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Mushiruddin Khan, Afghan, 27 years ..	750
12	Jalva-i-Mahbub	Nizam-ul-Mataba Press, Chatta Bazaar.	Weekly ..	Ghulam Samadani Khan, Afghan, 40 years.	700
13	Dabdaba-i-Asifi	Afzulganj; Mahbub Press ..	Monthly ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, Shaikh, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 41 years; Muhammadans.	400
14	Mahbub-ul-Kalam ..	Mahbub Press, Afzulganj, in front of British Post office.	Do. ..	Hafiz Jalil Husain, 41 years; Latif Ahmad, 40 years; Muhammadans.	400
15	Mushir-i-Dakhan ..	Dakhan Panch Press, Guruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar.	Daily	Kishen Rao, Brahman, 40 years ..	800
16	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Mahbub-un-nazair-i-Mal Press, Bi Bi's Alawa.	Monthly ..	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 27 years.	750
17	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin ..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Fil Khana (Begam Bazaar).	Weekly ..	Muhammad Abd-ur Rahim Sahib, Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
18	Dakhan Review	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Topkhana, Gosha Mahal.	Monthly ..	Zafar Ali Khan, Muhammadan, 36 years.	750
19	Risāla-i-Al Hadi	Ansaria Press, Kasaratta ..	Fortnightly ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 36 years.	100
20	Jashn-i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa.	Sahifa Press, outside Chadderghat Gate.	Monthly ..	Muhammad Akhbar Ali, Muhammadan, 24 years.	500
21	Risāla-i-Muqannin-i-Dakhan.	Muqannin-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Muhammadan, 23 years.	250
22	Risala-i-Adib	Mushi-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Do. ..	Zafar Yab Khan, Muhammadan, 27 years.	200
23	Risala-i-Dilgudaz ..	Akhtar-i-Dakhan Press, Gosha Mahal.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Halim, Sharar, Muhammadan, 41 years.	750
24	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan.	Khair Khwah-i-Dakhan Press, Bahmani Pura, Gulburga.	Weekly ..	Prashram, Brahman, 50 years	200
25	Bidar Gazette	Usman Press, Bidar	Do. ..	Mehr Ali, son of Ghulam Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years.	150
26	Resala-i-Al Mushir ..	Murad-i-Dakhan Press, Troop Bazaar.	Monthly ..	Mulla Muhammad Murad Khan, Muhammadan, 49 years.	300

ADDITIONS TO, AND ALTERATIONS IN, THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

* 22	....	....	....	....	..
† 23	....	....	....	....	..
† 24	....	....	....	....	..
† 26	....	....	....	....	..
19	....	....	Is now published monthly.	....	..

* Discontinued from 4th March, started again during September. † Stopped.

LIST OF MARATHI NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

(REVISED UP TO THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1909).

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	Arya	Published at 2/15, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press, Madras.	Monthly ..	Raghavendra Madhava Chari, Hindu, Madhva Brahman, 24 years.	1,000

NOTE.—This journal has not yet been published, though copies of the June number have been printed.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(c) *Jails.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1909.

Jail administration.

1. Referring to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley's visit to the Trichinopoly Jail and the earnest manner in which he enquired into the grievances of the convicts, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st December, writes:—"Many defects in the existing arrangements in jails have been explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in the course of his enthusiastic study of them, and it is no small satisfaction to him as to the public, that he comes again to devote his earnest attention to it. That Sir Arthur Lawley's Government gave sympathetic answers to his questions in the last Council meeting was a circumstance which justifies confidence as to the future reform of the jail. This confidence has been strengthened by the recent visit of His Excellency to Trichinopoly. It is no small satisfaction that the matter should have obtained the direct attention of His Excellency the Governor, and nothing but this direct attention could effect any change in a department around which, from the nature of it, there prevails an indifference on the part of the higher authorities. Oppression, when it is heard of in the gaols, loses its horror as it is felt that it is more or less deserved. A man must be very kind at heart, certainly very fair in his judgment, to realise that even the most depraved human being is not beyond mercy, and that it is not for man to add to the punishment which constituted authority has passed upon an iudividual. Even public opinion was loath to express itself in favour of a class of people who, as its enemies, could have no sympathy. But matters had assumed a proportion which certainly deserved stronger language than was used by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. He would have the satisfaction to know that His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley has now realised, as he did not realise before in company with the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes, that the facts warranted the exposure and the criticism. The public had once before an occasion to know the sympathy and the humanity of the mind that could seek plague-affected areas to convey hope and encouragement to the suffering people; they will have another occasion to know them, when His Excellency utilises his knowledge, gained from his jail visits, in improving their condition."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

Municipal administration.

2. Referring to the administration of the several Municipalities in the Madras Presidency during the year 1908–09, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th December, remarks:—"Financially, the administration of our Municipalities was satisfactory although financial results are the least to be aimed at by them, when expenditure is required on works of public utility. The attention that is being paid to education by our Municipalities was not as earnest as its importance might have prepared the public to expect. Next to sanitation, in the opinion of some, more important than it, education ought to occupy the earnest attention of every Municipality."

(*k*) *General.*

3. In a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th December, remarks:—"So bounteous in their conception have at last become so bare for realisation. The substance born of genuine liberal-mindedness has been filtered into a shadow through the rules and regulations of the jealous machinery of the Local Government, which have hedged them in with their own limitation and restrictions. Sifting the rules for working out the main reforms, we find them fall far short of the objects with which the broad-minded and the high-souled Statesmam Lord Morley, formulated them. . . . As regards the electoral qualifications as laid down in the rules, it will be patent even to a school-boy that the aristocratic and plutocratic elements in society have a disproportionate importance attached to them and the divisions of caste and creed are to be given a frosh lease of life by being incorporated in the administration as the basis of representation. This affords fitting opportunities for all Simla-manufactured personages and persons of honourific and honorary titles and pinch-back glorifications to get into the Councils. This undesirable policy of cleavage or counterpoise will only promote class ascendency and sectarian partisanship with the inevitable result that the Government itself will eventually be distrusted by one party or the other. Further, this policy is opposed to the Hindu traditions which allowed only territorial divisions to permeate into our caste system such as Bengal Brahmin, Guzerati Brahmin, Mahratta Brahmin, Telugu Brahmin and so forth."

The enlarged Councils.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

4. Referring to the memorandum issued by the India Office on the results of the administration of India during the last fifty years, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd December, remarks:—"With some of the inferences drawn in the memorandum or rather with the inferences that naturally follow from the way in which certain facts and figures are grouped together we do not find ourselves in agreement. Take, for instance, the subject of the association of Indians with the administration of the country. To say that so many posts out of the total number are held by the natives of the country is apt to convey a wrong impression. The fact, of course, is that the lower we go down the scale of appointments the more Indians we find employed in Government service. But the converse is also true and this is apt to be forgotten when a general statement of the kind we have referred to is made. It is true that there has been an increase in the proportion of Indians employed in the higher grades of service, but this has been by no means commensurate with the progress of education and consequently with the number of men available for occupying these posts with credit. With regard to the progress of local self-government it is true that the figures tell a story of progress. At the same time up to the present the non-official members of the local bodies have, through a variety of causes, not been able to exercise much influence over the conduct of local affairs. One ought not to lose sight of this fact when one is told that there are now 746 municipal towns in India controlling revenues to the amount of nearly four million sterling."

British rule in India.

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

5. The *Hindu*, of the 21st December, has a long leader reviewing the results of the recent elections and criticising the new members. It remarks that general satisfaction will be felt except in one or two instances. Messrs. Raghava Rao Pantulu, K. Perrazu Pantulu, P. Kesava Pillai, N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M. Venkatarama Aiyar, and T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar are regarded as satisfactory representatives. Mr. Subba Rao of Mangalore would have been a better member than Mr. M. Krishna Nair who "has not during his past career in the Council fully justified the expectations formed of him." Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar is the ablest candidate in his group and will be a good acquisition if he shows a good sense and spirit of disinterestedness and patriotism and resigns his Public Prosecutorship. The Muhammadan

The Council elections.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1909.

community is to be congratulated in the return of Khan Bahadur Habibulla Sahib for his group but the general electorate must be regarded as having made Government a gratuitous present of one seat by returning a member who on account of his being a paid Municipal Chairman owes his tenure of office to Government and shackled by such conditions cannot act conscientiously and efficiently as a non-official member.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1909.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st December, agrees with the *Hindú* on most of the results. The following points of difference may be noted:—"Mr. Krishna Nair is regarded as having earned his re-election by his previous work in the Council. Khan Bahadur Habibulla Sahib's election is well deserved by his antecedents as a public man and by his general abilities. His election is a gratifying triumph of the principle which Congressmen have been contending, for and in which the bulk of Muhammadans have shown no faith.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd December, has the following leader:—"So far as what we may describe as popular constituencies go, the elections to the local Legislative Council may be said to have come to an end; and, speaking generally, the result may be regarded as satisfactory. But we are not yet out of the woods. We can have no clear idea of the part which many of the gentlemen who have been returned to the Council will play. That the character of the new Council will be determined mainly by what the elected non-official members do we can unhesitatingly affirm. Doubtless a few more seats remain to be filled up, some by elections and others by nomination. But whoever the individuals may be that are chosen, they cannot, in the same sense, be the representatives of the bulk of the population of this Presidency as the gentlemen who have already been elected by the various public bodies. If, then, the first batch of popular representatives do not fail to rise to the height of their opportunities, the local Council may be said to have begun well. According to the old rules the term of membership was for a period of two years. It is now extended to three years, a fact which enables the elected members to devote their attention to their task with greater security of tenure, though, of course, the constituencies lose their control over their representatives to some extent. The complaint used to be that the term of two years was too short to enable a member to show much in the shape of solid work. We hope that the three years' period will not be considered too long to sustain interest, enthusiasm and energy."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

6. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th December, writes:—"The election of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya as the President of the Congress and his acceptance of the office have saved the situation created by Sir Pherozesha Mehta's resignation around which a great mystery still hangs, though, we hope, it will be explained to general satisfaction in due course. For the present we have the consolation that the unprecedented crisis in the history of the Congress has not led to any unprecedented results; that it has not led to a deadlock of the Congress machinery; and the country will acknowledge the readiness and courage shown by Pundit Madan Mohan in accepting the grave responsibility at so short a notice."

The Indian National Congress.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

Referring to the draft resolutions to be discussed at the ensuing Congress, the *Madras Standard*, of the 22nd December, writes:—"Indians will have to be taken into all the highest Councils of the land, and the only way of keeping alive this demand is by giving it a place in the programme of our Conferences and Congresses."

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

The *Wednesday Review*, of the 22nd December, remarks:—"We have no quarrel with those who are anxious to bring about what they call a United Congress. But one has no right to demand a revision of the constitution, because a few of his way of thinking feel unable to subscribe to the

creed as laid down at the Allahabad Convention. These who cannot accept the creed must perforce stand outside the pale of the Congress and cannot with any reason ask others who differ from them fundamentally to waive their differences and join them. That is a queer way of trying to effect a compromise and no wonder that it has signally failed. We shall only remind our friends who want a United Congress of the words of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose in his Presidential address at the last Congress. Dr. Ghose said, 'Those who have gone out of us, were never of us, for if they had been of us they would no doubt have continued with us. Our paths now lie wide apart, and a yawning gulf separates us'. And that gulf which is by no means imaginary as is sought to be made out by some, cannot be bridged over by a hollow compromise, as false as it would be ruinous to the Congress and the country at large. If those who want to have a United Congress are as yet keeping aloof from the movement as at present constituted, it can only mean that they will not be satisfied even with the granting of self-government to India on the colonial model, that they are not for constitutional agitation and that they will have nothing to do with the British Government. It is impossible to give any other interpretation to the position they have taken up; and if those who are responsible for conducting the movement on constitutional lines and saving it from falling in the hands of disloyal irreconcilables refuse to appreciate and recognise that position as being within the scope of the Congress, they are surely not to blame for it."

THE INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

Referring to the result of the negotiations for a united Congress, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd December, observes:—"Mr. Arabindo Ghose says plainly that, while his party have no objection to the Congress having a creed, they will have none of it. They will not accept it as binding on them. They will not sign it as a condition of entry into the Congress. With this fundamental difference it was perfectly useless to open negótiations with a view to any sort of compromise; and if both parties were aware of this difference, it is a wonder to us why any negotiations were attempted at all. Except on the hypothesis that Mr. Arabindo Ghose had not made himself perfectly clear on this point, we cannot understand how any hope of a compromise could have been cherished. The creed was imposed from a sense of pressing political necessity as defining and limiting the ideal of the advanced Indian party. Not to impose it would have been to allow vague, disloyal and revolutionary ideas to take hold of the minds of people, and to allow them to drift into a line of thought dangerous to social order and peace. Nobody believed or imagined that the colonial system of self-government was going to be established, because the Congress laid it down as its aim. The feeling that prompted the declaration of the creed arose, not from a hope of its realisation in the near future, but from the necessity of limiting aspirations to wise, possible and loyal ends. If you knock the creed from the bottom of the Congress, you will have destroyed the foundation of a loyal and constitutional movement. There is no Congressmen who will agree to such a violent breach in its very foundation; and we are not at all sorry, under the circumstances, that the negotiations for a compromise have terminated.

"* * * * *

"Mr. Arabindo Ghose frankly declares, as regards the election of delegates by recognised Associations:—'Our Associations being all of them and mostly destroyed or suspended owing to the recent troubles, our party under this clause will have no constituencies of their own to return delegates of our own way of thinking. The result will be that, although nominally admitted, we shall be a negligible quantity in the Congress for some years to come.' That is true enough, and constitutes a great disability which, it has now been found, cannot be removed even by the violent methods of Surat. Hence, in order to enable men of 'our aims and beliefs' to freely enter the Congress, he proposes that Associations newly started must be entitled to elect delegates and that those Associations should not be called upon to accept the objects of the Congress as their own aims and beliefs. It is evident that Mr. Arabindo Ghose and his party will have nothing of the creed, and of the

constitution so far as it may run counter to their convictions, to their 'aims and beliefs.' Their principal aim is to disestablish British Government; and their principal belief, that they can do it. They want the Congress to help them by giving up its own aims and beliefs and by admitting them freely on their own terms. 'We cannot enter a united Congress,' Mr. Ghose says, 'accepting a clause which is avowedly meant to exclude us or limit our numbers.' To be 'a negligible quantity in the Congress for some years to come' is naturally irksome to 'impatient idealists' who expected to get hold of the Congress at Nagpur, and failing there, broke it at Surat. They do not want to be nominal Congressmen, which alone they will be if they accept the creed and the constitutions. They want to be the dominant influence in it, and this can be effected only on condition of absolute freedom as regards principles, aims and opinions, and as regards the election of delegates. Thus at last we stand where we did at Surat after the fiasco, and to attempt another compromise is to pave the way for a greater and, perhaps, a more sensational fiasco."

The Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

The Nasik outrage.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 23rd December, writes:—"The greatest abhorrence and horror will be felt throughout the country at the dastardly crime that was perpetrated at Nasik the day before yesterday. We publish details of the crime which will only intensify the feeling of abhorrence and horror. . . . The circumstances that attended the tragedy are those with which the whole country is familiar; the same fanaticism, the same recklessness, the same result. The murderer was proud, and he would call the crime perpetrated his 'duty.' He will not escape his fate, and that is all that need be said about him. But the greatest regret will be felt throughout the country that a repetition of the crime should have occurred, so soon and so dramatically, after the equally horrible murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie in London. That the crime is political is acknowledged by the culprit himself. He murdered Mr. Jackson, because Mr. Jackson, as Judge, had punished a misguided villain, in the same manner as he himself will be promptly punished—with the extreme penalty of the law. It will be no consolation to know that the spirit of anarchy is not widely prevalent, that the people, as a class, are loyal and faithful, when crimes of this nature occur one after another. The fact remains that a very appreciable number of the youth of the land is being imbued with ideas that are worse than poison. Patriots will tremble for the future of a country whose youths take to anarchy and violence. . . . . This crime is a political crime, and public leaders would feel disconcerted to find that it ties their tongue and makes them helpless against successfully assuring the Government, of what they themselves tremble to be assured, that there is no need to pass more repressive measures. The Government would not make the mistake of passing measures of that kind, although they cannot be passive spectators of this terrible manifestation of anarchy. Sir George Clarke will not make the mistakes that Sir Andrew Fraser made, of creating a scene of confusion and police zoolum; he will realise the gravity of the situation and in his endeavours will have the co-operation of all right-thinking men. But the situation is such that it will not be improper to remind even so successful a statesman as Sir George—more especially his council—that there are weapons of statesmanship more effective than any conceivable kind of repression."

The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

The *Hindu*, of the 23rd December, writing on this subject, remarks:—"Mr. Jackson, we are informed, was one of the ablest and best informed Civilians of the Bombay Presidency. He was a great scholar of the Sanskrit and vernacular languages. He was, we are told, a genuine lover of India, and deeply interested in his work here. He has had a record of over 20 years' unblemished service and had always taken a keen interest in the advancement of this country. That a man of this stamp should have been the object of the assassin's deadly crime shows indeed the extent to which the anarchist mind has ceased to reason, but does not at all excuse the heinousness of the crime. The only redeeming feature of the whole sad affair is the

universal horror it has excited amongst all classes of our countrymen and the manner in which the people of Nasik have expressed their sorrow and abhorrence of the deed. That our countrymen are equal to the emergency in coming to the rescue and facing danger in these emergencies, as well and as effectively as others, was also illustrated at Nasik by the fact Mr. Khophar, the District Deputy Collector, promptly seized the assassin when he tried to shoot himself. We are sure all our countrymen everywhere in India are equally ready to stamp out the last vestiges of this noxious movement from off the land."

The *Madras Standard*, of the 23rd December, remarks:—"No condemnation can be too strong for an offence which strikes at the root of society. We have no doubt that from one end of the country to the other the profoundest sympathy will be felt with the family of Mr. Jackson, the victim of the outrage. We sincerely hope that the man and his accomplices, if any, will be arrested, put on their trial and swiftly be made to pay for their inhuman crime."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

8. Referring to the ensuing Muhammadan Educational Conference at Rangoon, the *Muhammadan*, of the 23rd December, writes:—"Although many of us may think that the present system of education as organised by the Government is quite sufficient to spread education among all, still we are of opinion that such a view, besides being one sided and narrow, may, if followed, only tend to leave us far behind other communities in their race for national greatness and glory. Side by side with the State aid given for the education of our community, we should also endeavour to do what we can by way of supplementing the noble work of the Government."

THE MUHAMMADAN, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

The Muhammadan Educational Conference, Rangoon.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Dec. 23rd, 1909.

Suggestions for the prevention of crime and mischief among students.

9. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 23rd December, says:—In the City of Chicago in America the Municipality has established a "Student Police force" to keep order and prevent mischief among the school-going population. A similar experiment may be made for trial in this country also for a period of six months or a year. If the experiment proved successful it may be extended and even a cess may be levied for its establishment if considered desirable, and it may be charged to the students as a small addition to the school-fees. Students under eighteen reading in the higher forms should constitute the force, their school-time, not being encroached upon. They may even be paid a rupee or two a month. One of them may be made the Head Constable responsible to the Vice-President of the Municipality or the Inspector of Police and a few simple rules may be made for their guidance and called "Minor Police rules."

(d) *Education.*

Veerakesari, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

Education in France.

10. In an article headed "Education in France" the *Veerakesari*, of the 18th December, quotes figures to show the vast sums of money expended by France on education since the establishment of the Republic. It says that in 1870 the allotment for education in that country was 70,000 pounds sterling; in 1900 it went up to nearly 12 crores of rupees; in 1909 it was 16½ crores and the allotment for the coming year is 18 crores. The paper then remarks that this affords a striking example of how liberal the educational policy of a country can be when it is governed by its own people.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1909.

Budget meeting of the Malabar District Board.

11. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 17th December, observes that the effect of local self-government is felt in some parts of India as an illustration of the adage that God may bestow boons but not the priest. Some officers in high position treat the local self-government as a farce, and the conduct of Mr. Wood as President of the District Board at its meeting last Saturday is in point. The Budget account was not read in full at its meeting, nor were copies of budget statement sent to the members. They were not, therefore given an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the matter owing to their ignorance of it. The opinion expressed by a few among them was treated with ridicule and rejected. Such, in brief, was the fate of the Budget meeting. It is highly surprising that the President, in the very teeth of the enlarged powers which the reform policy has invested in the non-official members, refused to acquaint the members with the budget account prior to the meeting, and declined even to give them the budget statement. Mr. Wood is thoroughly conversant with the Local Board affairs, and his knowledge of the inability of the members to render him any material help may have promoted him to adopt the conduct above stated. But the frustration of the aim and end of the local self-government, by a course of conduct adopted by him is in direct opposition to the policy of the present Government and is hostile to the wishes of the people.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th December, referring to the same subject, states in a sub-leader that it would have been better if the question of the Budget account were postponed to be gone into when the Board's meeting will be held in January next under the revised rules. The conduct of Mr. Wood in this matter is another proof of his incapability to earn the good-will of the people as the President of the District Board. The paper further says that if the President was confident that his accounts were infallible, he need not have been afraid of meeting the opinion of the members. The Malabar District Board in its present condition affords a sufficient proof that the Board's meeting will be utterly useless unless the power of the President is still more restricted. The members were equally to be blamed in this particular instance as they did not insist upon getting a copy of the budget account beforehand and did not express their opinion without fear.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

12. The *India*, of the 20th November, publishes the following comment made by its correspondent on the order of the District Collector of Cuddalore, levying a tax on the produce of lands situate in the bed of lakes:—The time has come that we should pay taxes for even rain water for which the Government does not take any trouble and does not spend a pie. We must also be prepared to pay water-tax for irrigating our lands from wells sunk in them. We can have rich harvest by means of well water. So, if one Collector should suggest to the Government that water-tax should be levied on crops grown in gardens, are there any officials who will protest against it though they are convinced that it is wrong? If they do so, they are sure to be degraded. If taxes are collected on well-water too, then the three worlds—the heaven, the earth and the nether world—will be under the control of the Government. If there should be a proviso that the consent of the elected representatives should be taken before such a tax is levied, will the Government issue such orders and will our representatives consent to the tax of 3 pies for every one rupee collected by the Government in South Arcot for railway tax? Can we travel for at least one day in that railway without paying fare for it? Is it not a fact that we cannot afford to subscribe one rupee to the Tuticorin Steam Navigation Company, though it has advertised that it would carry such subscribers free to Colombo and other places once, while the fare amounts to 3 or 4 rupees?

Tax levied on the produce of lands in the bed of lakes.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Nov. 20th, 1909.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th December, says:—The contract between the Government and the South Indian Railway Company expires by the end of 1910, when a new agreement must be entered into by both parties. Lord Morley estimates the capital of the company at 22½ crores. The Government promised to make up any loss which the company may sustain or any deficit if the profit of the company is less than 4½ per cent. interest. Lord Morley says that the Government would not provide for such a contingency in the new agreement to be made at the end of next year. In fact, it is not at all necessary that such a provision should be made, because this company has been deriving profit between 7 and 8 per cent. for the last few years. No other Railway Company in India obtained such a great profit. As days advance, railway journeys and the booking of goods will, in all probability, increase and consequently, there will be a great gain to the company. Lord Kimberley, presiding at a meeting recently held in London, said that the company would not sustain any loss by consenting to the new agreement proposed by Lord Morley. We believe that the Government, when entering into the new agreement, will take into consideration the profit of the Government and the convenience of the public. Lord Morley seems to be willing to extend the new contract to 50 years. But we think that such a long period is unnecessary. It is enough if the Government limits the period to 30 years. If a longer period is given to the company, not only will there be a fall in the profit which the Government may otherwise

The South Indian Railway and the Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1909.

obtain, but the Government will not be in a position to interfere with the discretion of the company, if the latter does not make the necessary arrangements required for the convenience of the merchants and the public. Since Railway companies in India are managed by foreigners and the gain that accrues is divided between these companies and the Government, both these bodies curtail the convenience of the public and traders and are on the look-out for their gain only. The evil consequences of this are manifest only in the case of the South Indian Railway Company. This company provides for its profit by curtailing the convenience of the public in all possible ways and by increasing the rates of the railway fares. If the companies were to be managed by ourselves as in other countries, such inconvenience would not arise. However much the people may represent their grievances, the Directors of the company do not mind them; nor does the agreement give the Government any right to interfere on behalf of the public. Even in those matters in which it has the right to interfere, the Government is unwilling to do so, lest any increase in the expenditure should result in the decrease of the profit. Therefore, it is necessary, when entering into a new agreement, for the Government to reserve the right to interfere in the affairs of the company in matters concerning the convenience of the public. The Government must also make the rule that any profit which the company may get over 5 or 6 per cent. should be utilised for the convenience of the public. Three or four cent. is the legitimate gain which a company can expect when it carries on its trade with a capital of crores of rupees. But, as a matter of fact, the South Indian Railway Company gets more than 6 per cent. All the gain is obtained from the money paid by the people. While so, if the company should not provide for the convenience of the public in proportion to the increase in their gain, we cannot conceive of a greater injustice. It is the peculiar misfortune of India that its gain and loss should be determined by foreigners. If Lord Morley and Sir Henry Kimberley of London should make agreements according to their will and pleasure, should they not consider the wishes of the millions of people in India who will have to bear the evil consequences of the agreement? If the new agreement should be made for 50 years, all the people and merchants of South India will find themselves to be slaves of the South Indian Railway Company. In addition to limiting the contract to 30 years, Lord Morley should fix the railway fares and the duty levied on merchandise with due consideration to the convenience of the public. He should also make proper enquiries during this interval of one year and see that the people are not at the mercy of the company's Directors and officials.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1909.

The educated middle class in the Legislative Council.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th December, remarks:—Except one or two seats, all the rest are occupied by zamindars in the Bengal Legislative Council. It appears that three seats will be occupied by zamindars in the Viceregal Council also. The Maharaja of Burdwan will be nominated by zamindars and the Maharajas of Dhurbhanga and Tagore, by the members of the Bengal Legislative Council. Places which were hitherto occupied by such persons as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Asutosh Mukerji will become the monopoly of the zamindars. It is also stated that the same thing will happen in the Central Provinces. Even in other provinces, a majority of the seats will be occupied by zamindars, landholders, Muhammadans and other classes, while only a few seats will be filled by the educated class. Therefore the educated middle class, who were fighting for political rights for the last fifty years, will have no voice in the Legislative Councils. From the birth of the Congress till now, the Muhammadans have been avoiding and even condemning it on the ground that it was being conducted by the Hindus. They said that the liberty which the Congress demanded would bring about political revolutions, and that representative institutions were not at all needed for India. Thus the Muhammadans who kept aloof from the Congress hitherto have at last obtained more rights than what is due to them legitimately. The zamindars, too, with the exception of

one or two, were speaking ill of the Congress instead of supporting it. Recently, the Maharaja of Burdwan, who has been elected by the zamindars to represent them in the Viceregal Council, wrote to the *London Times* saying that what the Congress demanded was sheer nonsense. Even the Maharaja of Bobbili said that the Brahmans who lead the educated class were seditionists and that they were always disaffected towards the British Government. Now all such persons are rushing forward to obtain rights and the Government is pleased to favour such classes alone. The Anglo-Indian officials never liked the educated class. Even Lord Morley and Lord Minto have betrayed their dislike towards the latter community, and it is astounding indeed. For, is there any country in the world where the Government is carried on by lowering the educated class and exalting the rest of the community? Is this the case in England now? The House of Lords is composed of noblemen of the highest rank, while the House of Commons is composed of the educated middle class and those who are below them in rank. Which House is powerful there? Is it not the intention of the House of Commons to get rid of the House of Lords altogether? Such being the case, why should not the educated class in India be paid the same respect? Some Anglo-Indian papers accuse the educated class, without any justification whatever, of caring for their self-interest and of causing agitations in order to realise personal ambitions. The educated class never say that the Muhammadans, zamindars, landholders and traders should not have any rights. On the other hand, they assert that the Councils would not be a success if they do not actively co-operate in them. If, according to the new rules which lower the educated class in the eyes of the public, the new Legislative Councils should be conducted for three years, the Government can understand how far they will be successful in adopting this plan.

15. The *India*, of the 4th December, publishes an article in which Srijut Aswani Chandra Banerji is reported to have spoken in the following strain in his Presidential speech at the recent Nuddea Conference:—Though the nine gems of our land have been deported. they are always present in our minds. We daily think of Tilak and others who were unjustly imprisoned. We also read of the many difficulties which our brethren in the Transvaal are put to by the white ruling race. We cannot adequately express the difficulties of house searches made by the Police. Therefore, the most useful political weapon that can be used to bring the British back to their sense is to adopt "Boycott" without transgressing the bounds of law. If the Government should persist in continuing the partition of Bengal, we must also be determined to preach "Boycott" and persistently adopt it. It is our Dharma. It is our duty.

Our duty at present.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 4th, 1909

16. The *Vijaya Vikatan*, of the 18th December, writes:—The Viceroy was in a mighty hurry to get away from Madras, evidently frightened by the bomb scare. But the bombs he has thrown on the 30 crores of Indians have humiliated them. He said that if the people wanted to represent their grievances to him, they should do so through the Local Government. Is this not a bomb thrown on the liberty of the people? Then, he has passed the Gagging Act which is nothing but another bomb thrown on the liberty of the Press. There had been thirty Viceroys who ruled India before Lord Minto, and it is only during the regimé of the latter that the bomb has come into existence. Why should the Indians who had never till now formed any conspiracy do so now? His Excellency has not discovered the real cause of this, nor devised any remedy for the same. The Gagging Act was introduced to suppress such newspapers as the *Yugantar*, *Vande Mataram*, *Sandhya* and *Nava Sakti* of Bengal, which indulged in anarchical and nihilistic writings and these four journals have been blotted out of existence. Now that this Act has done its work, why should it still remain in force? A Secret Police has been organized to watch the proceedings of public meetings and to bring to book any speaker who may use objectionable language and of course the Police are ready to magnify things. When such precautions have been taken, why should the public meetings be prohibited? Then the Arms Act was introduced. It may be that such an Act

The Viceroy and the present situation.

VIJAYA VIKATAN, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

was necessary in Calcutta, Poona and other places which were the centres of unrest. But is it proper to enforce this Act in mountainous villages and in the case of people dwelling in forests infested with wild beasts? Again, it is nearly one year since nine Bengalees have been deported and the reason assigned for their deportation is that they were responsible for the bomb conspiracy. But the bombs have not stopped and how does the Government explain the present situation? Lastly the new reforms have been introduced in order to put an end to discontent and unrest in the country, but the result is that the Hindus and Muhammadans who were living on amicable terms have been set against one another. Lord Curzon partitioned only Bengal, but these reforms have cut asunder the unity of the entire people of India. It is not known what benefits will accrue from these reforms, as according to the new regulations the educated classes have very few chances of being elected to the Legislative Councils while there is every encouragement offered to rich landholders and zamindars who are quite ignorant of the social and political condition of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

Mr. Justice Davar on the Reforms.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th December, says:—In an article on the Reforms contributed to the *Indian Review* of Madras, Mr. Justice Davar says that it is unnecessary to have a Privy Council in London, and suggests the formation in India itself of a separate Judiciary like the Privy Council composed of distinguished Indian Judges. But this proposal does not commend itself to us. In the first place, the Privy Council in London is presided over by the British King and His Majesty is the fountain head of the administration of justice as the Emperor of his vast Empire and consequently the British statesmen will not consent to exclude the Judicial affairs of India alone from that Council. In the second place, there are already in India Courts of Judicature in three grades one above another and a separate court of the fourth grade is unnecessary. And as the Judges of this Court will be only those who had been already Judges in India, the proposed Court cannot dispense the unalloyed justice which can be had of the Judges of London.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1909

The new Council elections.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st December, says:—The districts of Nellore, North Arcot and Chingleput have nominated Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur as their representative to the new Council. Though this is a capable person and sympathetically disposed towards the Hindus, the Hindu voters have not acted rightly in electing a Muhammadan instead of a Hindu. According to the Regulations, the Muhammadans have already been granted special rights and if the Hindus do not scrupulously guard their rights and capture every one of their legitimate positions, their strength in the Legislative Council will decline.

Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar stands nominated for Salem, Coimbatore and other districts. We have already shown that, as being a Public Prosecutor, it will not be possible for him to speak with independence in the Legislative Council. But as the voters have nominated him, we hope he will further the interests of the people without caring for the favour of the officials. Besides these two, four other representatives have been nominated for the remaining groups and all the six are vakils. It is regrettable that not a few belonging to other professions have secured nomination. It may even be said by some that the Brahmans are largely in evidence. From this we are led to think that the voters are given to act from motives of personal consideration and do not take a deep interest in public affairs. In the main, the nominations are not satisfactory and this may be owing to the fact that the present elections are the first of their kind and it has not been possible for the voters to put their heads together and decide in whose favour they should vote in the interests of the public.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

On the same subject of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, remarks:—"Of the ten representatives who have been nominated by the several Municipalities and District Boards, Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar and Mr. Habibullah Sahib cannot be accepted as proper representatives, as they are in receipt of Government salary. We have already stated our objection to

the nomination of Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar. As Mr. Habibullah is the paid Chairman of the Vellore Municipality, it will be difficult for him to speak with independence in the Council unless he resigns his post.

Mr. Gokhale's reply to the *Times of India's* attack on Mr. Kélkar.

19. In commenting on Mr. Gokhale's reply to the attack made by the *Times of India* on Mr. Kélkar, supporting the action of the Government of Bombay in vetoing his election, the *Swadesamitran* of the 22nd December, writes:—Though the Government may think that Mr. Kélkar's presence as a representative in the Council will be detrimental to the public interests, there is nothing to show that the people have thought so. Are not the people equally interested in the smooth administration of the State? If the people had thought Mr. Kélkar to be dishonest, how could he have inspired them with confidence and respect. The elective principle has been introduced only with a view to give an opportunity to the people to have a share in the administration of the State and not to let things be done according to the will of the Government, when it clashes with the will of the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

The nine deportees.

20. The *India*, of the 11th December, observes:—The devotees of Bharata, viz., Aswini Kumar Dutt and other deportees, whom we regard as the nine gems of our land, and great persons like Tilak, have not yet returned to our midst and are still in jail. What cause, then, have we to rejoice at the new reforms which resemble the dry bones, when even our primary liberties are at stake? If our people are thus deported, what safety is there for our men and our property in this land? The Loyalists and Moderates who are servants of the Englishmen are up to do anything to maintain their position. Our devotees are undergoing a great deal of trouble in jail and on account of this very suffering, they will be remembered for centuries to come for their self-sacrifice and patriotism. It is a matter for shame and regret that our people do not condemn these deportations and open the eyes of the public to the real situation.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The new reforms.

21. The *India*, of the 11th December, observes:—After all, the new reforms of Lord Morley, of which great expectations were entertained by the people, have come and ended in smoke. According to them, the educated class and the self-sacrificing patriots devoted to the service of their country, have no place in the new Council. Persons like Lala Lajput Rai, Surendranath Banerji and Tilak will also be ignored. Even if they are offered seats in it, they will not accept them. Officials also stand as candidates for election to this Council. But we are unable to understand the benefits which can come out of these reforms, even though we search for them with big torches. The only tangible result is the split that has been caused between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. In spite of this, people rush forward for seats in the new Council out of self-interest, without pausing to consider what the new reforms are and what special advantages they have conferred. Formerly eight persons used to cry over these Councils and now 23 persons can cry there. But who is to listen to their cries? The new reforms have come no doubt. But can they reduce the military expenditure? Certainly not. Are the millions of poor people in India benefited in any way? Are our brethren in the Transvaal relieved of their difficulties? Has the land been freed from the unbridled power of the bureaucrats? Nothing can come out of these reforms. It is all a shameless affair. It is better to be silent.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The Reform scheme.

22. The *Veerakesari*, of the 18th December, contains an article in English as follows:—Regarding the new reform scheme, the Bengal leaders have issued a manifesto condemning the whole scheme. When Lord Morley first announced the principles of reform the Moderate leaders all expressed their joy. But though God gave the gift the priest would not part with it. The Anglo-Indian magnates have spoiled the scheme by reducing the 200 million Indians to mere insignificance and setting a strong barrier against capable Indians coming into the Council. The whole scheme has therefore produced widespread discontent. Even Mr. Gokhale has raised his voice against it and it

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

seems that none of the well-known Indian leaders would reconcile their lot with the new reform scheme. This is regrettable. We hope the Government will make the scheme more liberal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1909.

Cattle mortality in the district of Malabar.

23. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, refers to the steadily increasing mortality among cattle in the Malabar district, to the serious loss of their owners and to the detriment of cultivation. He regrets to state that the precautionary measures adopted by Government are not very satisfactory, and suggests that some pamphlets on the symptom and treatment of the disease should be printed and circulated from time to time among the ignorant owners of the cattle, and that one or two veterinary surgeons should be deputed to go through the district and popularise the treatment of cattle among their ignorant owners in its rural parts.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 17th, 1909.

New reforms.

24. Referring to the reply given by the Viceroy to the address of the Provincial Congress Committee at Madras, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 17th December, disapproves of the Viceroy's advice that the people will do well to co-operate with the Government without entering into discussion on minor details of the reforms till they gather some experience regarding their working. It opines that the discussions going on in the country deal with the fundamental principles of representation and cannot be passed over as relating to minor details. It doubts whether Lord Minto would treat the principle of separate electorates and class inequality of qualifications of candidates as trifles. It points out that if the said defects are removed and proper representation is given to the educated and qualified persons, the new reforms will meet with success.

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 17th, 1909.

New reforms.

Referring to the order of the Government of Bombay declaring Mr. N. C. Kelkar to be ineligble for membership in the Legislative Council, the *Andhrakesari*, of the 17th December, apprehends that what has happened to Mr. Kelkar now might happen to any leader of the people at any time and fails to see how an efficient representation of the people can be secured if their representatives are debarred in the above manner. It remarks that such actions of Government exhibit its arbitrary nature and support the contention of the Extremists that the reforms are a hoax pregnant with evil results and injurious to the welfare of the country.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

Personal qualifications of the candidates for election to the Legislative Councils.

25. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th December, comments on the personal qualifications of the candidates for election to the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils and says that the community is much indebted to the British Government for having given it every facility under the reform law.

The paper adds that the intending candidates should be really sympathetically disposed towards the community, should be loyal to the benevolent British Government, should have taken into consideration all matters that affect the different nationalities, should have gone into the questions touching the salvation of the community from a secular point of view, and be well disposed towards Mussalmans.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DHANURDHARI, *Davangere*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

The Abkári policy of the Mysore Government.

26. Referring to the Diwan Mr. T. Ananda Rao's recent speech before the Representative Assembly of Mysore, the *Dhanurdari*, of the 13th December, contains a lengthy article criticising the abkári policy of the Mysore Government. It says that it is deplorable that the consumption

of intoxicating liquors is alarmingly increasing year by year in Mysore and that the Government ought to turn its attention towards it. It cannot be maintained that it is too difficult for the Government to effectually put down the drink vice which is only of recent introduction in India when it is seen what efforts China has been able to make in checking opium-eating. Only the love of money ought not to make the Government too selfish to pay due attention to the well-being of its subjects.

The paper next refers to the Bill relating to the laws of inheritance in respect of converts to Christianity. It applauds the Hindu and the Muhammadan members of the Representative Assembly for unanimously opposing the measure as soon as the Diwan opened the subject. It says that public opinion had been ascertained as early as 1907 regarding the question and to raise the same at such frequent intervals would be to raise the dangerous suspicion among the people that the Government itself is favouring the proposed measure. It will inevitably lead to widespread discontent in the province if Government should pass a measure to which the majority of the public are strongly opposed. The paper finally hopes that the Legislative Assembly will be mindful of the consequences and avert popular discontent.

Dhanurdhari, *Davangere*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

Sedition in Patiala and the Arya Samajists.

27. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 13th December, in another article observes that the Anglo-Indian newspapers including the *Times of India* had raised a cry that the *Arya Samajists* in Baroda are in a conspiracy with the seditionists in Patiala. But the Commissioner of Police of Baroda reports that investigations made into the matter through the Resident show that the charge against the Arya Samajists is altogether unfounded. There are no members in the community who are seditionists, nor are there seditious newspapers in Patiala conducted by the Arya Samajists. The Arya Samaj is a very loyal community in Baroda paying due regard to the laws of the State.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Satyadeepika, *Mangalore*, Dec. 22nd, 1909.

Suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the ryots in South Canara.

28. The *Satyadeepika*, of the 22nd December, suggests the following means for the improvement of the poverty-stricken condition of the ryots of South Canara :—

(1) The ryots should be taught how to cultivate land according to modern scientific principles by means of model farms. Intelligent young men from every village should be sent to agricultural schools which should be established in larger numbers in the Presidency, where model farms should be worked so as to demonstrate to the ryots how to cultivate land in the most advantageous manner, how to prepare manure, how to rear different kinds of crops on lands suitable for each. This work may be undertaken by the various agricultural associations which at present have done very little useful work.

(2) The landlords should not be satisfied with merely collecting rents, and enhancing them whenever they find the ryots producing increased outturns by their own labour. They should see that their tenants have efficient agricultural implements, efficient breed of cattle, good manure, enough water-supply. They should induce their tenants to feel an interest in the improvement of their production by allowing them half the share of the produce and making them their partners in the enjoyment of the lands.

(3) The ryots should be encouraged to raise crops more profitable than paddy wherever possible.

(4) They should be taught how to improve the breed of their cattle, how to take care of them and to treat them whenever they fall ill.

(5) Associations should be formed for helping the ryots with loans of seed-grains, etc. Landholders paying large revenues to Government should be induced to establish grain banks and all the neighbouring ryots made shareholders therein. The shareholders should be allowed loans at a lower rate of interest in kind than others. The existing co-operative credit societies are of no great benefit to the ryots who are already in the clutches of the Sowcars.

(6) The Government should fix the revenue payable to Government and also the rent payable to the landlords and make the registration of leases compulsory so that the landlords may not increase the rent every now and them whenever they see the tenants deriving some benefit from the lands.

(7) The ryots should be encouraged to plant fruit trees on the margins of cultivable land and on hill sides which are uncultivable, to establish dairy farms, poultry farms, bee-farms, etc., especially in villages in the neighbourhood of towns.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 12th, 1909.

Conquest of the heart.

29. The *Suryodayam*, of the 12th December, says:—It is true in one respect that the Englishmen have conquered and subjugated us. The Englishmen took possession of our forts, gold mines, lands, forests and mountains. They took possession of our bodies too. Else how can they imprison Tilak, Chidambaram Pillai and others? Guns, shots and Sir Thomas Munro are enough to conquer our external possessions. But they cannot conquer our hearts, even though they fight in air-ships recently invented by them. There is only one gun that can conquer our hearts and that is *Dharma*. This, the Englishmen, cannot get, even for crores of sovereigns. O! people of Bharata, you need not regret that you have no guns, Sivajis and Nana Sahibs to protect you. We do not require them. Our hearts cannot be conquered. Even the Muhammadans who plundered our lands were not able to conquer our hearts. You possess the invincible heart. That is all-powerful. Love your land with all your heart and all forms of injustice will vanish.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 12th, 1909.

The Transvaal Indians.

30. The *Suryodayan*, of the 12th December, remarks:—We are not affected to such an extent as we should be when we think of the sufferings of our brethren in the Transvaal. We have not understood the import of their passive resistance. They have already become a Hindu nation having the same ideas and aspirations, whereas in India, we are disunited and split up into factions on account of the favouritism or ill-will of the ruling race. As many of us are guided by a desire for the pleasures of this world, we do not have the capacity to understand the dignity of the brave struggle carried on by the coolies and illiterate hawkers in the Transvaal. In fact, many of our so-called educated men are not even fit to remove the dust from the feet of our uneducated Indian brethren in the Transvaal. Now at least, let the people of Bharata do the duty they owe to their brethren who are suffering beyond the far off seas.

Suryodayam, *Pondicherry*, Nov 20th, 1909.

Slavery in India.

31. The *India*, of the 20th November, publishes a letter from its London correspondent of which the following is a summary:—Our Hindustan is losing strength day by day owing to the disease called slavery. There are only very few in Hindustan who seem to have known it. A great majority have been under the impression that they had no disease of any kind. Ranjit Singh, Nana Farnavis, Hyder Ali, etc., and those who fought on their side are the only persons who understood the fact that a great disease had broken out in Hindustan. But for the past 100 years, the people were engaged in augmenting this disease and they never took the trouble to prevent its spread. So, this disease has spread throughout Hindustan. As Dingara put it, all the wealth of our country is being plundered by the Englishmen at the rate of ten crores of sovereigns every year. People have lost their courage and in its place we find cowardice, slavery, falsehood and deception increasing. Even though our women are ravaged by the Englishmen, our people have become callous to it. Education, intelligence, knowledge and charity have all disappeared from us. The word "Native of Hindustan" has become a synonym for slavery. Besides, more than 20 lakhs of persons die every year from plague, famine and malarial fever. What more do we want to illustrate the cruelty of slavery? In spite of this, many of the educated fools not only do not think of this but actually begin to praise the disease. Though, sometimes, we lose our temper when we think of the conduct and

speech of Messrs. Ghokhale, Mehta and Krishnaswami Aiyar, yet we are more inclined to pity them. There is no use of being angry with them instead of pitying them at the derangement of their brains when they begin to praise the very chains of slavery with which all our parents and our children are bound. There is no use of brooding over the fact that many are in this state. We should try to cure them of these ideas. We often grumble that the Government does not spend much on education. But even there we have grounds for rejoicing. As schools are established to impose upon the public that there is no other Government in the world equal to that of the Englishmen, it is better that these schools are fewer in number.

Social amenities between Indians and Englishmen.

32. Commenting on the speech delivered by the Governor of Bombay in opening the Orient Club, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th December, remarks as follows:—Towards the conclusion of his speech His Excellency said that the time had come when the whole of the western world would unite in proclaiming peace and good-will among men as the finest ideal that could be set before humanity. It is to realise this ideal between Europeans and Indians in India that the "Cosmopolitan Club" was started in Madras some forty years ago, and though several Englishmen and Indians joined it at first, the former gradually began to give it up one by one, with the result that at present there is not one European member in that club. Later another club called the Madras Club was established exclusively for Europeans, and though it is helped with Government funds, not one Indian is permitted to set foot within its precincts. While the Indians are thus scrupulously avoided in clubs which have been formed solely for social purposes, it is out of the question that they will be welcomed in purely commercial societies. Perhaps a free social intercourse might be possible in the Orient Club of Bombay where people of various races and nationalities are brought together for commercial purposes. But a single swallow does not make a summer. The way in which the western nations are treating the people of other countries at present however seems to put off the realisation of this ideal for a very long time to come. While it is not possible for different races of the same Empire to treat one another in a spirit of love, it passes our understanding how Sir George Clarke said that the time had come for the western nations to proclaim peace and good-will to all humanity. Do the Europeans of South Africa treat His Majesty's Indian subjects in a spirit of peace and good-will? When we think of the sufferings of the Indians in South Africa and the treatment of the Kaffirs in the Congo State by the Dutch, we doubt if the time will ever come when the Western people will extend peace and good-will to others. Will the people of Europe, who solely strive after amassing wealth without caring for humanity and equality, act up to the ideal preached by Sir George Clarke? Unless each country acquires the right to enjoy its own wealth at a time when other nations also become civilized and imbued with knowledge and national consciousness like the Europeans so long as it is the rule for one country to carry away the riches of another by force, there is no chance of the principle of the equality of men being recognized.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1909.

Paupers in England and India.

33. The *India*, of the 11th December, remarks:—In all the United Kingdom, it is England alone that makes much of its wealth and authority. One out of every 37 in England is a pauper. In India, where the population is 300 millions, the number of paupers needs no mention. Who is the rich man here, when, out of the tax collected from the poor Indian, the pay of the army and the European officials and the pension to the wife of Sir Curzon-Wyllie have to be met? What attempt is made by the British Government to relieve the distressed poor Indians? The Government of India believes the words of the English politician who says that there are no paupers in India, that the Indians are rolling in wealth and that they have secreted their money and pretend poverty. In India, the land of Dharma, famine has settled itself. Is this the result of the *Kali* age? If so, it is the duty of the patriots to

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

convert the *Kali Yuga* into the *Satya Yuga* (golden age) and this they are doing in the midst of many a difficulty.

INDIA, *Pondicherry*, Dec. 11th, 1909.

The harassed Indians in the Transvaal.

34. The *India*, of the 11th December, says:—Our brethren and sisters in the Transvaal have given a shape to our ideal of Indian nationality, whereas we, the Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians in India are fighting hard over the dry bones of the new reforms and creating unnecessary factions among us. In the Transvaal, our brethren are enduring patiently and with fortitude all their difficulties, so that the laborious task of "passive resistance" which they have undertaken to save the reputation and dignity of our land and to establish the principle of equality between the Asiatics and the Europeans in the eye of the law may not be slackened in the least. What amount of boldness greater than what is required in battlefields is necessary to practise "passive resistance"? Death in battles is a suffering for a day, or for an hour or for a moment, whereas in "passive resistance" there are innumerable difficulties every day, every hour and every moment. It is very difficult, indeed, to undergo these sufferings, but how meritorious is such passive resistance? The world praises our far-off brethren for their bravery and patience. The tear of an injured person will turn a sharp weapon. Will the tears of our sisters in the Transvaal who are like so many Sitas and Draupadis go in vain? Every one of the troubles which our far-off brethren are put to will have its reaction very soon. Our people in India have not realised the difficulties of our brethren in the Transvaal for the last two years. It is our duty to render all possible assistance to them when they are put to all sorts of difficulties by the unjust Transvaal Government.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

Eurasian poverty in Calcutta.

35. In an article headed "Eurasian poverty in Calcutta" the *Veerakesari*, of the 18th December, observes that the Government is of opinion that the (half-blooded) Eurasians are a poverty-stricken class and gives preference to these in filling vacancies in the public service and that the Railway, Postal and Telegraph departments exist almost exclusively as jaghirs for the Eurasians. It says that in spite of this it will never be possible to remove their poverty and misery. In a report published on the 15th instant by the Eurasian Association it is clearly stated that intemperance, gambling and depravity are the causes of their distress. But there is still another cause, namely, the indulgent attitude of the Government towards them. By appearing too solicitous to help them, Government, like indulgent parents, only spoils these favoured children.

VEERAKESARI, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1909.

Can India govern herself?

36. Referring to the speech of the Rev. Dr. J. Y. Sunderland at the 42nd annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston in which the speaker held up Baroda and Mysore as model States in striking contrast with British India, observing that the people in these States were more free, more prosperous, more contented and making more progress than in any other part of India, the *Veerakesari*, of the 18th December, asks whether the *people* of Mysore consider themselves better able to govern themselves under the Mysore rule than their brethren in the British provinces and whether the administrators in Mysore feel that they deserve the compliment paid to them in far off America and continues:—Mysore is a step-child of British policy. The policy and principles of Government are given her by the British and what the authorities do is to carry out the same for the emoluments of office. Even the Press Law, a weapon which was lately manufactured and which raised the prestige of the State in the estimation of all Anglo-Indian reactionaries, is practically a word for word copy of the Cantonment Press Act forged nearly twenty years ago with British skill and cruelty. There is no originality in Mysore and it is misleading to say that Mysore represents a type of rule which people in the British provinces admire or are anxious for. Of course, things are different in Baroda.

37. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 13th December, gives a short biographical sketch of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., highly eulogizing him for his strong political convictions, his great tenacity of purpose and his sympathy towards the Indians, and concludes the article with the remarks that when the Indians became alive to their own degraded condition and by a newly-discovered means in 1907 sought fearlessly to elevate it, the enemies of India began to publish all sorts of strange concocted stories against the Indians. This led to repression by Government and this in turn produced increased discontent. The British Press also joined in the attack and greater unrest was the result. Mr. Keir Hardie with a view to ascertain the truth of the situation and also to alleviate the distress of the Indians as far as possible visited India and after travelling all over the country arrived at the truth and is now pleading India's cause in Parliament. May God bless him with long life and the continuance of the same self-sacrificing zeal.

Mr. Keir Hardie and India.

DHANURDHARI, *Davangere*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

38. In another article, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 13th December, gives a collection of Mr. Keir Hardie's notable words of advice to India and exhorts the readers to commit them to memory. The more important passages are :—(i) There can be no (political) fervour or enthusiasm in a people without political agitation (or unrest); (ii) learn to be less and less dependant economically and intellectually upon a foreign Government; (iii) know that alien help could do very little for the realisation of your object.

Mr. Keir Hardie's words of advice to India.

DHANURDHARI, *Davangere*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

39. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 13th December, elsewhere observes that the Fifth Veera Shaiva Conference to be held at Bellary was contemplating a resolution to put certain restraints on seditionists and when it was pointed out that there was nothing to be gained by such a resolution the committee changed it into one "prohibiting sedition". The paper remarks that the revised resolution can do neither harm nor good and expresses its gratefulness to the committee for giving up the original resolution.

The Veera Shaiva Conference and politics.

DHANURDHARI, *Davangere*, Dec. 13th, 1909.

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